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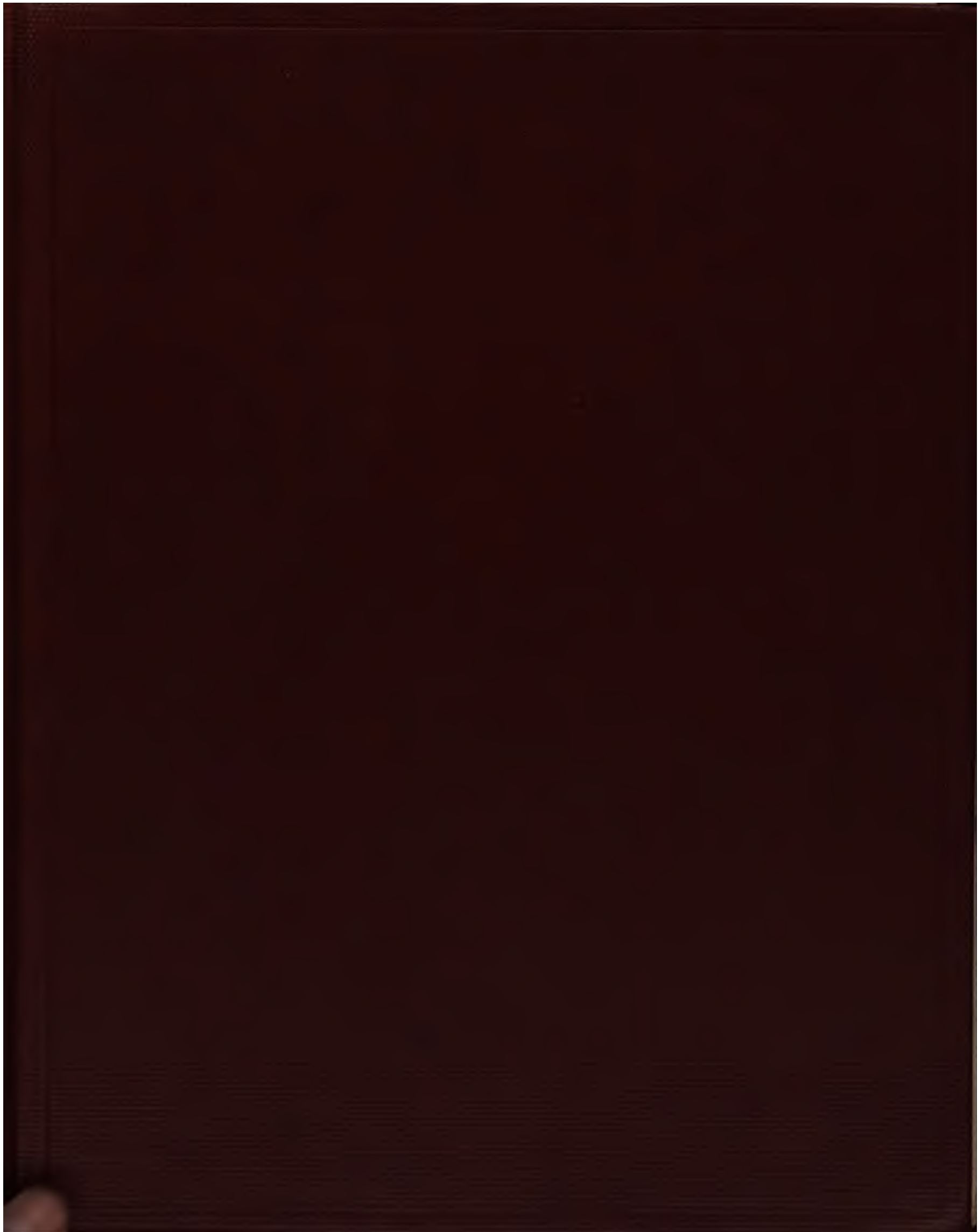
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

GENERAL
STATISTICS OF CITIES: 1915

INCLUDING

STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
POLICE DEPARTMENTS, LIQUOR TRAFFIC, AND
MUNICIPALLY OWNED WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEMS, IN CITIES HAVING A
POPULATION OF OVER 30,000

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1916.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report for the departmental year 1915 relating to the governmental organizations, police departments, liquor traffic, and municipally owned water supply systems in cities; the report comprising that portion of the official statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000 to which is given the designation "General Statistics."

This report was prepared under the supervision of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician in charge of finance and municipal statistics; Arthur J. Hirsch, chief of division; and Lemuel A. Carruthers, expert special agent.

Very respectfully,

Sam. S. Rogers

Director of the Census.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES

1915

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000.

INTRODUCTION.

Scope of report.—This report of the Bureau of the Census presents certain general and physical statistics which are of administrative value or popular interest relative to four subjects: (1) Forms of government, methods of selecting certain city officials, and their terms of office and salaries; (2) police departments—their organization, equipment, and administration; (3) the liquor traffic; and (4) municipally owned water supply systems—their collection, purification, and distribution equipment, together with the source of supply, population served, and quantity of water supplied. The text discussion bearing upon the four subjects contains such general statements and additional information as are thought to be essential to an understanding of the data presented in the general tables.

Number and character of general tables.—The statistics of this report relate to 202 incorporated cities, the town of West Hoboken, N. J., and the borough of Norristown, Pa., each of which had, at the middle of its fiscal year 1915, an estimated population of over 30,000. These statistics pertain to the departmental year of each municipality closing between July 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915, inclusive.

The statistics are presented in 16 general tables, which cover four specific subjects, as follows: (1) Table 1, governmental organizations; (2) Tables 2 to 9, police departments; (3) Tables 10 and 11, liquor

traffic; and (4) Tables 12 to 16, municipally owned water-supply systems.

Groups of cities.—The statistical data presented in a number of the tables of this report are arranged in five groups, for which totals are given as well as for the aggregate of the 204 cities. Group I includes cities having a population of 500,000 and over; Group II, cities having a population of 300,000 and less than 500,000; Group III, cities having a population of 100,000 and less than 300,000; Group IV, cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 100,000; and Group V, cities having a population of over 30,000 and less than 50,000. The grouping is based upon the estimated population of the city at the middle of the fiscal year closing between July 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915, inclusive.

Cities reported, and their estimated population.—For the purpose of furnishing the basis for per capita averages, it is deemed necessary to present here a list of the 204 cities having an estimated population of over 30,000. For convenience in finding the number of any particular city, the names have been arranged alphabetically by states. This list shows the number assigned to each city according to rank in population, the date of the middle of its fiscal year, and the estimated population at that time. The location of these cities is shown on the accompanying map of the United States.

City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	Population at middle of fiscal year (estimated).	City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	Population at middle of fiscal year (estimated).
83	ALABAMA:			69	DELAWARE:		
110	Birmingham.....	Mar. 31, 1914	164,165		Wilmington.....	Dec. 31, 1914	92,609
146	Mobile.....	Mar. 31, 1914	55,332	17	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:		
	Montgomery.....	Dec. 31, 1914	42,154		Washington.....	Dec. 31, 1914	356,028
114	ARKANSAS:			87	FLORIDA:		
	Little Rock.....	June 30, 1914	53,811	120	Jacksonville.....	June 30, 1914	70,173
115	CALIFORNIA:				Tampa.....	Nov. 30, 1914	50,141
202	Berkeley.....	Dec. 31, 1914	53,492	82	GEORGIA:		
12	Fresno.....	Dec. 31, 1914	30,393		Atlanta.....	June 30, 1914	179,292
30	Los Angeles.....	Dec. 31, 1914	452,140	125	Augusta.....	June 30, 1914	49,451
144	Oakland.....	Dec. 31, 1914	186,902	140	Macon.....	June 30, 1914	42,757
100	Pasadena.....	Dec. 31, 1914	42,399	91	Savannah.....	June 30, 1914	67,917
128	Sacramento.....	June 30, 1914	62,717	203	IDAHO:		
11	San Diego.....	June 30, 1914	48,900		Boise.....	Oct. 31, 1914	30,338
167	San Francisco.....	Dec. 31, 1914	452,285	188	ILLINOIS:		
	San Jose.....	May 31, 1914	37,010		Aurora.....	June 30, 1914	33,022
196	COLORADO:			2	Chicago.....	June 30, 1914	2,397,600
24	Colorado Springs.....	June 30, 1914	31,717	199	Danville.....	Oct. 31, 1914	31,083
118	Denver.....	June 30, 1914	245,523	163	Detroit.....	Oct. 31, 1914	37,859
	Pueblo.....	June 30, 1914	51,218	69	East St. Louis.....	June 30, 1914	69,502
47	CONNECTICUT:			168	Joliet.....	June 30, 1914	36,934
54	Bridgeport.....	Sept. 30, 1914	116,075	88	Peoria.....	June 30, 1914	70,006
119	Hartford.....	Sept. 30, 1914	107,521	169	Quincy.....	Oct. 31, 1914	36,741
36	New Britain.....	Sept. 30, 1914	51,010	116	Rockford.....	June 30, 1914	52,337
77	New Haven.....	June 30, 1914	144,505	104	Springfield.....	Aug. 31, 1914	58,221
	Waterbury.....	June 30, 1914	82,517				

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	Population at middle of fiscal year (estimated).	City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	Population at middle of fiscal year (estimated).
86	INDIANA:			117	NEW YORK—Continued.		
84	Evansville.....	June 30, 1914	71,284	10	Binghamton.....	June 30, 1914	52,191
22	Fort Wayne.....	June 30, 1914	72,423	10	Buffalo.....	Dec. 31, 1914	457,723
94	Indianapolis.....	June 30, 1914	259,820	164	Elmira.....	June 30, 1914	37,816
98	South Bend.....	June 30, 1914	65,114	178	Jamestown.....	Aug. 31, 1914	35,020
	Terre Haute.....	June 30, 1914	63,629	175	Mount Vernon.....	Oct. 31, 1914	35,374
173	IOWA:			180	New Rochelle.....	June 30, 1914	34,893
200	Cedar Rapids.....	Sept. 30, 1914	36,039	1	New York.....	June 30, 1914	5,333,539
133	Council Bluffs.....	Sept. 30, 1914	30,866	177	Niagara Falls.....	June 30, 1914	35,127
64	Davenport.....	Sept. 30, 1914	46,537	26	Rochester.....	June 30, 1914	245,077
155	Des Moines.....	Sept. 30, 1914	97,304	70	Schenectady.....	June 30, 1914	91,012
111	Dubuque.....	Aug. 31, 1914	39,465	35	Syracuse.....	June 30, 1914	149,353
187	Sioux City.....	Sept. 30, 1914	54,470	80	Troy.....	June 30, 1914	77,560
	Waterloo.....	Sept. 30, 1914	33,060	78	Utica.....	June 30, 1914	82,060
67	KANSAS:			68	Yonkers.....	June 30, 1914	93,383
130	Kansas City.....	June 30, 1914	94,271	100	NORTH CAROLINA:		
96	Topeka.....	June 30, 1914	47,102		Charlotte.....	Oct. 31, 1914	38,263
	Wichita.....	June 30, 1914	64,972	79	OHIO:		
109	KENTUCKY:			105	Akron.....	June 30, 1914	80,291
157	Covington.....	June 30, 1914	55,896	14	Canton.....	June 30, 1914	57,426
28	Lexington.....	June 30, 1914	38,819	6	Cincinnati.....	June 30, 1914	402,175
197	Louisville.....	Feb. 28, 1914	284,482	20	Cleveland.....	June 30, 1914	639,431
	Newport.....	June 30, 1914	31,617	45	Columbus.....	June 30, 1914	204,567
16	LOUISIANA:			158	Dayton.....	June 30, 1914	123,794
190	New Orleans.....	June 30, 1914	361,221	183	Hamilton.....	June 30, 1914	38,814
	Shreveport.....	June 30, 1914	32,906	181	Lima.....	June 30, 1914	33,904
101	MAINE:			31	Lorain.....	June 30, 1914	34,360
	Portland.....	June 30, 1914	62,161	61	Springfield.....	June 30, 1914	50,058
7	MARYLAND:				Toledo.....	June 30, 1914	184,126
	Baltimore.....	June 30, 1914	570,590		Youngstown.....	June 30, 1914	100,593
8	MASSACHUSETTS:			153	OKLAHOMA:		
97	Boston.....	July 31, 1914	734,747	73	Muskogee.....	Dec. 31, 1914	39,786
52	Brockton.....	May 31, 1914	63,901	23	Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 31, 1914	85,858
191	Cambridge.....	Sept. 30, 1914	110,685		OREGON:		
106	Chelsea.....	June 30, 1914	32,452		Portland.....	May 31, 1914	259,582
43	Everett.....	June 30, 1914	37,381	102	PENNSYLVANIA:		
150	Fall River.....	June 30, 1914	125,443	108	Allentown.....	June 30, 1914	60,297
131	Fitchburg.....	May 31, 1914	40,454	149	Altoona.....	June 30, 1914	56,553
99	Haverhill.....	June 30, 1914	47,071	85	Chester.....	June 30, 1914	40,474
65	Holyoke.....	May 31, 1914	62,781	90	Erie.....	June 30, 1914	72,401
80	Lawrence.....	June 30, 1914	95,834	96	Harrisburg.....	June 30, 1914	69,493
63	Lowell.....	June 30, 1914	111,004	124	Johnstown.....	June 30, 1914	64,642
127	Lynn.....	June 30, 1914	98,207	135	Lancaster.....	Nov. 30, 1914	49,928
51	Malden.....	June 30, 1914	48,979	154	McKeesport.....	June 30, 1914	45,965
143	New Bedford.....	May 31, 1914	110,941	204	New Castle.....	June 30, 1914	39,569
171	Newton.....	June 30, 1914	42,455	3	Norristown.....	June 30, 1914	30,265
132	Pittsfield.....	June 30, 1914	36,531	8	Philadelphia.....	June 30, 1914	1,657,810
74	Quincy.....	June 30, 1914	36,366	58	Pittsburgh.....	June 30, 1914	564,878
174	Salem.....	June 30, 1914	46,994	88	Reading.....	June 30, 1914	103,361
62	Somerville.....	June 30, 1914	83,881	83	Scranton.....	June 30, 1914	141,351
174	Springfield.....	May 31, 1914	100,148	186	Wilkes-Barre.....	June 30, 1914	73,660
34	Taunton.....	May 31, 1914	35,604	126	Williamsport.....	June 30, 1914	33,181
	Worcester.....	May 31, 1914	157,499		York.....	June 30, 1914	49,430
129	MICHIGAN:			106	RHODE ISLAND:		
9	Bay City.....	Dec. 31, 1914	47,270	26	Pawtucket.....	June 30, 1914	56,901
123	Detroit.....	Dec. 31, 1914	546,183	145	Providence.....	Mar. 31, 1914	243,856
44	Flint.....	Aug. 31, 1914	49,981	103	Woonsocket.....	June 30, 1914	42,350
152	Grand Rapids.....	Sept. 30, 1914	123,860	184	SOUTH CAROLINA:		
134	Jackson.....	Aug. 31, 1914	34,202	107	Charleston.....	June 30, 1914	60,121
161	Kalamazoo.....	Sept. 30, 1914	46,222	162	Columbia.....	June 30, 1914	33,506
112	Lansing.....	Oct. 31, 1914	38,010	37	TENNESSEE:		
	Saginaw.....	Dec. 31, 1914	54,401	48	Chattanooga.....	Mar. 31, 1914	56,702
71	MINNESOTA:				Knoxville.....	July 31, 1914	37,955
18	Duluth.....	June 30, 1914	89,331		Memphis.....	June 30, 1914	143,231
27	Minneapolis.....	June 30, 1914	343,466		Nashville.....	June 30, 1914	114,899
	St. Paul.....	June 30, 1914	236,766	185	TEXAS:		
189	MISSOURI:			49	Austin.....	June 30, 1914	33,218
21	Joplin.....	Dec. 31, 1914	32,940	121	Dallas.....	Oct. 31, 1914	113,525
76	Kansas City.....	Oct. 31, 1914	284,567	66	El Paso.....	Sept. 30, 1914	50,113
156	St. Joseph.....	Oct. 31, 1914	83,182	181	Fort Worth.....	June 30, 1914	94,494
	St. Louis.....	Sept. 30, 1914	787,497	56	Galveston.....	Aug. 31, 1914	40,420
	Springfield.....	Dec. 31, 1914	39,099	46	Houston.....	Aug. 31, 1914	104,728
142	MONTANA:			192	San Antonio.....	Nov. 30, 1914	116,890
	Butte.....	Oct. 31, 1914	42,497		Waco.....	Sept. 30, 1914	32,285
136	NEBRASKA:			53	UTAH:		
42	Lincoln.....	Feb. 28, 1914	45,515		Salt Lake City.....	June 30, 1914	109,736
	Omaha.....	June 30, 1914	133,274	195	VIRGINIA:		
81	NEW HAMPSHIRE:			72	Lynchburg.....	July 31, 1914	31,876
	Manchester.....	June 30, 1914	75,685	165	Norfolk.....	Dec. 31, 1914	87,308
113	NEW JERSEY:			41	Portsmouth.....	June 30, 1914	37,569
93	Atlantic City.....	June 30, 1914	53,962	148	Richmond.....	July 31, 1914	135,061
60	Bayonne.....	Oct. 31, 1914	66,041		Roanoke.....	June 30, 1914	40,574
182	Camden.....	June 30, 1914	102,465	201	WASHINGTON:		
75	East Orange.....	June 30, 1914	39,852	193	Bellingham.....	Dec. 31, 1914	180,773
82	Elizabeth.....	Dec. 31, 1914	83,480	19	Everett.....	June 30, 1914	32,048
20	Hoboken.....	Oct. 31, 1914	75,364	39	Seattle.....	June 30, 1914	313,028
15	Jersey City.....	May 31, 1914	295,403	57	Spokane.....	June 30, 1914	135,657
194	Newark.....	June 30, 1914	389,106		Tacoma.....	June 30, 1914	103,418
92	Orange.....	June 30, 1914	31,968	141	WEST VIRGINIA:		
40	Passaic.....	Dec. 31, 1914	67,643	139	Huntington.....	Dec. 31, 1914	42,543
159	Paterson.....	Dec. 31, 1914	135,339		Wheeling.....	Dec. 31, 1914	42,957
55	Perth Amboy.....	June 30, 1914	38,265	196	WISCONSIN:		
147	Trenton.....	Aug. 31, 1914	107,228	13	La Crosse.....	June 30, 1914	31,367
	West Hoboken.....	June 30, 1914	40,647	179	Milwaukee.....	June 30, 1914	419,589
59	NEW YORK:			137	Oshkosh.....	Mar. 31, 1914	34,975
176	Albany.....	June 30, 1914	102,961	138	Racine.....	June 30, 1914	44,528
	Amsterdam.....	June 30, 1914	35,223		Superior.....	Mar. 31, 1914	44,109
170	Auburn.....	Dec. 31, 1914	36,728				

¹ Data here given relate to close of fiscal year instead of medial date. Error discovered too late for correction. Population at medial date, June 30, 1914, was 29,937.

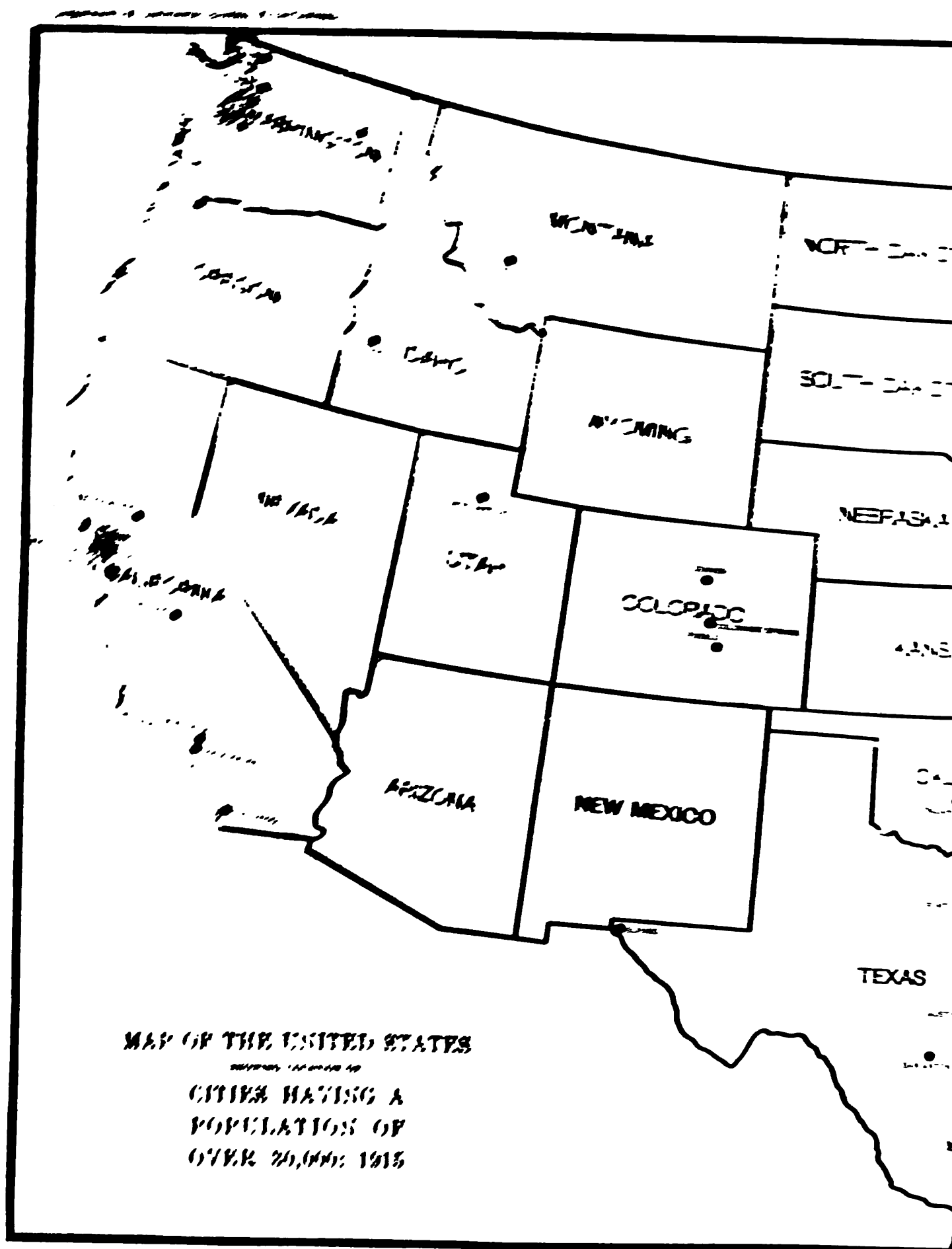
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General Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000: 1915.



PART I.—GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

TABLE 1.

Data included in table.—Table 1 presents data relating to the organization of the cities covered by this report at the close of the fiscal year 1915. It shows for each city the number of members and character of its legislative body, however organized or designated, the terms of office and salaries of its legislative and general executive officers, and whether these executive officers are elected or appointed. Similar data were presented in the report of the Bureau of the Census on financial statistics of cities for the fiscal year 1912.

Descriptive terms used.—In referring to cities with governments of the type which prevailed in the average American city prior to the year 1900, this report uses the generic designation *cities governed by mayor and council*. Cities whose governments are such as in the last decade have come to be spoken of as the "commission form" or "commission-manager plan" are here designated as *cities governed by commission*, or *cities governed by commission-manager plan*. The use of these terms as above defined should not, however, be allowed to obscure the fact that cities governed by commissions or those under the commission-manager plan may have city "councils," and that cities governed by commission generally give to the chief commissioner the title of "mayor."

Cities governed by mayor and council.—For a city governed by a mayor and council Table 1 shows whether its legislative body consists of one or two chambers. The terms "upper house" and "lower house" as employed in Table 1 are arbitrarily applied, the former to the chamber having the smaller membership, and the latter to that having the larger membership in cities with a bicameral legislative body. The designations of the members of the legislative body usually adopted by such cities are "aldermen" and "councilmen," but with utter lack of uniformity, either of them designating the members of the upper house in some cities and the lower house in other cities. Table 1 also gives the number, term of office, method of election, and salaries of the members of the legislative body of each city. The following statement shows, for the 123 cities which have this form of government, the number in which the aldermen or councilmen were elected by wards, at large, and by both methods.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.	Elected by all methods.	Elected by wards. ¹	Elected at large.	Elected by wards and at large.
Single chamber.....	95	44	11	40
Two houses:				
Upper.....	28	19	6	3
Lower.....	28	28		

¹ In New York and Indianapolis the term "districts" is used instead of "wards."

Federal plan.—The modern movement for alteration of the governmental organization of cities is in some instances directed to a modification of the old form of government by mayor and council, rather than to the more usual commission form. An example of such modification is found in the Ohio law of May 6, 1913, which provides for a plan of government, known as the "Federal plan," in which the only elective officers are the mayor and members of the council, each councilman to be elected from a separate ward. The city of Cleveland has adopted a charter embodying this form of government, which became operative on January 1, 1914. The mayor has power to appoint and remove directors of all departments and the officers and members of commissions not included within regular departments. The departments as established by the charter are as follows: (1) Department of law, (2) department of public service, (3) department of public welfare, (4) department of public safety, (5) department of finance, and (6) department of public utilities. The council may by ordinance, with the concurrence of the board of control, discontinue any department or division established by the charter, create new or additional departments or divisions, and determine, combine, and distribute the functions and duties of departments and divisions; but the department of public utilities can not be so discontinued. The board of control consists of the mayor and the directors of the several departments.

Cities governed by commission.—The term "commission form of government" is a generic one now employed in referring to the government of cities administered by a small number of officials exercising both legislative and executive authority.

Washington, D. C., was the first city in the United States to be governed for any number of years by a commission, coming under that form of government by the terms of an act of Congress that became effective June 11, 1878. The application of this form of government to the Capital of the United States grew out of the relation of the National Government to this particular city, and the city was not considered as an example to other municipalities with reference to its form of government.

The great need of improving the sanitary condition of Memphis, Tenn., following a severe visitation of yellow fever in 1878, combined with the fact that at the time the city had incurred an indebtedness equal to its authority for borrowing money, led the legislature of Tennessee in 1879 to put an end to the existence of the city as a municipal corporation and to create in its stead a taxing district, whose affairs were conducted by a small body of officers having practically the authority of the commissioners in the cities now under the commission form of government. After the re-

Washington, D. C., which is coextensive with the District of Columbia, is governed by three commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They must have been for three years residents of the District of Columbia. The other commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the Army, and must be selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least 15 years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The title of the two commissioners first mentioned is "Commissioner," that of the other "Engineer Commissioner."

At the first meeting of the board of commissioners one of the members is chosen president, the engineer commissioner takes charge of the department of public works, and the other functions are divided between the two civilian commissioners.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution of the United States "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia. The statutes enacted under this provision provide all general legislation, and empower the commissioners to make regulations relative to building, plumbing, and protection to person and property, and other regulations of a municipal nature.

In 56 cities having the commission form of government each commissioner was elected as the head of a designated department, while in 21 such cities the assignments of commissioners to departments were made by the commissions themselves. The 21 cities having the system last mentioned were as follows: Sacramento, Cal.; Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell, Mass.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City, Orange, Passaic, and Trenton, N. J.; Portland, Oreg.; Allentown and Harrisburg, Pa.; Columbia, S. C.; Austin, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Tacoma, Wash.; and Oshkosh, Wis.

In Montgomery, Ala., members of the present board of commissioners were appointed by the governor. They are to be succeeded by a board composed of three members elected by the people.

In 16 cities having the commission form of government the mayors exercised only general supervision, while in the other cities with this form of government the mayors presided over specified departments. The 16 cities referred to were as follows: Berkeley and San Diego, Cal.; New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Jackson, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Dayton and Springfield, Ohio; Muskogee, Okla.; Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, and Waco, Tex.; and Tacoma, Wash.

In order to show the continued progress of the movement toward the commission form of government

in cities having over 30,000 inhabitants, the following statement is presented. It contains the names of 12 cities that were not under the commission form at the close of the year reported, but have recently voted on the adoption of this form of governmental organization, the date and result of such election, and the date on which the plan, where adopted, became operative or is to be put in operation. The list is not presented as a complete one, the information given being only such as was available at the time the data for this report were secured.

City number.	STATE AND CITY.	ELECTION.		Date operative.
		Date.	Result.	
	CALIFORNIA.			
167	San Jose.....	Apr. —, 1915	¹ Adopted..	July 1, 1916
	CONNECTICUT.			
47	Bridgeport.....	June 19, 1915	² Adopted..	(³)
	ILLINOIS.			
168	Joliet.....	Feb. 2, 1915	Adopted..	May 3, 1916
169	Quincy.....	Jan. 27, 1914	Defeated..	
	MICHIGAN.			
129	Bay City.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Defeated..	
	MISSOURI.			
156	Springfield.....	June 2, 1915	Defeated..	
	NEW JERSEY.			
60	Camden.....	July 1, 1914	Defeated..	
	NEW YORK.			
170	Auburn.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Defeated..	Jan. 1, 1916
10	Buffalo.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Adopted..	
177	Niagara Falls.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Adopted..	Jan. 3, 1916
	PENNSYLVANIA.			
204	Norristown.....	Nov. 4, 1913	Defeated..	
	TEXAS.			
46	San Antonio.....	May 26, 1915	Adopted..	June 1, 1916

¹ Manager type adopted.

² Election declared illegal. Question again submitted Nov. 2, 1915, and commission form adopted.

³ Dependent on completion and adoption of charter.

Commission-manager plan.—In Jackson, Mich., and Dayton and Springfield, Ohio, which had the "commission-manager" plan, the commission had legislative powers, and committees composed of members of the commission were appointed to look after the needs of the several departments. The heads of departments were, however, selected by the manager.

The managers are chosen by the commissioners and hold office during the pleasure of the commissioners. The salaries of managers in the three cities reporting them were: Dayton, \$12,500; Springfield, \$6,000; and Jackson, \$5,000.

The following sections of the charter of the city of Dayton, Ohio, which became operative on January 1, 1914, present two of the prominent features of the plan of government in operation in that city:

SEC. 3. *General description.*—The form of government provided in this article shall be known as the "commission-manager plan," and shall consist of a commission of five citizens, who shall be elected at large in manner hereinafter provided. The commission

shall constitute the governing body with powers as hereinafter provided to pass ordinances, adopt regulations, and appoint a chief administrative officer to be known as the "city manager," and exercise all powers hereinafter provided.

Sec. 48. Powers and duties of the city manager.—The powers and duties of the city manager shall be: (a) To see that the laws and ordinances are enforced; (b) to appoint and, except as herein provided, remove all directors of departments and all subordinate officers and employees in the departments in both the classified and unclassified service; all appointments to be upon merit and fitness alone, and in the classified service all appointments and removals to be subject to the civil service provisions of this charter; (c) to exercise control over all departments and divisions created herein or that may be hereafter created by the commission; (d) to attend all meetings of the commission with the right to take part in the discussion but having no vote; (e) to recommend to the commission for adoption such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient; (f) to keep the commission fully advised as to the financial condition and needs of the city; and (g) to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this charter or be required of him by ordinance or resolution of the commission.

Mayor.—In the columns under the designation "Mayor" are shown the data pertaining to that office for all cities except those governed by commission. In some of the commission cities the mayor is elected as such, while in others he is chosen by the commissioners, and in some of them his salary is the same as that of the other commissioners, while in others it is larger. In case of a difference in salary the salary as shown for each of the commissioners is that for those other than the mayor, while that of the mayor is shown in a footnote. This form of presentation most conveniently brings out the difference in salary and at the same time preserves the full membership reported for the commission.

City clerk.—In some of the cities the city clerk, besides having charge of the proceedings of the council and such other duties as are usually assigned to that office, is the principal fiscal officer of the city. In such cities there is no comptroller and the auditor exercises limited authority.

Comptroller and auditor.—One or the other of these terms is used by most cities as the designation of the principal fiscal officer of the city. When both officials are reported the comptroller exercises authority over the financial transactions of the city, and the auditor,

who in many cities is appointed by the comptroller, merely certifies to the correctness of claims presented. It is apparent that cities, although making much progress toward uniformity in accounting and reporting, are making little progress toward uniformity of official nomenclature, the designations "comptroller," "controller," and "auditor" all surviving, with little question of the fitness of one of them as compared with the other two, or the desirability of uniformity.

Treasurer or chamberlain, and collector of revenue.—In some cities the treasurer receives all moneys directly; in others he receives the larger part of them directly, the minor parts being collected by the comptroller or auditor, the license collector, and the heads of departments and enterprises; while in other cities the principal receipts come into the office of the tax collector, revenue collector, or an official with some such designation. The lack of uniformity here is as apparent as in the case mentioned in the last paragraph. The remedy for this lack of uniformity in official designation must begin with such reorganization of the forces engaged in the conduct of municipal business as will provide uniformity of duties.

Assessors.—The data contained in the column with this heading reveal to some extent the differences in organization of revenue forces. While most cities employ assessors to fix the valuation of property for the purposes of taxation, those of some states employ no assessors, but report to the county the amount required to be raised for city purposes. The county officials then extend the taxes against the county valuations of property within the city, collect them, and pay them over to the city, usually retaining a percentage to cover the costs of the services rendered. The statement on page 16 presents a list of the cities that do not perform both of these functions for themselves, and the names of the civil divisions making the assessment and collection for each one of such cities. The statement takes no account of the method of assessing and collecting certain franchise taxes and corporation taxes which are levied and collected by the state, a portion being paid over by the state to the cities participating therein.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Assessments made by—	Taxes collected by—	City number.	STATE AND CITY.	Assessments made by—	Taxes collected by—
ALABAMA.				NEBRASKA.			
83	Birmingham.....	County.....	County.	42	Omaha.....	County.....	County.
110	Mobile.....	County.....	City.	NORTH CAROLINA.			
146	Montgomery.....	County.....	City.	100	Charlotte.....	County.....	City.
ARKANSAS.				OHIO.			
114	Little Rock.....	County.....	County.	79	Akron.....	County.....	County.
CALIFORNIA.				106	Canton.....	County.....	County.
202	Fresno.....	County.....	County.	14	Cincinnati.....	County.....	County.
167	San Jose.....	County.....	County.	6	Cleveland.....	County.....	County.
COLORADO.				29	Columbus.....	County.....	County.
196	Colorado Springs.....	County.....	County.	45	Dayton.....	County.....	County.
118	Pueblo.....	County.....	County.	158	Hamilton.....	County.....	County.
IDAHO.				183	Lima.....	County.....	County.
208	Boise.....	County.....	County.	181	Lorain.....	County.....	County.
ILLINOIS.				122	Springfield.....	County.....	County.
188	Aurora.....	County.....	County.	31	Toledo.....	County.....	County.
2	Chicago.....	County.....	County.	61	Youngstown.....	County.....	County.
199	Danville.....	County.....	County.	OKLAHOMA.			
163	Decatur.....	County.....	Township.	153	Muskogee.....	County.....	County.
168	Joliet.....	County.....	County.	73	Oklahoma City.....	County.....	County.
88	Peoria.....	County and township.	Township.	OREGON.			
169	Quincy.....	Township.....	Township.	23	Portland.....	County.....	County.
116	Rockford.....	County.....	County.	PENNSYLVANIA.			
104	Springfield.....	County.....	County.	204	Norristown.....	County.....	Borough.
INDIANA.				SOUTH CAROLINA.			
86	Evansville.....	County.....	County.	184	Columbia.....	County.....	City.
84	Fort Wayne.....	County.....	County.	TENNESSEE.			
22	Indianapolis.....	County.....	County.	107	Chattanooga.....	County.....	City.
94	South Bend.....	County.....	County.	162	Knoxville.....	County.....	City.
98	Terre Haute.....	County.....	County.	UTAH.			
IOWA.				53	Salt Lake City.....	County.....	County.
173	Cedar Rapids.....	County.....	County.	VIRGINIA.			
200	Council Bluffs.....	County.....	County.	195	Lynchburg.....	State.....	City.
64	Des Moines.....	County.....	County.	72	Norfolk.....	State.....	City.
111	Sioux City.....	County.....	County.	165	Portsmouth.....	State.....	City.
187	Waterloo.....	County.....	County.	41	Richmond.....	State.....	City.
KANSAS.				148	Roanoke.....	State.....	City.
67	Kansas City.....	County.....	County.	WASHINGTON.			
130	Topeka.....	County.....	County.	201	Bellingham.....	County.....	County.
96	Wichita.....	County.....	County.	193	Everett.....	County.....	County.
LOUISIANA.				19	Seattle.....	County.....	County.
190	Shreveport.....	Parish.....	City.	39	Spokane.....	County.....	County.
MINNESOTA.				57	Tacoma.....	County.....	County.
71	Duluth.....	City.....	County.	WEST VIRGINIA.			
18	Minneapolis.....	City.....	County.	141	Huntington.....	County.....	City.
27	St. Paul.....	County.....	County.	139	Wheeling.....	County.....	City.
MONTANA.							
142	Butte.....	County.....	City.				

City attorney or solicitor.—These two titles are representative of the various designations applied to the officials charged with the legal guidance and defense of the city. Other designations applied to the officials are "corporation counsel" and "city counselor," the lack of uniformity being as conspicuous here as in the titles discussed in preceding paragraphs.

City engineer.—The data shown in the column headed "City engineer" are for most cities those of employees whose official designation is "city engineer." In some instances, however, the salaries reported are those of officials with other designations, but who exercise the functions of city engineer.

PART II.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE 2.

Number of police employees.—Employees of police departments in the 204 cities covered by this inquiry numbered 51,042, of whom 27,079, or 53.1 per cent, were in the nine cities of Group I. More than one-fifth of the total were in New York, N. Y., alone. While in general the number of police employees varied according to the population of the cities, there were a number of exceptions. Cleveland, Ohio, for example, reported only 803 police employees, a smaller force than that of Baltimore, Md., Pittsburgh, Pa., Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., or San Francisco, Cal., though each of these cities has fewer inhabitants than Cleveland. On the other hand, Washington, D. C., with a population of about 350,000 had a force of 796, nearly as large as that of Cleveland and larger than that of Los Angeles, Cal., Milwaukee, Wis., Cincinnati, Ohio, Newark, N. J., or New Orleans, La., each of which cities has a larger population than Washington. In Washington 28 patrolmen and 2 sergeants were assigned to beats and posts in and about the Executive Mansion.

Atlantic City, N. J., stands out as the most heavily policed city in proportion to its permanent population. Because of its very large temporary population during certain months of the year, Atlantic City, with a population of approximately 55,000, employed a force of 142 men, nearly twice as many as those of other cities having about the same number of permanent inhabitants.

Per cent relation of specified employees to total number.—Of the total number of police employees, 34,320, or 67.2 per cent, were patrolmen on beats and posts; 3,303, or 6.5 per cent, were detectives, detective officers, and patrolmen detailed as detectives; 4,821, or 9.4 per cent, were patrolmen detailed on special duty; and 3,015, or 5.9 per cent, were civilians. Officers numbered 5,582, or 10.9 per cent of the total number of employees. Table 2 shows the number of officers, patrolmen, and detectives classified by rank, and the number of civilian employees in each city.

Police commissioners constituted 3.3 per cent of the total of 5,582 officers, commanding officers and deputies constituted 4.6 per cent, captains 9.3 per cent, lieutenants 21.7 per cent, and sergeants 56.9 per cent. Inspectors, though present in all groups, numbered only 74, or 1.3 per cent of the officers, all other officers constituting the remainder, or 3 per cent. This relative strength of different ranks of officers was maintained in each of the first three groups, but in Groups IV and V the number of commanding officers was relatively greater, while lieutenants and sergeants were relatively fewer.

Detectives.—Detective officers constituted 19 per cent of the detective forces reported. Of the officers, 35.5 per cent were captains and lieutenants, 55.9 per cent were sergeants, and the remaining 8.6 per cent were commanding officers. More than one-third of the privates in the detective forces were detailed patrolmen.

Fourteen cities reported no detectives, patrolmen detailed as detectives, or detective officers. They were Yonkers and New Rochelle, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Springfield, Ill.; Flint, Mich.; York and Chester, Pa.; Brockton, Salem, Everett, Pittsfield, Quincy, and Taunton, Mass. Four of these provided for detective work as follows: In Yonkers each captain could choose any patrolmen fit for duty in the line and assign him to plain-clothes duty; in Manchester three inspectors did detective duty in addition to their regular work; in York two patrolmen were detailed when needed; in Pittsfield one sergeant and one inspector did detective duty in addition to their regular work.

Detective officers were the only persons reported as engaged in detective work in 17 cities. In 74 cities patrolmen were detailed as detectives. The rank of detective was reported in 138 cities, detective captains and lieutenants were reported in 56 cities, and detective sergeants in 45 cities. The rank of the chiefs of the detective bureaus in various cities differed widely.

Police commissioners.—Police commissioners were reported in 50 cities; Atlanta, Ga., having 12, the largest number in any city. Richmond, Va., reported 9; New Haven, Conn., and Portsmouth, Va., 7 each; and New York, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hartford, Conn., 6 each. Five commissioners were reported in each of 7 cities, 4 in each of 7 cities, 3 in each of 18 cities, 2 in each of 2 cities, and 1 in each of 9 cities. The term "police commissioners" as used in this classification includes members of all boards or councils having control of police departments only. It includes also for the city of Pittsburgh the 6 district commissioners each of whom has jurisdiction over a police district.

Mounted policemen.—The increasing use of mounted policemen was commented upon in the report of this bureau on police departments in 1907. The present report shows a considerable increase in the number of mounted men over the former report and shows also that the mounted men constituted a greater percentage of the total number of patrolmen in 1915 than in 1907. Thus, of the patrolmen on beats and posts in 158 cities in 1907, 94.1 per cent were unmounted, but in 1915 the percentage of unmounted men on beats and posts in 204 cities was 91.2. Of the 3,026 mounted men reported in 1915, 59.6 per cent were mounted on horses, 23.4 per cent on motorcycles, and 17 per cent

on bicycles. Of the total number of mounted men in 1907, 68.7 per cent were mounted on horses, 24.5 per cent on bicycles, and only 6.8 per cent on motorcycles. Since that time the use of motorcycles has increased at the expense of both horses and bicycles. All the patrolmen on beats and posts in Berkeley, Cal., were mounted, 13 on motorcycles and 9 on bicycles. Mounted policemen were relatively numerous in New York and Philadelphia, in which cities they numbered 526 and 435, respectively. Chicago stood third in this respect, with 186, and Washington, D. C., fourth, with 101, but no other city had as many as 100. In New York City 135 of the mounted policemen rode bicycles, but Chicago and Philadelphia relied entirely upon the horse and the motorcycle. Washington, D. C., had 61 bicycle policemen—far more than any other city except New York.

More patrolmen were detailed as wagon men, drivers, and stablemen than on any other special duty. The number detailed on this work constituted 34.7 per cent of the total number of detailed patrolmen, while 18.3 per cent were detailed as station keepers, doormen, and turnkeys; 11.8 per cent were detailed on clerical work; 8.1 per cent at municipal buildings and courts; the remaining 27.1 per cent being detailed to signal and telephone, harbor, sanitary, park, and miscellaneous duties.

Policewomen.—Twenty-five cities reported policewomen paid from police appropriations. Of these 25 cities, Chicago, Ill., had 21 policewomen; Baltimore, Md., Los Angeles, Cal., and Seattle, Wash., 5 each; Pittsburgh, Pa., 4; San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg., 3 each; Minneapolis, Minn., Dayton, Ohio, and Topeka, Kans., 2 each; and 15 cities 1 each. The cities reporting 1 policewoman each were Denver and Colorado Springs, Colo., Rochester, Syracuse, and Jamestown, N. Y., Omaha, Nebr., San Antonio, Tex., Tacoma, Wash., Youngstown, Ohio, South Bend, Ind., Wichita, Kans., San Diego, Cal., Racine, Wis., Aurora, Ill., and Bellingham, Wash. St. Paul, Minn., reported 3 policewomen paid from a miscellaneous fund instead of police appropriations. Most of these are included in the column headed "All other" under "Patrolmen detailed on special duty." The Pittsburgh policewomen are included in the column "Detectives."

The inquiry concerning policewomen, undertaken this year for the first time by the bureau, was limited to the policewomen paid from police appropriations, except in the sole instance of St. Paul as described above, and so takes no account of those paid by churches, charitable and correctional organizations, or courts. Especial attention is called to the fact that police matrons are not included in this classification.

The following statement shows the number of policewomen and their rates of pay per annum in the 26 cities reporting such employees:

City number.	CITY.	POLICEWOMEN.	
		Number.	Pay.
	Total.....	70	.....
2	Chicago, Ill.....	21	\$900
7	Baltimore, Md.....	5	1,000
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	900
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	1,200
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1,080
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	4	900
19	Seattle, Wash.....	2	900
23	Portland, Oreg.....	1	1,200
24	Denver, Colo.....	1	1,080
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1,080
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	3	900
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	780
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	900
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	2	900
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	780
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	900
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	960
94	South Bend, Ind.....	1	900
95	Wichita, Kans.....	1	900
128	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1,020
130	Topeka, Kans.....	2	900
137	Racine, Wis.....	1	840
178	Jamestown, N. Y.....	1	780
188	Aurora, Ill.....	1	900
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	960
201	Bellingham, Wash.....	1	900

¹ Not paid from police appropriations.

Chicago's 21 policewomen were detailed on various duties, among which were the return of runaway girls to their homes, the warning of young girls, suppression of dance-hall evils, suppression of petty gambling in stores frequented by children, suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, service at railroad depots, conducting investigations, and securing evidence. Baltimore's 5 policewomen are credited with having investigated in a year 229 dances, 26 entertainments, 315 moving picture shows, 4 hotels and cafés, and 28 disorderly houses, besides having conducted many miscellaneous investigations.

Protection of young girls and the prevention and suppression of social evils were the leading activities of policewomen in all the cities reported. Police officials generally report effective work done by them. The 1914 annual report of the police department of Los Angeles says of its policewomen who are detailed in the juvenile bureau:

The investigation of juvenile cases leads to embarrassing situations when young girls have to be questioned. It is a rule of the department that no young girl can be questioned by male officers regarding sexual wrongs. Such work is delegated solely to women officers, who, by their womanly sympathy and intuition, are enabled to gain the confidence of their younger sisters.

Mothers of wayward girls and other relatives can report cases of an immoral nature or obtain advice from trained women officers, one of whom, the oldest in experience, is always on desk duty for that purpose. We are enabled to get reports of sexual crimes from women who would otherwise fail to report the same if they were obliged to detail the facts to a male officer.

Policewomen also do valuable work in preventing delinquency among young girls by inspecting dance halls, cafés, picture shows and other public amusement places, particularly in the late afternoon and night hours; by escorting those who, by their conduct or that of others, are in danger of becoming delinquent to their homes and making reports to their parents with a proper warning.

Officers performing miscellaneous duties.—The column "All other" under the heading "Officers exclusive of detectives" includes 165 officers in 30 cities. Of this total, 137 were roundsmen in 21 cities as follows: 38 in San Francisco, Cal.; 19 in Cincinnati, Ohio; 26 in New Orleans, La.; 10 in St. Paul, Minn.; 6 each in Trenton, Hoboken, and Atlantic City, N. J.; 4 each in St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal.; 3 each in West Hoboken, N. J., and Jacksonville, Fla.; 2 each in Houston, Tex., Erie, Pa., and Peoria, Ill.; and 1 each in Nashville, Tenn., York, Pa., Dubuque, Iowa, Perth Amboy, N. J., Jackson, Mich., and Columbia, S. C. Fourteen were corporals in Oakland, Cal. The others were as follows: One inspector of moral conditions in Chicago, Ill.; 2 pawnbrokers' license inspectors in Minneapolis, Minn.; 1 secretary of police department in Seattle, Wash.; 1 bailiff in San Diego, Cal.; 1 drill-master in St. Louis, Mo.; 4 license collectors, 3 in Minneapolis, Minn., and 1 in Wichita, Kans.; 2 warrant officers in Providence, R. I.; 1 Bertillon officer in Columbus, Ohio; and 1 deputy marshal in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The column headed "All other" under "Patrolmen detailed on special duty" includes 369 patrolmen employed in 60 cities in various capacities. These patrolmen may be classified roughly as "specials," "inspectors," and "laborers," each class being subject to subclassifications. The employees included in the column are as follows:

Fifty-five policewomen, 21 in Chicago, Ill.; 5 each in Baltimore, Md., and Seattle, Wash.; 3 in San Francisco, Cal.; 4 in Los Angeles, Cal.; 2 in Dayton, Ohio; and 1 each in Rochester, Syracuse, and Jamestown, N. Y., Denver and Colorado Springs, Colo., San Diego, Cal., Omaha, Nebr., San Antonio, Tex., South Bend, Ind., Youngstown, Ohio, Wichita, Kans., Racine, Wis., and Aurora, Ill.;

Two ordnance officers, 1 each in Johnstown and McKeesport, Pa.;

Eight poundmasters, 5 in San Antonio, Tex., and 1 each in Savannah, Ga., Camden, N. J., and Sioux City, Iowa;

Eleven truant officers, 3 in Seattle, Wash., 2 each in Houston, Tex., Bridgeport, Conn., and Bay City, Mich., and 1 each in Paterson, N. J., and Aurora, Ill.;

One agent for the insane in Washington, D. C.;

Twelve humane officers, 3 each in Nashville, Tenn., and Houston, Tex., 2 in Louisville, Ky., and 1 each in Omaha, Nebr., Tacoma, Wash., South Bend, Ind., and Quincy, Ill.;

Eighty depot officers, 55 in Chicago, Ill., 7 in Buffalo, N. Y., 4 each in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Little Rock, Ark., 3 in

Bridgeport, Conn., 1 each in Omaha, Nebr., Passaic and Paterson, N. J.;

Eight probation officers, 5 in Atlanta, Ga., 2 in Richmond, Va., and 1 in Amsterdam, N. Y.;

One orderly in Seattle, Wash.;

Six vice officers, 3 in Cleveland, Ohio, 2 (including 1 policeman) in Tacoma, Wash., and 1 in Lowell, Mass.;

One officer for vacant houses in Norfolk, Va.;

One cemetery officer in Norfolk, Va.;

One officer for lumber district in Albany, N. Y.;

Two bank guards in Albany, N. Y.;

One physical instructor in Rochester, N. Y.;

One commitment officer in Lynn, Mass.;

Six school census officers in Rochester, N. Y.;

One officer for newsboys in Syracuse, N. Y.;

One officer for motion-picture houses in Syracuse, N. Y.;

One officer for safety zone in Syracuse, N. Y.;

One guard for prisoners conducted to penitentiary in Syracuse, N. Y.;

Two beach officers in San Diego, Cal.;

Two emergency officers in Omaha, Nebr.;

Six special officers in Omaha, Nebr.;

Two school officers in Toledo, Ohio;

One central-station guard in Toledo, Ohio;

One warrant officer in Dallas, Tex.;

Eighty-seven license inspectors, 82 in Chicago, Ill., 3 in Cambridge, Mass., and 1 each in Rochester, N. Y., and Saginaw, Mich.;

Eleven inspectors of liquor shops, 4 in Worcester, Mass., 2 each in Lowell and Salem, Mass., and 1 each in Bridgeport, Conn., Chelsea and Malden, Mass.;

Two pawnshop inspectors in Washington, D. C.;

Fourteen market masters, 8 in Buffalo, N. Y., and 1 each in Pittsburgh, Pa., Little Rock, Ark., Albany, N. Y., Norfolk, Va., Omaha, Nebr., and Nashville, Tenn.;

Two inspectors of child labor in Washington, D. C.;

One pharmacy inspector in Washington, D. C.;

Ten fire-escape inspectors in Philadelphia, Pa.;

Three inspectors of hacks and carriages, 2 in Washington, D. C., and 1 in Providence, R. I.;

Thirteen boiler inspectors in New York, N. Y.;

One smoke inspector in Toledo, Ohio;

Five janitors, 2 in Lawrence, Mass., and 1 each in Elizabeth, N. J., El Paso, Tex., and New Britain, Conn.;

One photographer in Washington, D. C.;

Two mechanics in Seattle, Wash.;

Two printers, 1 each in Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky.;

One carpenter in Toledo, Ohio;

One repairer of automobiles in Toledo, Ohio.

Number of police employees and per cent of increase: 1906, 1907, and 1915.—The following table shows, for each city and group, the number of police employees and the per cent of increase for 1906, 1907, and 1915. Only the 152 cities reported for each of the three years are shown in the table.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

City number.	CITY.	EMPLOYEES.					City number.	CITY.	EMPLOYEES.						
		Number.			Per cent of increase. ¹				Number.			Per cent of increase. ¹			
		1915	1907	1905	1907-1915	1905-1907			1915	1907	1905	1907-1915	1905-1907		
Table I															
	Grand total.....	49,010	40,565	35,564	20.8	14.1									
	Group I.....	27,079	23,722	19,892	14.2	19.3									
	Group II.....	6,324	5,096	4,673	24.1	9.1									
	Group III.....	9,313	6,723	6,258	38.5	7.4									
	Group IV.....	4,592	3,590	3,319	27.9	8.2									
	Group V.....	1,702	1,434	1,422	19.2	0.8									
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.															
1	New York, N. Y.....	10,912	9,604	8,864	13.6	8.3									
2	Chicago, Ill.....	4,676	4,529	2,196	3.2	106.2									
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,844	3,201	3,085	20.1	3.8									
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	1,945	1,788	1,451	8.8	23.2									
5	Boston, Mass.....	1,709	1,386	1,341	23.3	3.4									
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	803	635	544	26.5	16.7									
7	Baltimore, Md.....	1,126	1,026	1,054	9.7	-2.7									
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	901	873	736	3.2	18.6									
9	Detroit, Mich.....	1,163	680	621	71.0	9.5									
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.															
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	830	780	774	6.4	0.8									
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	972	843	801	15.3	5.2									
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	549	336	216	63.4	55.6									
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	581	404	379	43.8	6.6									
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	709	561	549	26.4	2.2									
15	Newark, N. J.....	740	554	459	33.5	20.7									
16	New Orleans, La.....	402	342	338	17.3	1.2									
17	Washington, D. C.....	796	785	789	1.4	2.1									
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	331	270	244	22.6	10.7									
19	Seattle, Wash.....	414	221	144	87.3	53.5									
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.															
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	542	453	407	19.6	11.3									
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	445	367	361	21.3	1.7									
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	386	252	252	53.2	(²)									
23	Portland, Oreg.....	301	130	119	131.5	9.2									
24	Denver, Colo.....	253	218	184	16.1	18.5									
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	409	255	218	60.4	17.0									
26	Providence, R. I.....	421	356	334	18.3	6.6									
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	306	210	217	45.7	-3.2									
28	Louisville, Ky.....	435	340	359	27.9	-5.3									
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	234	200	167	17.0	19.8									
30	Oakland, Cal.....	219	122	70	79.5	74.3									
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	222	154	146	44.2	5.5									
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	280	210	222	33.3	-5.4									
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	186	85	76	118.8	11.8									
34	Worcester, Mass.....	256	170	164	50.6	3.7									
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	211	147	139	43.5	5.8									
36	New Haven, Conn.....	215	193	168	11.4	14.9									
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	180	143	104	25.9	37.5									
38	Seranton, Pa.....	130	87	82	49.4	6.1									
39	Spokane, Wash.....	107	56	42	91.1	33.3									
40	Paterson, N. J.....	165	154	109	7.1	41.3									
41	Richmond, Va.....	193	112	102	72.3	9.8									
42	Omaha, Neb.....	154	102	94	52.0	8.5									
43	Fall River, Mass.....	164	144	142	13.9	1.4									
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	157	121	116	29.8	4.3									
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	145	156	134	-7.0	16.4									
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	172	73	64	135.6	14.1									
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	177	98	78	80.6	25.6									
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	150	121	102	24.0	18.6									
49	Dallas, Tex.....	164	75	69	118.7	8.7									
50	Lowell, Mass.....	154	152	160	1.3	1.3									
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	160	135	144	18.5	-6.2									
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	166	129	142	28.7	-9.2									
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	98	66	58	48.5	13.8									
54	Hartford, Conn.....	182	120	201	51.7	-40.3									
55	Trenton, N. J.....	141	114	96	23.7	18.8									
56	Houston, Tex.....	138	57	57	142.1	(²)									
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	94	72	58	30.6	24.1									
58	Reading, Pa.....	102	81	80	25.9	1.2									
59	Albany, N. Y.....	211	173	162	22.0	6.8									
60	Camden, N. J.....	162	138	105	17.4	31.4									
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	117	73	67	60.3	9.0									
62	Springfield, Mass.....	209	109	97	91.7	12.4									
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.															
63	Lynn, Mass.....	116	87	85	33.3	2.4									
64	Des Moines, Iowa.....	74	88	91	-15.9	-3.3									
65	Lawrence, Mass.....	96	72	75	33.3	-4.0									
67	Kansas City, Kans.....	80	67	71	19.4	-5.6									
68	Yonkers, N. Y.....	196	103	75	90.3	37.3									
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.															
124	Lancaster, Pa.....	44	38	37	15.8	2.7									
125	Augusta, Ga.....	95	80	79	18.8	1.3									
126	York, Pa.....	36	36	32	(²)	12.5									
127	Malden, Mass.....	51	40	40	27.5	(²)									
129	Bay City, Mich.....	42	37	36	13.5	2.8									
130	Topeka, Kans.....	38	32	32	18.8	(²)									
131	Haverhill, Mass.....	44	43	42	2.3	-30.6									
132	Salem, Mass.....	50	47	48	6.4	-2.1									
133	Davenport, Iowa.....	47	37	37	27.0	(²)									
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	39	29	27	34.5	26.1									
135	McKeesport, Pa.....	46	54	42	-14.8	28.6									
136	Lincoln, Neb.....	28	22	24	27.3	-8.3									
137	Racine, Wis.....	40	19	18	110.5	5.6									
138	Superior, Wis.....	48	36	32	33.3	12.5									
139	Wheeling, W. Va.....	54	44	49	22.7	-10.2									
140	Macon, Ga.....	83	58	58	43.1	(²)									
142	Butte, Mont.....	72	72	77	(²)	-6.5									
143	Newton, Mass.....	80	68	63	17.6	7.9									
145	Woonsocket, R. I.....	56	34	35	64.7	-2.9									
146	Montgomery, Ala.....	61	58	65	5.2	-10.8									
149	Chester, Pa.....	31	32	34	-3.1	-5.9									
150	Fitchburg, Mass.....	42	42	33	(²)	27.3									
151	Galveston, Tex.....	84	52	46	61.5	13.0									
154	New Castle, Pa.....	26	26	21	(²)	23.8									
155	Dubuque, Iowa.....	45	42	40	7.1	5.0									
162	Knoxville, Tenn.....	59	52	56	13.5	-7.1									
164	Elmira, N. Y.....	50	36	40	38.9	-10.0									
168	Joliet, Ill.....	38	37	37	2.7	(²)									
169	Quincy, Ill.....	50	32	34	56.3	-5.9									
170	Auburn, N. Y.....	40	34	31	17.6	9.7									
174	Taunton, Mass.....	44	42	42	4.8	(²)									
179	Oshkosh, Wis.....	29	19	21	52.6	-9.5									
189	Joplin, Mo.....	36	24	26	50.0	-7.7									
191	Chelsea, Mass.....	47	57	50	-17.5	14.0									
196	La Crosse, Wis.....	27	23	22	17.4	4.5									

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.² Includes data for Allegheny, now a part of Pittsburgh.³ No change.

The cities of Group I had more than 50 per cent of the total number of police employees in 152 cities in each of the three years 1905, 1907, and 1915. In 1905 they had 55.9 per cent; in 1907, 58.4 per cent; and in 1915, 55.2 per cent. These cities, too, showed the greatest percentage of increase from 1905 to 1907, 19.3 per cent, but in the period from 1907 to 1915 Group III gained the most, 38.5 per cent, Group IV coming next with 26.3 per cent. None of the groups showed a decrease.

Large increases in the number of police employees during the decade from 1905 to 1915 are shown for several cities. Police in Chicago, Ill., in the 10-year period increased 112.9 per cent; in Seattle, Wash., 187.5 per cent; in Los Angeles, Cal., 154.2 per cent; in Oakland, Cal., 212.9 per cent; in Yonkers, N. Y., 161.3 per cent; and in Racine, Wis., 122.2 per cent. All of these cities except Los Angeles, Cal., showed the greatest increase in their respective groups. The table shows in detail the increases and decreases by number and percentages of police employees in each city for the periods 1905 to 1907 and 1907 to 1915, but does not show the percentages for the 10-year period 1905 to 1915.

Forty-one cities reported decreases in number of police employees for one or the other of the two periods given in the table, but only 11 cities reported decreases for the decade 1905 to 1915. The cities showing decreases for the 10-year period and the percentages of decrease are as follows: Hartford, Conn., 9.5; Des Moines, Iowa, 18.7; Springfield, Ill., 3.5; Pueblo, Colo., 15.6; New Britain, Conn., 16.7; Springfield, Ohio, 19.4; Haverhill, Mass., 29; Butte, Mont., 6.5; Montgomery, Ala., 6.2; Chester, Pa., 8.8; and Chelsea, Mass., 6. All the other 30 cities which show decreases in the table for one period gained enough in the other period to make a net increase for the 10 years.

Number of patrolmen paid by individuals or corporations.—The police departments of 12 cities reported reimbursement or payment by individuals or corporations of all or a part of the salaries of certain policemen assigned to particular duties. In each of these cases the city employed the men and controlled their work, and in 10 cases disbursed all their salaries. They are shown, therefore, without special classification in Table II. The street railway companies of Washington, D. C., paid to the District of Columbia in advance the salaries of 56 crossing policemen. Three crossing policemen in New Orleans, La., were paid a salary of \$1,080 a year by the street railway company. One-half of the salaries of 11 crossing policemen in Grand Rapids, Mich., was paid by the street railway company.

Railroads entering Paterson and Passaic, N. J., Roanoke, Va., and Shreveport, La., paid all or a part of the salaries of patrolmen stationed at their depots.

Private interests paid the salaries of 22 harbor policemen in Galveston, Tex., while Detroit, Mich., was reimbursed for the salaries of 7 patrolmen and 1 sergeant. The salary of 1 first-grade patrolman in Taunton, Mass., was paid by the town of Dighton. Payments by outside interests directly to policemen were reported in only two cities, Rockford and Aurora, Ill. Merchants in Rockford paid all salaries but \$135 per month to 5 men detailed as watchmen. Merchants in Aurora paid all but \$300 a year to each of 3 men assigned as watchmen.

Per cent relation of officers and civilians to total number of police employees.—The statement on page 22 shows for each city, for 1905, 1907, and 1915, the percentage of officers to the total number of police employees, and for 1915 the percentage of civilian employees to such total.

In calculating the percentages shown in this statement the number of police commissioners was excluded from the totals for 1915 to make the figures for that year comparable with those for the former years.

For the 204 cities reported in 1915, taken as a whole, the proportion of officers to the total number of police employees was 11.8 per cent. The percentage varies considerably between different cities. In 62 cities the percentage was less than 10, in 12 it was 20 or more, the remaining 130 reporting between 10 and 20 per cent. Galveston, Tex., 3.6 per cent, and Saginaw, Mich., 24.6 per cent, show the extreme variations. Group I ranges from 9.6 per cent to 19.2 per cent; Group II, from 6.3 to 16.7; Group III, from 4.7 to 22.8; Group IV, from 4.1 to 24.6; and Group V from 3.6 to 23.1 per cent.

Comparing the percentages of the various cities for 1905, 1907, and 1915, many changes appear between the different periods, but for the total number of cities for the 10-year period 1905 to 1915 the change is very slight—from 11.4 per cent in the former to 11.8 per cent in the latter. Group I decreased from 11.9 to 11.5 per cent, while a contrary movement appears in Group II, from 10.1 to 12.5 per cent. Of the 152 cities reported in both 1905 and 1915, 84 show a higher percentage of officers in 1915, and 65 a lower percentage, while there was no change in San Antonio, Tex., Charleston, S. C., and La Crosse, Wis. Oakland, Cal., increasing from 7.1 to 22.8 per cent, and Joplin, Mo., from 3.8 to 19.4 per cent, show the largest proportionate gains, and Terre Haute, Ind., which dropped from 16.7 per cent in 1905 to 4.1 per cent in 1915 reports the greatest decrease.

The proportion of civilian employees to the total police force was greatest in Oklahoma City, Okla., 25.3, while this class comprised less than 1 per cent of the total in Dallas and Houston, Tex. In general, the percentages in cities of Group V were larger than in the other groups.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS (PER CENT).			Civilian employees (per cent), 1915.
		1915	1907	1905	

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.	12.0	13.8	12.3	2.7
2	Chicago, Ill.	11.1	8.7	14.5	9.7
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	9.6	10.7	10.4	3.7
4	St. Louis, Mo.	11.6	9.2	8.7	16.2
5	Boston, Mass.	9.8	9.8	9.5	6.6
6	Cleveland, Ohio.	11.1	9.7	11.4	3.9
7	Baltimore, Md.	19.2	17.3	16.6	9.9
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.3	8.8	9.1	8.2
9	Detroit, Mich.	11.8	13.8	14.2	5.1

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.	15.7	13.1	15.0	5.4
11	San Francisco, Cal.	14.5	11.5	9.7	3.6
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	11.4	8.6	6.5	6.7
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	6.5	5.9	6.6	3.3
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.	10.9	11.9	12.0	9.3
15	Newark, N. J.	16.7	8.5	9.6	3.2
16	New Orleans, La.	12.2	13.5	13.9	13.7
17	Washington, D. C.	9.4	9.2	10.8	10.1
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	14.8	20.4	15.6	2.7
19	Seattle, Wash.	10.9	6.8	6.9	12.6

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.	14.8	12.4	13.3	6.1
21	Kansas City, Mo.	12.9	13.6	11.6	10.4
22	Indianapolis, Ind.	17.6	8.7	8.8	2.4
23	Portland, Oreg.	9.8	6.2	6.7	5.3
24	Denver, Colo.	5.9	6.0	6.5	4.3
25	Rochester, N. Y.	9.8	12.2	12.8	9.0
26	Providence, R. I.	9.8	10.1	10.5	8.3
27	St. Paul, Minn.	9.5	9.0	7.4	8.5
28	Louisville, Ky.	13.1	14.7	12.5	2.3
29	Columbus, Ohio.	10.7	5.0	5.4	7.3
30	Oakland, Cal.	22.8	9.8	7.1	4.6
31	Toledo, Ohio.	10.4	8.4	8.9	10.4
32	Atlanta, Ga.	8.6	8.1	8.0	4.3
33	Birmingham, Ala.	8.6	7.1	7.9	4.3
34	Worcester, Mass.	7.4	7.1	7.3	3.5
35	Syracuse, N. Y.	7.6	8.2	7.9	5.7
36	New Haven, Conn.	13.0	12.4	13.7	5.6
37	Memphis, Tenn.	8.3	9.1	7.7	5.0
38	Scranton, Pa.	10.8	12.6	12.2	10.0
39	Spokane, Wash.	12.1	7.1	11.9	5.6
40	Petersburg, N. J.	13.9	11.7	12.8	7.3
41	Richmond, Va.	15.2	17.0	13.7	4.1
42	Omaha, Nebr.	9.1	13.7	15.2	7.1
43	Fall River, Mass.	11.2	9.0	9.2	5.5
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.7
45	Dayton, Ohio.	10.3	8.3	7.5	2.1
46	San Antonio, Tex.	4.7	4.1	4.7	3.5
47	Bridgeport, Conn.	16.8	16.3	12.8	7.9
48	Nashville, Tenn.	10.0	9.1	9.8	6.7
49	Dallas, Tex.	6.1	6.7	11.6	0.6
50	Lowell, Mass.	11.0	6.6	9.3	7.1
51	New Bedford, Mass.	13.8	12.6	11.1	5.6
52	Cambridge, Mass.	14.4	16.3	12.7	5.4
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.	10.2	12.1	13.8	2.0
54	Hartford, Conn.	8.0	7.5	4.5	5.5
55	Trenton, N. J.	14.2	11.4	13.5	5.0
56	Houston, Tex.	9.4	7.0	8.8	0.7
57	Tacoma, Wash.	11.7	8.3	10.3	2.1
58	Reading, Pa.	7.8	8.6	7.5	11.8
59	Albany, N. Y.	16.1	16.2	16.7	5.2
60	Camden, N. J.	11.7	10.9	11.4	1.9
61	Youngstown, Ohio.	10.2	11.0	7.5	3.4
62	Springfield, Mass.	6.8	7.3	8.3	8.1

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

63	Lynn, Mass.	13.8	11.5	11.8	6.0
64	Des Moines, Iowa.	10.8	9.1	8.8	4.1
65	Lawrence, Mass.	10.4	6.9	6.7	2.1
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	13.2	8.9	(*)	5.5
67	Kansas City, Kans.	13.8	13.4	11.3	12.5
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	21.4	17.5	16.0	7.7
69	Wilmington, Del.	14.8	13.1	15.7	2.5
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.8	15.7	20.3	6.9
71	Duluth, Minn.	14.9	16.2	18.6	17.2
72	Norfolk, Va.	10.5	10.6	12.0	5.2
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	10.7	18.2	(*)	25.3
74	Somerville, Mass.	13.2	13.6	14.7	4.4
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	20.1	19.0	17.3	1.7
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	9.2	10.1	6.0	7.3
77	Waterbury, Conn.	16.2	11.5	12.0	3.5
78	Utica, N. Y.	9.8	13.2	10.6	4.3
79	Akron, Ohio.	8.8	9.6	6.4	(*)
80	Troy, N. Y.	20.8	14.1	14.2	5.4
81	Manchester, N. H.	15.1	9.1	10.4	2.6
82	Hoboken, N. J.	20.2	15.1	13.8	10.1

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.

83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.7
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	19.0	9.8	11.6	12.7
85	Erie, Pa.	5.4	7.4	7.3	2.2
86	Evansville, Ind.	8.8	9.7	9.5	10.8
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	10.4	7.5	6.3	3.2
88	Peoria, Ill.	8.3	6.5	7.6	1.0
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	12.0	8.6	8.2	12.0
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	9.4	9.6	10.2	(*)
91	Savannah, Ga.	11.2	12.7	7.2	5.2
92	Pasadena, N. J.	19.1	11.5	8.7	(*)
93	Bayonne, N. J.	9.5	14.0	10.3	8.3
94	South Bend, Ind.	14.5	17.1	15.2	4.3
95	Wichita, Kans.	11.8	22.2	13.0	7.8
96	Johnstown, Pa.	9.8	8.1	12.8	(*)
97	Brockton, Mass.	20.6	10.0	8.6	4.4
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	4.1	14.5	16.7	4.1
99	Holyoke, Mass.	13.2	7.1	7.4	2.6
100	Sacramento, Cal.	23.1	14.3	14.7	4.6
101	Portland, Me.	11.5	3.4	3.8	2.1
102	Allentown, Pa.	9.1	12.1	10.3	(*)
103	Charleston, S. C.	12.6	13.2	12.6	11.0
104	Springfield, Ill.	7.3	7.5	8.8	5.5
105	Canton, Ohio.	14.6	15.2	22.2	2.4
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.7
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	11.3	8.3	8.9	7.0
108	Altoona, Pa.	7.0	9.5	8.6	2.3
109	Covington, Ky.	7.8	11.1	10.6	1.3
110	Mobile, Ala.	8.9	5.7	7.1	(*)
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	14.0	13.2	8.7	4.0
112	Saginaw, Mich.	24.6	25.9	23.6	4.9
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	8.5	9.6	13.5	6.3
114	Little Rock, Ark.	10.0	12.0	13.3	8.3
115	Berkeley, Cal.	12.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
116	Rockford, Ill.	13.2	16.1	16.7	2.6
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	12.1	7.1	7.5	3.4
118	Pueblo, Colo.	13.2	8.5	6.7	2.6
119	New Britain, Conn.	11.1	9.7	8.7	4.4
120	Tampa, Fla.	17.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
121	El Paso, Tex.	8.8	(*)	(*)	(*)
122	Springfield, Ohio.	6.9	17.9	16.7	(*)

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	16.7	(*)	(*)	2.9
124	Lancaster, Pa.	9.1	10.5	10.8	2.3
125	Augusta, Ga.	12.6	13.8	13.9	3.2
126	York, Pa.	11.1	8.3	12.5	(*)
127	Malden, Mass.	14.0	12.5	10.0	(*)
128	San Diego, Cal.	15.6	(*)	(*)	12.5
129	Bay City, Mich.	18.4	16.2	27.8	2.4
130	Topeka, Kans.	7.9	9.4	9.4	2.6
131	Haverhill, Mass.	9.1	9.3	6.4	9.1
132	Salem, Mass.	12.0	10.6	8.3	14.0
133	Davenport, Iowa.	14.9	13.5	13.5	2.1
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	20.5	13.8	21.7	10.3
135	McKeesport, Pa.	10.9	9.3	14.3	2.2
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	14.3	22.7	16.7	3.6
137	Racine, Wis.	14.3	15.8	16.7	(*)
138	Superior, Wis.	18.6	16.7	18.8	(*)
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	5.6	11.4	10.2	1.9
140	Macon, Ga.	7.2	15.5	15.5	2.4
141	Huntington, W. Va.	10.3	(*)	(*)	7.7
142	Butte, Mont.	5.8	5.6	3.9	6.9
143	Newton, Mass.	11.2	8.8	9.5	7.5
144	Pasadena, Cal.	13.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	15.1	14.7	14.3	8.9
146	Montgomery, Ala.	8.2	8.6	6.2	(*)
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	19.1	17.5	(*)	2.1
148	Roanoke, Va.	10.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
149	Chester, Pa.	6.5	6.2	11.8	(*)
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	14.3	16.7	21.2	14.3
151	Galveston, Tex.	3.6	5.8	8.7	(*)
152	East Orange, N. J.	16.1	(*)	(*)	1.5
153	Muskogee, Okla.	23.1	(*)	(*)	23.1
154	New Castle, Pa.	15.4	15.4	19.0	7.7
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	11.1	11.9	10.0	4.4
156	Springfield, Mo.	14.8	(*)	(*)	7.4
157	Lexington, Ky.	13.7	(*)	(*)	2.0
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	6.5	(*)	(*)	9.7
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	20.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
160	Charlotte, N. C.	18.8	(*)	(*)	(*)
161	Lansing, Mich.	19.0	(*)	(*)	(*)
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	18.6	18.6	14.3	13.6
163	Decatur, Ill.	13.8	(*)	(*)	(*)
164	Elmira, N. Y.	6.4	8.3	16.0	6.0
165	Farmington, Va.	16.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
166	Everett, Mass.	18.4	9.9	(*)	2.6
167	San Jose, Cal.	11.1	(*)	(*)	7.4
168	Joliet, Ill.	15.8	16.2	13.5	(*)
169	Quincy, Ill.	6.5	9.4	8.8	(*)
170	Auburn, N. Y.	17.9	14.7	16.1	7.5
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	9.8	(*)	(*)	9.8
172	Quincy, Mass.	15.4	(*)	(*)	2.6

* Includes data for Allegheny, now a part of Pittsburgh.

* Not reported.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

23

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS (PER CENT).			Civilian employees (per cent), 1915.
		1915	1907	1905	

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.

173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	21.2	(1)	(1)	9.1
174	Taunton, Mass.....	18.2	16.7	16.7	9.1
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	16.7	(1)	(1)	5.5
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	11.5	(1)	(1)	7.7
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	19.6	(1)	(1)	4.2
178	Jamestown, N. Y.....	6.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
179	Oshkosh, Wis.....	8.3	10.5	14.3	(1)
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.....	15.8	(1)	(1)	2.4
181	Lorain, Ohio.....	11.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
182	Jackson, Mich.....	18.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
183	Lima, Ohio.....	13.3	(1)	(1)	3.3
184	Columbia, S. C.....	9.2	(1)	(1)	15.4
185	Austin, Tex.....	7.4	(1)	(1)	7.1
186	Williamsport, Pa.....	17.3	(1)	(1)	3.4
187	Waterloo, Iowa.....	19.2	(1)	(1)	3.4
188	Aurora, Ill.....	15.2	(1)	(1)	3.0

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS (PER CENT).			Civilian employees (per cent), 1915.
		1915	1907	1905	

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.

189	Joplin, Mo.....	19.4	25.0	3.8	22.2
190	Shreveport, La.....	14.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
191	Chelsea, Mass.....	19.1	10.5	12.0	6.4
192	Waco, Tex.....	6.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
193	Everett, Wash.....	15.0	(1)	(1)	15.0
194	Orange, N. J.....	19.0	(1)	(1)	4.8
195	Lynchburg, Va.....	14.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.....	18.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
197	Newport, Ky.....	14.3	10.8	(1)	(1)
198	La Crosse, Wis.....	18.2	17.4	18.2	(1)
199	Danville, Ill.....	8.1	(1)	(1)	5.4
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	17.9	(1)	(1)	3.6
201	Bellingham, Wash.....	13.3	(1)	(1)	6.7
202	Fresno, Cal.....	8.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
203	Boise, Idaho.....	15.8	(1)	(1)	5.3
204	Norristown, Pa.....	16.7	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not reported.

TABLE 3.

Civilian employees classified.—A classification of civilian employees of police departments by character of work performed is presented in Table 3, for the first time in a report of the Bureau of the Census. This table shows the character of work performed by all the civilians in the 204 police departments represented, except the 509 shown in the column headed "All other." It shows also the number of civilians and the number of detailed patrolmen assigned to specified duties in 1915 in a form which permits of ready comparison. In the case of every kind of duty performed by both civilians and detailed patrolmen, the number of each class of employees is shown for each city covered by the report.

A detailed study of the number of civilians in police departments performing specified classes of work is thus made possible, and it is believed that the information presented will be of value to police officials who often find it necessary to consider whether efficiency and economy will be aided or hindered by the employment of civilians in certain kinds of work.

Nearly half, or 49.2 per cent, of the 714 signal and telephone operatives shown in the table were civilian employees. Civilians constituted 41.7 per cent of the 980 clerks; 26.9 per cent of the 2,290 wagon men, drivers, and stablemen; and 18.6 per cent of the 1,084 station keepers, door men, and turnkeys. Corresponding percentages for group totals and for individual cities are far from uniform. All the cities in Groups I, II, and III reported civilian employees, but 10 in Group IV and 28 in Group V reported none, while others reported enough to make the group percentages comparable with those for the other groups. The group percentages are not significant, and the only profitable comparisons which can be made are those between individual cities.

Chicago reported the greatest number of employees on special duty, followed by New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, respectively. In the number of detailed patrolmen the first three cities followed the

same order; but San Francisco ranked fourth, reporting a greater number than St. Louis. St. Louis ranked second in the actual number of civilian employees, while in the percentage which this class formed of the total number it was far ahead of any of the other cities mentioned.

There were 69 cities which reported more civilian employees than detailed patrolmen, in 29 of which there were none of the latter. On the other hand, in 38 cities there were no civilian employees, while in 18 cities the number of the classes was the same. In four cities—York, Pa., Perth Amboy, N. J., Shreveport, La., and La Crosse, Wis.—there were no patrolmen detailed on special duty and no civilian employees. The police force in each of these cities was small, and doubtless the necessary clerical and other duties were performed by officers.

St. Louis is the most striking example of cities using more civilian employees than patrolmen detailed from the force. In that city there were 315 of the former as compared with 84 of the latter, 78.9 and 21.1 per cent of the total, respectively. Cincinnati, Ohio, is the most prominent example of cities using civilian employees exclusively for special duties. There are, however, 5 cities in Group III, 7 in Group IV, and 16 in Group V which follow this plan.

Civilian employees performing miscellaneous duties.—Thirty-seven cities are represented in the column headed "All other." The 509 employees were assigned to a large number of miscellaneous duties, as follows:

One expert on system organization and 2 examiners of auto appliances in Chicago, Ill.;
 One superintendent of police gymnasium in Syracuse, N. Y.;
 Two gymnasium instructors, 1 each in Syracuse, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass.;
 Three drillmasters, 1 each in Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., and Springfield, Mass.;
 Two police judges, 1 each in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Huntington, W. Va.;
 One prosecuting attorney in Springfield, Mass.;
 Three interpreters, 1 in Chicago, Ill., and 2 in Syracuse, N. Y.;
 Ten motion picture censors and 2 motion picture operators in Chicago, Ill.;

One theater officer in Hoboken, N. J.;
 Seven sealers and assistant sealers of weights and measures in Buffalo, N. Y.;
 Four probation officers, 2 each in San Antonio, Tex., and Knoxville, Tenn.;
 Five humane officers, 3 in Seattle, Wash., and 1 each in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Fort Wayne, Ind.;
 One superintendent of horses and stock in Buffalo, N. Y.;
 Twenty-eight poundkeepers and assistant poundkeepers, 19 in Chicago, Ill., 7 in Seattle, Wash., and 1 each in Fort Wayne, Ind., and Little Rock, Ark.;
 One license collector in Springfield, Ill.;
 Six fire marshals in Philadelphia, Pa.;
 Two sanitary officers in Rochester, N. Y.;
 One prison labor overseer in Huntington, W. Va.;
 Twenty guards, 6 in Chicago, Ill., 5 in Los Angeles, Cal., 6 in Washington, D. C., and 3 in Hoboken, N. J.;
 Fifteen swimming-pool guards in Pittsburgh, Pa.;
 Seven photographers, 2 in Chicago, Ill., 2 in Philadelphia, Pa., and 1 each in St. Louis, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., and Seattle, Wash.;
 Twenty printers, press feeders, etc., 9 in New York, N. Y., 6 in Chicago, Ill., 2 in St. Louis, Mo., and 3 in Kansas City, Mo.;
 Ninety-nine engineers and assistants, 15 in New York, N. Y., 53 in Chicago, Ill., 2 in St. Louis, Mo., 10 in Boston, Mass., 4 in Baltimore, Md., 4 in Washington, D. C., 3 each in Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Oreg., and Omaha, Nebr., and 2 in Toledo, Ohio;
 Four messengers, 2 in Washington, D. C., and 1 each in St. Louis, Mo., and Rochester, N. Y.;
 Seven cooks, 2 in New York, N. Y., 3 in Seattle, Wash., and 1 each in San Diego and Sacramento, Cal.;
 Twelve elevator men, 4 in New York, N. Y., 2 in St. Louis, Mo., and 3 each in Oakland, Cal., and Portland, Oreg.;
 Eighteen machinists, 12 in Chicago, Ill., 4 in St. Louis, Mo., and 1 each in Baltimore, Md., and Kansas City, Mo.;
 One hundred and seventeen mechanics, 46 in New York, N. Y., 39 in Chicago, Ill., 23 in St. Louis, Mo., 2 in Providence, R. I., and 1 each in Springfield and Brockton, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Paterson, N. J., Fort Wayne, Ind., San Diego, Cal., and Butte, Mont.;
 Thirty-four laborers, 12 in New York, N. Y., 10 in Chicago, Ill., 4 in St. Louis, Mo., 3 in Baltimore, Md., 2 in Washington, D. C., 2 in Buffalo, N. Y., and 1 in New Bedford, Mass.;
 Seventy-one cleaners, scrub women, and scrub men, 41 in New York, N. Y., 24 in Chicago, Ill., 5 in Norfolk, Va., and 1 in Columbus, Ohio;
 One insect exterminator in Chicago, Ill.;
 One examiner of automobile operators in Chicago, Ill.

TABLE 4.

Patrolmen classified by grade.—Patrolmen in 129 of the 204 cities reported were classified by grades, based, either wholly or in part, on length of service. In a number of these cities certain peculiarities in the method of promotion or classification are noteworthy. In Omaha, Nebr., Cambridge and Everett, Mass., Des Moines, Iowa, and Canton, Ohio, promotions to the highest grade are made only as vacancies occur, while in Johnstown, Pa., this rule governs in regard to the highest two. In all these cities promotion to the other grades depends entirely on length of service. In Amsterdam, N. Y., promotion to the highest grade is made only by a special act of the city council. In Hartford, Conn., there were six supernumeraries who acted as a reserve, slept at the station house, and received only \$60 per annum. In Albany, N. Y., certain veteran policemen, who have served 20 years, but can not claim a pension because not incapacitated, are given special light work, and are carried in two special classes. In Canton, Ohio, substitutes are carried as first-grade patrolmen and are promoted to the regular

force as vacancies occur, or as the force is enlarged. In New Britain, Conn., patrolmen must serve two years as supernumeraries before becoming members of the regular force. In 57 cities the patrolmen are not graded, receiving the full salary at time of entrance to the service.

St. Louis, Mo., employs a method of promotion on a strictly merit system which rests on a scientific basis. To determine the factors necessary to insure the certainty of the application of the merit system, the following are considered as the essential qualifications of an efficient police officer: "Intelligence, executive ability, obedience and promptitude, deportment, neatness in appearance and dress, attentiveness to duty, meritorious service, courage, and general efficiency." A brief description of the St. Louis method may be of interest. Upon entering the service as a probationary patrolman each man is given an initial rating of 750 points. Irrespective of grade, merit marks are given for certain "acts and things" and demerit marks for others. To obtain merit marks there are only four "acts or things" provided for: An especially good arrest, 25 points; displaying great bravery, 25 points; such efficiency as to call for commendation of the commanding officer in his monthly report, 2 points; and for each year of completed service, including the twentieth year, 2 points. The patrolman may, however, incur demerits for 19 different reasons, ranging from 5 to 50 points each. Whenever a patrolman has earned 50 merits net, after deducting demerits, he is promoted to the next higher grade, being correspondingly reduced when charged with 50 demerits, net. When a patrolman's rating is reduced to 600 by reason of demerits, a charge of general inefficiency is preferred and the man is tried by the board of police commissioners. Grade B carries an increase in salary of \$300 per annum over grade C, but grades A and B carry the same pay, the difference being that patrolmen must have reached the first in order to be eligible for promotion to the rank of sergeant, or detective if detailed to the secret service bureau. These officers are subject to the same system of marking as patrolmen except that the initial rating is 850 points. When this is reduced to 700 points a charge of general inefficiency is brought.

The highest salary, \$1,464 per annum, was paid in San Francisco, Cal., where patrolmen are ungraded and all received the same compensation, regardless of length of service. The next highest, \$1,460, was paid first-grade patrolmen in Jacksonville, Fla., after five years' service. The highest grade in Oakland, Cal., attained by three years' service, carried a salary of \$1,404. In New York, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., the highest grade patrolmen received \$1,400, after five and four years' service, respectively. The lowest maximum salary, \$756, was reported in Williamsport, Pa., in which city patrolmen were ungraded.

The grades ranged in number in different cities from two to nine, the latter number being reported in West Hoboken, N. J., where a patrolman enters the service

at \$800 and receives an advance of \$50 a year until the maximum of \$1,200 is reached. Many cities reported, besides the regular grades, special grades based on character of work performed, special qualifications, or an added compensation sufficient to buy and maintain equipment—such as bicycles, motorcycles, or horses—not furnished by the cities themselves. Some cities in which patrolmen were not graded reported special rates of pay for policewomen, court officers, or others assigned to special duties. These are shown in the table as special grades.

Years of service required to attain the several grades.—The highest grade was attained in three years or less in 87 cities, in from three to five years in 27 cities, and in more than five years in 9 cities. The longest term of service necessary to attain the highest grade was found in Savannah, Ga., where patrolmen must have served 15 years in order to receive the maximum salary, \$1,080. Ten years' service to reach the maximum grade was required in Terre Haute, Ind., and Charleston, S. C.; eight years in Washington, D. C., Atlantic City, West Hoboken, and Perth Amboy, N. J.; and seven years in Trenton, N. J., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Comparisons of minimum salaries paid to patrolmen would be misleading, since in many cities only a few policemen received the minimum salary and then only for a short time. All salary comparisons in this table are made less trustworthy because of differences in local practice in respect to such matters as the furnishing of uniforms and equipment, which is done by some cities and not by others.

TABLE 5.

Patrol and reserve.—The adaptation of the police strength available for patrol duty to the needs of cities during different hours of the day, which is shown in columns 1 and 2, is the most interesting feature of Table 5. These columns show the strength of patrol at all hours, while the other two show the rotation of patrolmen from one tour to another and the number held in reserve.

The absence of reserves in many cities can best be explained by a study of the reserve column in Table 5 in connection with the data relating to signal systems which are shown in Table 6. In a number of cities the reserve plan has been abandoned since rapid communication between headquarters and patrolmen on beats has been made possible by more extensive use of signal systems.

Patrol strength was greatest between 6 p.m. and midnight in most of the cities reported, and in many cases the night force was more than double the day force. In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the night patrolmen numbered eight times as many as the daymen. In most of the cities reported the night force was equal to or greater than the day force, some of the notable exceptions being Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Troy, N. Y., Sacramento, Cal., and

Davenport, Iowa. In Cleveland the greatest number of patrolmen reported on duty at night was 190, with no reserve, while the day patrol numbered 314. Troy reported 52 and 26 on day and night duty, respectively, with reserves of 17 and 9. In the other cities enumerated the day and night patrols were more nearly equal. The patrolmen in Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Boston, Mass., and some smaller cities were assigned in equal numbers to three tours covering the entire 24 hours.

Gaps between tours.—Short periods in which no patrolmen were on duty were reported in 20 cities. These periods are gaps between tours, though usually patrolmen going to and from their beats or posts furnish the necessary protection, especially since changes are usually made during dull periods. The cities reporting gaps between tours and the periods in which the gaps appear were as follows:

Milwaukee, Wis., 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; Indianapolis, Ind., 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Columbus, Ohio, 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; Reading, Pa., 5.30 a.m. to 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Fort Wayne, Ind., 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.; Harrisburg, Pa., 6 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.; South Bend, Ind., 5 a.m. to 7 a.m.; Johnstown, Pa., 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; Terre Haute, Ind., 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Covington, Ky., 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Salem, Mass., 7 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.; Chester, Pa., 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; East Orange, N. J., 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.; New Castle, Pa., 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.; Quincy, Ill., 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Quincy, Mass., 4 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; Amsterdam, N. Y., 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Newport, Ky., 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.

Length of tours.—The length of tour most commonly reported was 8 hours, but in some cities it was considerably greater. Fifteen cities reported two daily tours of 12 hours each, as follows: New Orleans, La., Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka, Kans., St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., East St. Louis, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Springfield, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., Montgomery, Ala., Oshkosh, Wis., and Galveston, Austin, and Waco, Tex. Four cities covered the entire 24 hours with two tours, while two which covered less than 24 hours with two tours reported one tour of 12 hours. Exclusive of the cities enumerated above, there were 21 which reported one or more tours of 12 hours, one city reported a tour of 12½ hours, one a tour of 12¾ hours, seven reported tours of 13 hours, and one a tour of 13½ hours. Lancaster, Pa., reported a tour of 20 hours, but the patrolmen who serve on this tour are off 15 hours, then serve on a tour of 13 hours. After serving on the 13-hour tour they are off for 24 hours.

Rotation of patrolmen.—Rotation of patrolmen, shown in the table for each city, is a feature of police organization which has not yet received any uniform treatment. Equalization of labor and hardship is doubtless the primary purpose underlying rotation of patrolmen through different tours of patrol duty. Such distribution of the burdens of police service conforms to the military practice of rotation in details to guard duty and to other special duties requiring only a part of the total strength of the organization. While

a number of cities provide for such rotation for all patrolmen, some provide for it only in part and others make no such provision.

A permanent detail in some cities is assigned to the most desirable tour of duty, such assignment being regarded as a reward for meritorious service, while the remaining members of the force rotate on less desirable tours. Individual patrolmen may be disciplined by transfer from the permanent tour and others may be promoted to their places. In other cities probationary patrolmen are assigned to details having the less desirable tours of duty.

Complete rotation by tour was established in 106 cities covered by this inquiry, 73 cities reported no rotation, and the remaining 25 reported partial rotation. Of these 25, the following assigned patrolmen to permanent day duty: Boston, Worcester, Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Somerville, Malden, Salem, Newton, and Chelsea, Mass., Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Oreg., Providence, R. I., Youngstown, Ohio, and Portland, Me. In these cities assignment to the day tour is considered a promotion, except in Los Angeles where patrolmen who have served 10 years are exempt by law from night duty.

Organization of reserve.—Sixteen of the 53 cities which reported reserves had men detailed exclusively on reserve duty. These cities were Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., Washington, D. C., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus and Lorain, Ohio, Richmond, Va., Omaha, Nebr., Hartford, Conn., Tacoma, Wash., Albany, N. Y., Lynn and Somerville, Mass., Kansas City, Kans., Augusta, Ga., and East Orange, N. J. Three of these 16 cities—Washington, D. C., Albany, N. Y., and Augusta, Ga.—required most of the men to serve on both patrol and reserve duty. All of the 53 cities reporting reserves, excluding the 16 just named, maintained their reserves by the assignment of men to reserve duty in addition to patrol duty. Usually these men did both patrol and reserve duty the same day.

TABLE 6.

Station houses.—About two-fifths, or 40.5 per cent, of the station houses reported in the 204 cities were in the 9 cities comprising the first group. New York City alone had more station houses than the 10 cities of Group II, the 60 cities of Group IV, or the 82 cities in the fifth group. More than 15 per cent of all reported were in that city. The city in the first group having the smallest number of station houses was Baltimore, Md., with 8. Buffalo, N. Y., in Group II, had 15, while Milwaukee, Wis., in the same group, had but 5. Seventeen cities in Group III, 46 in Group IV, and 78 in Group V had but 1 each. A statement showing the number of station houses in each city reported for the years 1905, 1907, and 1915 appears on page 28.

Vehicles for use of officials.—Motor-drawn vehicles were furnished for the use of police officials in 94 cities and horse-drawn vehicles in 44 cities. In 19 of these cities both horse-drawn and motor-drawn vehicles were among those furnished. Detroit, Mich., furnished 24

motor-drawn vehicles for the use of its officials, the largest number furnished by any city and 35.3 per cent of the total furnished by all cities in Group I. New York, N. Y., furnished 16 and Oakland, Cal., 13 motor-drawn vehicles. Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo., respectively, furnished 12 and 10 horse-drawn vehicles.

Patrol wagons and ambulances.—Motor-drawn patrol wagons were reported by 176 cities and horse-drawn patrol wagons by 53 cities. New York, N. Y., had the largest number of each, Chicago ranking next in both classes of equipment. Motor-drawn ambulances were reported by 28 cities and horse-drawn by 15. Chicago had the largest number of motor-drawn ambulances, 28.6 per cent of the total, while Boston led in the number of horse-drawn ambulances, with 9, or 36 per cent of the total. Sioux City, Iowa, and York, Pa., with 2 each, were the only other cities with more than 1. A substantial decrease in the number of patrol wagons and ambulances since 1907 is found on comparing the report for 1907 with the present report. The 158 cities included in the 1907 report had 564 patrol wagons, but these cities in 1915 had only 514 patrol wagons, a decrease of 8.9 per cent. The 204 cities in the 1915 report had 559 patrol wagons; fewer than 158 cities reported in 1907. The decrease in ambulances in the same period was even greater. The total number reported by all cities for both years was 94 and 74, respectively, a decrease of 21.3 per cent. Of the 46 cities in the present report which were not included in the 1907 report 44 had no police ambulances.

The 152 cities included in the inquiry for each of the three years 1905, 1907, and 1915, reported a smaller number of patrol wagons and ambulances in 1905 than they did in 1907, but the number in 1905 was greater than the number in 1915. Individual cities departed somewhat from the rule shown by the totals, notably New York, which reported 86 patrol wagons in 1905, 101 in 1907, and only 52 in 1915, and Washington, D. C., which reported 24 in 1905, 13 in 1907, and 8 in 1915.

Horses owned by city and by employees.—Horses owned by cities were reported by 103 cities, while 21 cities reported horses owned by employees.

Of the 176 horses reported as owned by employees distributed among 21 cities, 107, or more than 60 per cent, were reported for 5 cities as follows: San Antonio, Tex., 36; Washington, D. C., 27; Minneapolis, Minn., 18; Austin, Tex., 14; and El Paso, Tex., 12. The custom of mounted policemen owning their own equipment seems to be very general in Texas, every city reporting to this effect. Of a total number of 124 horses owned in the police departments of these cities, 93, or 75 per cent, are owned by the employees, and in 4 of the 8 cities all are so owned. Houston is the only city in the state reporting more owned by the municipality than by the employees. In Washington, D. C., policemen who own their horses are allowed \$20 per month in addition to their pay for the care and subsistence of the animals, while in Duluth, Minn.,

this allowance is \$25 per month. In these cities the amounts do not appear as increased pay in Table 7. In Minneapolis, Minn., this allowance of \$25 per month appears as an addition to the pay of mounted policemen, as shown for that city in Table 7. For these 3 cities only was definite information on this subject reported, but it is probable that in all places where mounted policemen own their horses some arrangement as to an allowance for their care and keep is in effect.

Horse-drawn and motor-drawn vehicles.—No segregation of motor-drawn patrol wagons and ambulances from the horse-drawn vehicles was made in the 1907 report, so it can not be shown which class of vehicles decreased. It would be natural to assume that if horse-drawn vehicles were replaced by motor-drawn vehicles the superior speed secured from motor power would permit the performance of a normal amount of work with fewer vehicles. This assumption seems to be borne out by the figures in the smaller cities where frequently two vehicles were reported in 1907 and but one in 1915, the later one being a motor vehicle. A number of the larger cities, however, which show a decrease in the total number, reported in 1915 a larger number of horse-drawn than motor-drawn vehicles. Boston, Mass., for example, reported 19 patrol wagons in 1907 and but 12 in 1915. All those reported in 1915 were horse-drawn, so the decrease in number in Boston could not be due to any substitution of motors for horses.

Motorcycles.—The largest increase in any class of equipment is shown in motorcycles. In 1907, 19 cities of the 158 covered by the investigation reported motorcycles, and they reported only 110. The same 19 cities reported 355 motorcycles in 1915 and all but 3 of the 19 reported increases in number. Of the 204 cities covered in the 1915 investigation, 171 reported 895 motorcycles. New York reported an increase of 95 (from 20 to 115) in the eight-year period and San Francisco an increase of 43 (from 3 to 46).

Bicycles and police boats.—Increases in the number of bicycles and the number of police boats from 1907 to 1915 have kept pace with the general increase of equipment. The number of bicycles has grown from 422 in 158 cities in 1907 to 1,007 in 1915. The number of police boats has nearly doubled in that time.

Signal systems.—The Gamewell signal system was in use in 123 cities of the 175 which reported signal systems. Thirty-two cities reported telephones or telegraph and telephone, 7 cities had the Dean system, and 13 cities reported systems locally named.

Flash-light systems, with or without alarm bells in connection, are growing in popularity as a means of communication between police headquarters and patrolmen on beats. The advantage of being able to attract attention of patrolmen quickly over a wide area has long been recognized. Not until the last decade, however, have the light systems come into

general use and in many cities they are still in the experimental stage.

No detailed information concerning the extent or methods of operating flash-light systems was sought in the present inquiry. Some of the cities which reported one system or another used the lights only in certain sections and for only a few purposes, while other cities used them over their entire area and for many purposes.

Sixty cities reported flash-light systems in use, as follows: New York, Rochester, Schenectady, Elmira, Auburn, Niagara Falls, and Jamestown, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Los Angeles, Oakland, Berkeley, San Diego, Pasadena, and San Jose, Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Elizabeth, Camden, Passaic, East Orange, and Perth Amboy, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and Waterbury, Conn.; Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Allentown, Altoona, York, New Castle, and Williamsport, Pa.; Dayton, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Utah; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Peoria, Springfield, Rockford, Joliet, Quincy, and Aurora, Ill.; Portland, Me.; Saginaw, Bay City, and Jackson, Mich.; Malden, Newton, and Chelsea, Mass.; Davenport and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebr.; Racine, Superior, and La Crosse, Wis.; and Waco, Tex.

In Detroit, Mich., Atlantic City, N. J., and Lancaster, Pa., flash-light systems were in process of construction. Buffalo, N. Y., had a flash-light system on trial. In Kansas City, Mo., bells were used in all signal boxes. Milwaukee, Wis., had 11 alarm bells attached to signal boxes.

Number of police station houses and number of signal boxes.—The number of station houses reported in 1907 and 1915 and the number of signal boxes reported in 1905, 1907, and 1915, in each of 152 cities are shown in the table on page 28. Only the 152 cities which were included in the 1905 report are shown in the table.

Station houses increased in number in each of the first four groups of cities from 1907 to 1915, but in Group V a considerable decrease is shown, counting only those cities reported in 1907. The cities of Group I had more than one-third of the total number of station houses in both 1907 and 1915. New York, N. Y., had the largest number in both years.

Signal boxes increased in all the groups from 1907 to 1915, and increased also from 1905 to 1907 except in Group V. Group V, however, showed a substantial increase for the decade. A number of cities reported decreases, these being due to changes in organization and the substitution of new for old equipment. New York, N. Y., reported a decrease of 30 per cent in number of signal boxes for the 1907-1915 period, due to the discarding of old equipment and reorganization of its patrol system.

A police and fire-alarm system operated jointly, appropriations for which were divided between the police and fire departments, was reported by St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

City number.	CITY.	STATION HOUSES (NUMBER). ¹		SIGNAL BOXES (NUMBER).			City number.	CITY.	STATION HOUSES (NUMBER). ¹		SIGNAL BOXES (NUMBER).		
		1915	1907	1915	1907	1905			1915	1907	1915	1907	1905
	Grand total.....	624	602	12,667	11,870	10,743							
	Group I.....	277	273	5,296	5,156	4,708							
	Group II.....	93	79	1,809	1,508	1,455							
	Group III.....	133	123	3,093	2,584	2,427							
	Group IV.....	82	77	1,990	1,685	1,558							
	Group V.....	90	80	809	877	897							

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 800,000 AND OVER IN 1915.						
	New York, N. Y.....	104	92	852	1,228	1,006
	Chicago, Ill.....	46	48	1,320	1,187	1,042
	Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	44	848	782	751
	St. Louis, Mo.....	30	19	572	475	469
	Boston, Mass.....	18	23	486	489	451
	Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	13	236	137	105
	Baltimore, Md.....	8	8	278	292	259
	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	13	16	426	395	340
	Detroit, Mich.....	10	14	281	265	283

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 800,000 IN 1915.						
	Buffalo, N. Y.....	18	13	206	220	234
	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	11	146	96	125
	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	3	181	131	50
	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	8	333	240	220
	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	10	229	214	207
	Newark, N. J.....	8	8	333	216	216
	New Orleans, La.....	12	12	248	265	263
	Washington, D. C.....	13	12	133	100	89
	Minneapolis, Minn.....	6	8	100	48	51
	Seattle, Wash.....	6	8	100	48	51

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.						
	Jersey City, N. J.....	7	7	106	103	104
	Kansas City, Mo.....	10	9	176	165	175
	Indianapolis, Ind.....	8	1	136	100	103
	Portland, Ore.....	3	2	215	47	25
	Denver, Colo.....	3	2	131	112	110
	Rochester, N. Y.....	6	6	66	56	56
	Providence, R. I.....	7	7	156	143	140
	St. Paul, Minn.....	6	6	136	130	117
	Louisville, Ky.....	7	7	32	32	32
	Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	102	83	90
	Oakland, Cal.....	3	3	573	52	71
	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	3	129	152	157
	Atlanta, Ga.....	1	1	68	64	65
	Birmingham, Ala.....	5	1	51	50	50
	Worcester, Mass.....	4	2	51	48	48
	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	1	79	77	78
	New Haven, Conn.....	4	4	53	64	63
	Memphis, Tenn.....	2	2	40	40	40
	Scranton, Pa.....	5	5	48	40	40
	Spokane, Wash.....	1	1	58	18	15
	Daterson, N. J.....	1	1	85	73	73
	Richmond, Va.....	4	2	147	87	86
	Omaha, Neb.....	1	1	69	45	46
	Fall River, Mass.....	4	4	68	57	56
	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	62	51	47
	Dayton, Ohio.....	3	3	70	71	65
	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1	71	35	35
	Bridgeport, Conn.....	3	3	71	35	35
	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1	36	36	36
	Dallas, Tex.....	3	1	36	36	36
	Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	66	75	67
	New Bedford, Mass.....	3	3	67	75	67
	Cambridge, Mass.....	4	4	67	75	67
	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Trenton, N. J.....	2	2	22	24	24
	Houston, Tex.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Reading, Pa.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Albany, N. Y.....	5	5	22	24	24
	Camden, N. J.....	4	4	22	24	24
	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	1	22	24	24
	Springfield, Mass.....	2	2	22	24	24

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.						
	Wilmington, Del.....	1	1	58	44	45
	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	4	50	28	14
	Duluth, Minn.....	4	3	34	36	36
	Norfolk, Va.....	4	3	74	62	28
	Somerville, Mass.....	1	1	60	50	50
	Elizabeth, N. J.....	3	3	19	15	15
	St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	2	63	38	38
	Waterbury, Conn.....	1	1	31	29	27
	Utica, N. Y.....	1	1	51	44	43
	Akron, Ohio.....	1	1	67	48	45
	Troy, N. Y.....	4	4	45	41	29
	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	20	18	20
	Hoboken, N. J.....	2	2	38	33	34
	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	1	41	15	15
	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	1	34	32	27
	Erie, Pa.....	1	1	71	64	60
	Evansville, Ind.....	1	1	39	36	36
	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1	1	52	46	50
	Peoria, Ill.....	1	1	50	50	52
	East St. Louis, Ill.....	1	1	44	32	31
	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	52	44	43
	Savannah, Ga.....	1	1	18	15	15
	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1	36	30	29
	Bayonne, N. J.....	1	1	38	31	31
	South Bend, Ind.....	1	1	13	11	11
	Wichita, Kans.....	1	1	33	32	31
	Johnstown, Pa.....	2	2	33	32	31
	Brockton, Mass.....	1	1	32	32	31
	Terre Haute, Ind.....	1	1	32	32	31
	Holyoke, Mass.....	1	1	32	32	31
	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1	53	45	45
	Portland, Me.....	4	2	51	51	44
	Allentown, Pa.....	1	1	40	37	37
	Charleston, S. C.....	1	1	45	45	54
	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1	46	45	52
	Canton, Ohio.....	1	1	36	34	28
	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	1	28	27	24
	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	1	30	29	29
	Altoona, Pa.....	1	1	33	28	26
	Covington, Ky.....	1	1	35	35	25
	Mobile, Ala.....	1	1	53	53	51
	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	1	20	14	12
	Saginaw, Mich.....	2	2	15	14	14
	Atlantic City, N. J.....	1	1	24	24	24
	Little Rock, Ark.....	1	1	16	12	10
	Rockford, Ill.....	1	1	16	12	10
	Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	16	12	12
	Pueblo, Colo.....	1	1	16	12	12
	New Britain, Conn.....	1	1	16	12	12
	Springfield, Ohio.....	1	1	40	40	40

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.						
	Lawrence, Pa.....	1	1	22	22	22
	Augusta, Ga.....	1	1	40	15	15
	York, Pa.....	1	1	20	15	15
	Malden, Mass.....	1	1	26	23	22
	Bay City, Mich.....	2	2	15	15	15
	Topaka, Kans.....	1	1	25	25	25
	Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1	24	23	22
	Salem, Mass.....	1	1	25	23	22
	Davenport, Iowa.....	1	1	25	23	22
	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	25	23	22
	McKeesport, Pa.....	1	1	25	24	22
	Lincoln, Neb.....	1	1	25	24	22
	Hatch, N. M.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Superior, Wis.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Macon, Ga.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Butte, Mont.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Newton, Mass.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Woonsocket, R. I.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Charter, Pa.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Pittsburg, Mass.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	24	15	15
	New Canaan, Conn.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Louisburg, Iowa.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Elmira, N. Y.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Johns River, Va.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Union, N. Y.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Andover, Mass.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Tomball, Tex.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Oshkosh, Wis.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Jordan, Pa.....	1	1	24	15	15
	Chesapeake, Va.....	1	1	24	15	15
	La Grange, Ga.....	1	1	24	15	15

Not shown in 1905.

Excludes data for Albany.

TABLE 7.

Salaries of police officers.—Chicago, Ill., paid \$8,000 per annum, the highest salary of any of the 204 cities to its chief of police. Cincinnati, Ohio, paid the next highest, \$6,000, while New York, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., each paid \$5,000. New York paid the greatest amount to police commissioners, \$7,500 to one and \$6,000 each to five others. Salaries paid to any one rank of specified officers, however, often fail to indicate the relative cost to a city of its salaried officers. The rank of captain, for example, does not carry a uniform salary even in cities of the same group. Thus captains received \$3,000 in Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass., while in Detroit, Mich., they received \$1,700. Eight cities of Group IV paid captains a larger salary than was paid them by Detroit. Captains' salaries, however, ranged as low as \$819, reported for Williamsport, Pa.

Cost of police supervision.—The cost of police supervision varied widely. New York, N. Y., paid \$42,500 a year to 6 police commissioners and a chief, while Chicago, Ill., paid \$18,500 to a chief and 2 deputies. Philadelphia, Pa., had no police commissioners and no deputies to the chief, while Pittsburgh, Pa., had 6 police commissioners and a deputy to the chief of police, its cost of supervision amounting to \$18,400. Cities which paid relatively high salaries to patrolmen were often surpassed by other cities in the same group in salaries paid to officers. Thus, while San Francisco, Cal., paid the highest salary of any city to patrolmen, 4 cities in Group III paid \$4,000 a year to their chiefs of police, as much as San Francisco paid. Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans, La., each surpassed in population by San Francisco, paid their chiefs of police \$6,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

Salaries of police commissioners were largest in New York N. Y., \$7,500, while in 21 cities these officers served without compensation. In most cases police commissioners' salaries corresponded closely with the degree of actual supervision they were expected to perform. Salaries and duties of police inspectors varied almost as much as those of commissioners. In 19 cities, each of the 5 groups being represented, inspectors ranked next to chiefs of police or their deputies and received salaries corresponding with their rank, the inspector in one of these cities acting as chief, and in another city receiving the same salary as the chief. In 9 cities, however, inspectors received lower salaries than captains; in 3 of these they received the same as sergeants, and in Fort Worth, Tex., the salary of the one inspector was lower than that of sergeants.

Salaries of detective officers.—Detective officers received higher salaries than officers of equal rank in the regular police in most of the cities which reported both classes of officers. In several cities the salaries of officers of the two classes were the same and in a few cities the salaries of the detective officers were

lower. The salaries of detectives in all but 2 cities were higher than or equal to those of patrolmen of the highest grades. The exceptions were Jacksonville, Fla., and Amsterdam, N. Y. Salaries of detectives were generally higher, too, than those of patrolmen detailed as detectives.

TABLE 8.

Public interest in the efficiency of police departments is doubtless responsible for the fact that 122 of the 204 cities covered by this inquiry applied civil service regulations to the appointment of policemen, 134 provided some form of retirement and pension system, and a still larger number prescribed age, height, and weight limits. Qualifications for appointment, character of retirement and pension systems, annual and sick leave privileges, and the cities subject to civil service regulations are shown in Table 8.

Retirement and pension systems and employees' assessments.—One hundred and one cities were reported as paying to retired employees one-half the salary they were receiving at the time of retirement. A number of other cities reported a fixed compensation amounting to as much as or more than this, while still others reported a sliding scale based on years of service. Contributions from employees formed one source of revenue in most of the cities reporting retirement and pension systems. Sixty-seven cities levied a fixed percentage of employees' salaries, and 20 collected a definite amount from each employee at stated intervals. In Lowell, Mass., contributions to the retirement fund and participation in its benefits were voluntary.

Revenues of police retirement and pension funds other than assessments.—Revenues of police retirement and pension funds were collected from so many different sources that no attempt was made to present all the sources in tabular form. Only employees' assessments, therefore, are shown in the table. State laws provide for other sources of revenue in many states, as is set forth below. In the following presentation reference is made only to cities of over 30,000 inhabitants. The information is not exhaustive, due to the fact that since cities are not compelled every year to draw upon all their sources of revenue in order to provide sufficient funds, some of the possible sources are likely to be overlooked in reports secured for any one year.

Some of the most frequent contributions by cities to police pension revenues in 1915 were: City appropriations, a percentage of the general property tax levy, a percentage of excise taxes, a percentage of licenses, fines of policemen, deduction from pay of policemen on account of lost time, and proceeds from sales of unclaimed property. Besides their assessments, policemen in many cities contributed all or a part of their rewards, witness fees, and gifts, and the proceeds of police balls, athletic contests, and other entertainments. All the funds were allowed to receive dona-

tions direct, so no mention is made of this source of revenue in the statements which follow.

In addition to employees' assessments, as shown in the table, and donations, revenue was received from other sources by police pension funds of cities in the several states, as follows:

Alabama.—Montgomery, city appropriations.

California.—A state law applying to all cities allows contributions to police pension funds of 5 to 10 per cent of liquor licenses; 50 per cent of dog licenses; 25 to 50 per cent of licenses to pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers, junk dealers, and billiard-hall keepers; 25 per cent of fines for violation of local ordinances, proceeds from the sale of unclaimed property, all fines for carrying weapons, and rewards to policemen.

San Francisco took full advantage of the law. Los Angeles contributed police fines and proceeds from the sale of unclaimed property. In Oakland the fund received a percentage of general property taxes. Sacramento reported no revenue for its fund other than the contributions of members. San Diego reported 5 per cent of liquor licenses and 25 per cent of licenses to pawnbrokers, keepers of pool and billiard halls, and to secondhand and junk dealers.

Colorado.—A state law applying to cities of more than 100,000 population provided that in 1914 a tax levy of 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property should be made for the benefit of the police pension fund in 1914 and in each year thereafter in which the fund falls below \$300,000. Denver, the only city affected by the law, supplemented the tax levy by all dog licenses, proceeds from sale of unclaimed property, fines for carrying concealed weapons, 50 per cent of automobile licenses, 50 per cent of rewards and fees, and a "reasonable appropriation" by city council. Colorado Springs appropriates \$1,000 annually and contributes to its fund proceeds from sale of unclaimed property and one-half of all rewards.

Connecticut.—In Connecticut acceptance by cities of the state law governing police pension funds is voluntary. The law provides for the fund 5 per cent of liquor licenses collected by the city, receipts from the sale of unclaimed property, rewards to policemen, unless excepted by police commissioners or police committee, pay deducted for lost time, and whatever appropriations may be made by the courts or common council. New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, and New Britain were reported as administering their police pension funds under the state law, while Bridgeport made up any deficiency in the fund by appropriation. Waterbury divided its percentage of liquor licenses equally between the policemen's and firemen's pension funds.

Delaware.—Wilmington, city appropriations; proceeds from police sports.

District of Columbia.—Washington, all police court fines, dog licenses, and proceeds from sales of unclaimed property.

Florida.—Jacksonville, tax levy, three-tenths of 1 mill; 10 per cent of fines in municipal court; proceeds from sales of unclaimed property.

Georgia.—All Georgia cities appropriate moneys for their police pension funds, though there is no state law relating to police pensions.

Illinois.—City contributions to the fund are prescribed by state laws, one applying to cities having over 50,000 population in 1910 and another to cities having from 9,000 to 50,000 population.

Municipal contributions in Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield, cities of over 50,000 population, are: Three-fourths of receipts from dog licenses; 4 per cent of liquor licenses; all money paid for special details of policemen; all fines imposed upon policemen; all proceeds from sale of unclaimed property; one-fourth of licenses to pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers, and junk stores; all fines for carrying concealed weapons; one-half of costs for violations of city ordinances; all rewards to policemen unless excepted by chief officer of police; and 3 per cent of all licenses other than those specified. Not more than \$50,000 in any city from all sources is to be received by the pension fund in one year.

Municipal contributions in Rockford, Joliet, and Aurora, cities of less than 50,000 population, are: Three-fourths of dog licenses; 2 per cent of liquor licenses; all money received from details of special officers; 10 per cent of fines for violation of city ordinances; police fines; all rewards unless excepted by the board of trustees of the pension fund (this provision does not apply to cities in which the police are not under civil service); 1 per cent of money paid to police pensioners; 10 per cent of licenses other than those specified. No more than \$2,500 in any city is to be received by the pension fund from all sources in one year. If these revenues exceed the amount that may be received by the pension fund, deductions are made from the legal percentage of liquor licenses.

Indiana.—A state law requires a tax levy by cities of not less than one-half of 1 cent, and not more than 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property for police pension funds. In addition to proceeds of this tax, the Evansville fund received rewards of policemen and proceeds from police sales. The South Bend fund received rewards and was supplemented by proceeds from entertainments. The Terre Haute fund received rewards.

Iowa.—A state law provides a tax levy of one-tenth of 1 mill on each \$1 of taxable property in cities, to be collected for the police pension fund. In addition to this levy Des Moines and Council Bluffs contributed fines and rewards of policemen, Sioux City reported fees, and Davenport reported policemen's fines. Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo reported only city taxes.

Kentucky.—Louisville, tax levy of 1 cent on each \$100 of taxable property, policemen's fines and penalties, and rewards.

Louisiana.—New Orleans, percentage of rewards; proceeds from the sale of unclaimed property; city appropriations. Shreveport, policemen's fines; 10 per cent of police court fines.

Maine.—Portland, city appropriations and proceeds of an annual ball.

Maryland.—Baltimore, percentage of liquor licenses; general business licenses, certificates, and permits; licenses for public dances, soirees, masked balls, athletic contests, and circus tent shows; \$5 from each permit to sell liquor at entertainments; unexpended balance of police appropriation at the end of year; fines of policemen, rewards, and lost time; proceeds from sales of unclaimed property; deficiency to be met by tax levy.

Massachusetts.—The payment of police pensions in Massachusetts cities and towns is required by state law. Appropriations direct from general funds are made by each of the cities. These appropriations constituted the only source of revenue for the funds in 1915.

Michigan.—There is no state law governing police pensions in Michigan cities. Detroit donated proceeds of sales of unclaimed property, fees for the capture of dogs, and dog licenses. Any balance needed is made up by city appropriations. Grand Rapids reported only city appropriations; Saginaw, city appropriations and proceeds from entertainments; Bay City, rewards and an appropriation of \$400 a year; Jackson, city appropriations.

Minnesota.—Cities of over 50,000 inhabitants are allowed by state law to donate one-seventh of 1 mill on each \$1 of taxable property to their police pension funds. Percentages of the tax levy constituted the only outside contribution to the funds of Minneapolis and St. Paul, while Duluth reported proceeds from sales of unclaimed property and rewards.

Missouri.—In St. Louis the fund is not administered by the city. The city contributed 50 cents for each person released on bond, and all fines imposed on members of the police department. Twenty per cent of rewards went into the fund.

Nebraska.—Forfeited bonds in police court; policemen's witness fees in criminal court; 5 per cent of rewards; sales of unclaimed property; donations to police department.

New Jersey.—A state law permits all New Jersey cities to appropriate for their pension funds. All except Trenton, Camden, Hoboken, and Passaic reported such appropriations. Other sources of revenue reported were: Trenton, fines, one-half of rewards, a percentage of pay of absent policemen, and proceeds from commissions of special officers and from sales of old material. Camden, proceeds from sales of unclaimed property, one-half of rewards, and fines and lost time of policemen; Hoboken, fines of policemen, one-

half of rewards, and proceeds from sales of unclaimed property and junk; Passaic, fines of policemen and one-half of rewards; Atlantic City, fines and suspensions of policemen and one-half of rewards.

New York.—City contributions to the police pension funds of New York cities are not uniform, either in the classes of revenue selected for contributions or the percentages taken from the various classes. New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Yonkers, Schenectady, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon reported from 1½ to 10 per cent of excise money devoted to their police pension funds. Other revenues of these funds in New York cities were as follows:

New York, one-half of policemen's salaries while sick, all of policemen's salaries while absent except on account of sickness, policemen's fines, pistol permit fees, steam boiler permit fees, 10 per cent of rewards, proceeds from sale of condemned police property, unclaimed cash, and an appropriation by the city.

Buffalo, dog licenses, pistol permits, and sale of junk and unclaimed property.

Rochester, police court fines and forfeitures; lost time by members; rewards; auctioneers', pawnbrokers', hucksters', and junk dealers' licenses; and billiard, pool, and bowling licenses.

Albany, policemen's fines and rewards, and proceeds from sales of unclaimed property.

Yonkers, proceeds from sales of unclaimed property and policemen's fines.

Schenectady, one-half of extra services performed by police, receipts from sales of unclaimed property, and an appropriation equal to 2 per cent of the police pay roll.

Utica, dog licenses and rewards.

Troy, money received from special details and an annual appropriation by the city.

Binghamton, rewards and private work done by ambulance.

Elmira, fines for violations of city ordinances, rewards, and private work.

Auburn, annual appropriation of \$1,000 by the city.

New Rochelle, policemen's fines, one-half pay of policemen when sick, 25 per cent of fines, 50 per cent of rewards, and 25 per cent of dog licenses.

Niagara Falls, dog licenses, pistol permits, rewards, proceeds from sale of junk, peddlers' licenses, and proceeds of annual ball.

Amsterdam, dog licenses and peddlers' licenses.

Mount Vernon, one-half of sick and lost time, policemen's fines, 10 per cent of gifts and rewards, 25 per cent of fines for violations of city ordinances, and 25 per cent of dog licenses.

Ohio.—Police pension funds in all Ohio cities which have police departments supported by the public may receive city taxes not to exceed three-tenths of 1 mill on each \$1 of taxable property, and in addition police fines, rewards, and proceeds from the sales of unclaimed or confiscated property. These methods of raising revenue were used by all the Ohio cities covered by this inquiry, with the exception of Columbus and Hamilton, which maintained their police pension funds by city appropriations.

Toledo's fund was reported as sharing in the proceeds of the Dow liquor tax. Columbus and Toledo also had, in addition to a general police pension fund, a sub-police relief fund maintained by dues, membership in which was voluntary. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Youngstown, Canton, Springfield, and Lorain reported no unusual methods of maintaining their police pension funds.

Pennsylvania.—The state law covering police pensions in Pennsylvania cities does not provide any uniform system of contributions by the cities to the fund. Philadelphia provides appropriations for its fund, other sources of income being proceeds from outings, balls, and other entertainments. Pittsburgh appropriates \$50 a year per uniformed man or officer, but the fund is not administered by the city. An annual baseball game supplements this revenue by about \$10,000 a year. Scranton appropriates \$3,000 a year for its fund. Erie established a fund in 1915, not to be used until 1920.

Rhode Island.—The Rhode Island cities contribute nothing to their police pension funds except salary deductions for lost time of policemen, though they required policemen to turn over to such funds all witness fees received by them. The Providence fund received the pay of absent policemen, witness fees of policemen, and proceeds of entertainments. The Pawtucket fund received

20 per cent of lost time of policemen, court fees, and proceeds of entertainments. The Woonsocket fund received lost time of policemen, court fees, and proceeds of entertainments.

South Carolina.—Charleston, 5 per cent of police court fines and lost time and fines of policemen.

Tennessee.—All the Tennessee cities except Memphis, which reported no fund, contribute to their police pension funds. Nashville and Knoxville reported no outside revenue other than city appropriations. Chattanooga reported receipts from the sales of unclaimed property and junk.

Virginia.—Rewards to policemen in Richmond were given to the police pension fund, and in Norfolk net collections of the dog tax were transferred to the fund. There is no state legislation on police pensions.

Washington.—A state law permits cities to pay into their police pension funds not more than 1 per cent of liquor licenses; not more than 50 per cent of dog licenses; not more than 10 per cent of city ordinance fines, licenses from pool-room keepers, junk dealers, secondhand dealers, etc.; all fines for carrying concealed weapons; and all proceeds from the sales of unclaimed property. Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma availed themselves of this law in varying degrees.

Wisconsin.—Wisconsin cities under state law contribute 1 per cent of all licenses except dog licenses to their police pension funds. All cities of the second and third classes, which include Racine, Superior, Oshkosh, and La Crosse, contribute all dog licenses. Milwaukee contributes one-half of its dog licenses. Witness fees and rewards of policemen also went into the Milwaukee fund in 1915. The Racine fund received witness fees of policemen.

Leave privileges.—Sixty-five cities allowed unlimited sick leave with full pay. Some allowed full pay for a limited time, and others more or less than one-half pay for an unlimited time. A number of cities allowed unlimited time with full pay for patrolmen disabled in the performance of duty. The usual range of annual leave was from 10 to 15 days. Very few cities allowed more than 20 days. In every city where any difference is made, except in Bridgeport, Conn., officers are granted more annual leave than patrolmen. In the city named officers are granted 14 and patrolmen 24 days annual leave, but officers are allowed unlimited sick leave with pay while patrolmen are allowed none.

Age requirements.—The minimum age at which an applicant is eligible for appointment as patrolman in most of the cities reported was 21 years. Denver, Colo., and Everett, Wash., reported a minimum of 20 years, while a number of cities reported no minimum. All cities in Groups I and II specified a maximum age at which appointments could be made. This maximum varied from 29 years in New York, N. Y., to 38 in Philadelphia, Pa., in Group I, and from 30 in Newark, N. J., to 50 in New Orleans, La., in Group II. Louisville, Ky., San Antonio, Tex., and Salt Lake City, Utah, in Group III, 7 cities in Group IV, and 17 in Group V reported no maximum age limit. In cities in which such a requirement was in effect, the limit varied from 30 to 50 years in Group III, and from 30 to 55 years in Groups IV and V.

Height and weight requirements.—Forty-seven cities specified a maximum height, and three of them set the limit at 6 feet 6 inches. The minimum heights reported were: In Groups I and II, 5 feet 7½ inches; in Group III, 5 feet 5½ inches; in Group IV, 5 feet 7 inches; and in Group V, 5 feet 6 inches.

Maximum weight limits were not reported by the majority of cities, but several cities set a limit ranging from 175 to 245 pounds. Minimum weight limits were reported by nearly all the larger cities and by a majority of all the cities, ranging from 130 pounds in Louisville, Ky., to 185 pounds in Los Angeles, Cal., and in Springfield, Ill.

Civil service requirements.—Civil service requirements applied to the police employees of 122, or about 60 per cent, of the 204 cities. The table does not show the employees in a number of cities who were reported as exempt from civil service regulations. The cities in which exemptions were reported, with the employees exempted, are as follows:

New York, N. Y., police commissioner and his deputies; Baltimore, Md., chief of police (marshal) and civilian employees; Pittsburgh, Pa., superintendent of police and secret service men (25 detectives); Detroit, Mich., police commissioner; Buffalo, N. Y., clerk to board of commissioners, laborers and watchmen at barn No. 1; San Francisco, Cal., chief of police and police surgeon; Los Angeles, Cal., secretary to chief of police; Newark, N. J., four commissioners and secretary to commissioners; Washington, D. C., all except patrolmen; Minneapolis, Minn., chief of police; Denver, Colo., police clerks, matrons, janitor, and amusement inspector; Rochester, N. Y., messenger, janitors, and surgeon; Providence, R. I., clerks, patrol drivers, janitors, and all others doing work outside of active police service; St. Paul, Minn., license inspector and superintendent of police and fire alarm; Worcester, Mass., matrons and doctors; Spokane, Wash., chief of police; Richmond, Va., matrons, janitors, and drivers; Nashville, Tenn., drivers, matron, and janitors; Houston, Tex., superintendent of police and secretary to superintendent of police; Tacoma, Wash., chief of police; Youngstown, Ohio, janitors and elevator man; Lawrence, Mass., chief of police or city marshal; Kansas City, Kans., chief of police and surgeons; Duluth, Minn., chief detective, surgeon, matrons, janitors, and chief and secretary of identification bureau; Norfolk, Va., chief of police; Somerville, Mass., matrons; Elizabeth, N. J., commissioners; Troy, N. Y., commissioner, deputy commissioner, clerk, and barn superintendent; Brockton, Mass., matron; Holyoke, Mass., marshal; Sacramento, Cal., chief of police; Portland, Me., all except patrolmen; Springfield, Ill., chief of police; Superior, Wis., temporary special police; Fitchburg, Mass., chief of police; East Orange, N. J., chief of police; Dubuque, Iowa, chief of police; Quincy, Mass., janitors; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, chief of police; Taunton, Mass., chief of police and matron; Mount Vernon, N. Y., janitor and surgeon; Columbia, S. C., drivers; Waterloo, Iowa, chief of police; Chelsea, Mass., chief of police; Council Bluffs, Iowa, chief of police; Bellingham, Wash., chief of police.

TABLE 9.

Appointment of chief of police.—Chiefs of police were appointed in all but four of the 204 cities reported. City commissioners constituted the appointing power in 65 cities, mayors in 47, police commissioners in 32, commissioners of public safety in 14, and various other officials or boards in 42. The 4 cities in which chiefs of police were elected by popular vote were Covington, Ky., Wheeling, W. Va., Springfield, Mo., and Newport, Ky. The table shows the closing date of the fiscal year of each police department; by what official or board each chief was appointed, and the date when he was commissioned; the number of precincts, districts, or divisions into which the larger cities were divided for police organization; the rank of officer in command of each precinct; and the number of station houses.

Years of service of police chiefs.—Chiefs of police in 6 cities had served continuously for more than 20 years up to the close of the fiscal years shown in the table for their respective cities. Milwaukee, Wis., and Richmond, Va., reported continuous service of their chiefs for more than 26 years; Perth Amboy, N. J., and Mount Vernon, N. Y., for 22 years; Jamestown, N. Y., for 21 years; and Rockford, Ill., for 20 years. Chiefs in 18 cities were reported to have served from 10 to 20 years and chiefs in 29 cities from 5 to 10 years.

Organization of force by precincts, districts, or divisions.—The rank of officers in command of precincts, districts, or divisions is of special interest when studied in connection with the salaries of such officers as shown in Table 7. The 145 cities for which no data appear in this column of Table 9 were not divided into police precincts, districts, or divisions, the entire force being immediately directed from headquarters. In the 59 cities reporting precincts or other organization units, captains were in command in 24, lieutenants in 12, sergeants in 8, and inspectors in 1, while the remaining 14 cities showed no uniformity, in some of the cities officers of two or three different ranks having charge of the various precincts, in 1 city the four precincts being in command of one captain, two sergeants, and one patrolman.

Both districts and precincts were reported for 5 cities, and it is probable that a similar double organization existed in a number of the others, but the form of the inquiry was not such as to bring out definite information on this point. The following statement shows, for each of these 5 cities, the number of districts, the number of precincts, and the rank of the commanding officer of each district and precinct:

City number.	CITY.	DISTRICTS.		PRECINCTS.	
		Num-ber.	Rank of officer in command.	Num-ber.	Rank of officer in command.
1	New York, N. Y.	17	Inspector	93	Captain.
2	Chicago, Ill.	26	Captain	45	Lieutenant.
4	St. Louis, Mo.	14	Captain	39	Sergeant.
6	Cleveland, Ohio	7	Captain	14	Lieutenant.
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	District commissioner.	14	Lieutenant.

PART III.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TABLE 10.

Cities in which the liquor traffic was prohibited.—Prohibition prevailed in 35 of the 204 cities of 30,000 population and over during the period covered by this report. In 17 cities the liquor traffic was prohibited by state law—4 each in Georgia and Tennessee, 3 in Kansas, 2 each in Oklahoma and West Virginia, and 1 each in Maine and North Carolina. Municipal prohibition was in effect in 15 cities—8 in Massachusetts, 2 each in Illinois and California, and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Washington. County prohibition prevailed in 2 Michigan cities and in 1 Louisiana city. Partial prohibition was in effect in 8 cities—4 in Ohio, 2 in Colorado, and 1 each in Pennsylvania and Illinois. In these cities saloons were prohibited in certain districts or sections of the city which had adopted prohibition by popular vote or petition.

Population in prohibition cities.—The 35 cities in which prohibition was in effect constituted numerically 17.2 per cent of the 204 cities covered by this inquiry, but the population of the 35 dry cities was only 6.7 per cent of the population of the 204 cities reported. Only 4 cities of more than 100,000 population are included among those in which prohibition prevails in all districts—Atlanta, Ga., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and Cambridge, Mass. In all of these except Cambridge prohibition was brought about by state legislation.

Recent changes in liquor laws.—Twenty-five cities in which saloons were operated at the close of the year reported have or will become dry as a result of elections and legislative enactments prior to June 30, 1915. The change was effected in 13 cities by state elections in Colorado, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington; in 11 cities by state-wide prohibition acts of the legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, and Iowa; and in 1 city, Kalamazoo, Mich., by county election. Two cities, in which there were no saloons but in which the liquor traffic was permitted in the form of dispensaries, were voted dry in the state-wide prohibition election in South Carolina in September, 1915. During the three-year period prior to June 30, 1915, state-wide prohibition was defeated in elections in 3 states—California, November 3, 1914; Idaho, in November, 1913; and Ohio, November 3, 1914, and November 2, 1915. The legislature of Idaho, however, passed a prohibition law after prohibition had been defeated at the polls. Local prohibition was defeated in 30 cities. State-wide prohibition was adopted by election in Colorado, November 3, 1914, effective January 1, 1916; in Oregon, November 3, 1914, effective January 1, 1916; in Virginia, September 22, 1914, effective November 1, 1916; in Washington, November 3, 1914, effective

January 1, 1916; and in West Virginia, November 5, 1912, effective July 1, 1914.

State legislatures enacted state-wide prohibition laws in Alabama in January, 1915, effective July 1, 1915; in Arkansas in February, 1915, effective January 1, 1916; in Idaho in February, 1915, effective January 1, 1916; and in Iowa the legislature repealed the Muley law, effective January 1, 1916, thus putting into effect a former prohibition law.

City prohibition was adopted by elections in the following Massachusetts cities in 1912, 1913, and 1914: Cambridge, Somerville, Brockton, Malden, Salem, Newton, Everett, and Quincy. Lynn, Mass., adopted prohibition in 1912, but defeated it in 1913 and 1914. Flint, Mich., adopted prohibition in 1913 and voted to retain it in 1915, and Kalamazoo, Mich., defeated prohibition in 1913 but adopted it in 1915. Lansing, Mich., adopted prohibition in 1914. Toledo, Ohio, in 1913 held a special election in one district which adopted prohibition. Youngstown, Ohio, by elections in 1915, adopted prohibition in some municipal districts.

City prohibition was defeated by the following Massachusetts cities in 1912, 1913, and 1914: Boston, Worcester, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield, Lawrence, Holyoke, Haverhill, Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Taunton, and Chelsea. Lynn, Mass., defeated city prohibition in 1913 and 1914. Other cities in which prohibition was defeated were New Haven and Waterbury, Conn., 1913; Springfield, Joliet, Quincy, and Aurora, Ill., 1914; Danville, Ill., 1913, 1914, and 1915; Sioux City, Iowa, 1914; Kalamazoo, Mich., 1913; Lincoln, Nebr., 1913; Superior and La Crosse, Wis., 1915; Providence, R. I., 1912, 1913, and 1914; Pawtucket, R. I., 1914; Woonsocket, R. I., 1912 and 1914. Waterloo, Iowa, decided for open saloons by petition, effective April 1, 1915.

Officials issuing licenses and collecting license taxes.—Liquor licenses were issued and liquor taxes were collected by various city, county, and state officials, the practice differing sometimes even among cities in the same state, as shown in the table. In 101 cities licenses were issued by city officials, in 54 cities they were issued by state officials, and in 12 cities by county officials. City officials collected liquor license taxes in 112 cities, state officials in 19 cities, and county officials in 36 cities. The 112 cities classed as those in which liquor licenses are collected by city officials include 6 in Michigan. In these the city retail licenses are collected by the city treasurer, the statutory wholesale and retail licenses by the county treasurer, and the nonresident wholesale dealers' licenses by the state auditor general.

Hours of opening and closing on week days.—Definite hours at which saloons were permitted to open and required to close on week days were reported for 156 of the 167 cities reporting liquor dealers selling by the drink. Eight cities—Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, and York, Pa.; Paterson, Hoboken, and Passaic, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis., and New Orleans, La.—reported no established hours for opening and closing; and 3 cities—Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., and St. Joseph, Mo.—reported no regulations except for Saturday night, when the closing hour was midnight. The table shows that in 31 cities the closing hour was after midnight. Reports for 18 of these cities show that saloons were required to close at midnight on Saturdays, and it is probable that a similar regulation was in force in most of the remaining 13 cities in which the usual closing hour was after midnight. Exceptions to this rule were San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, and San Jose, Cal., which were reported as making no distinction between Sundays and week days as to hours of opening and closing. Extensions of the open period on Saturday night were reported for 3 cities: In Aurora, Ill., from 11 p.m. to midnight, and in Lima and Lorain, Ohio, from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. In Louisville, Ky., saloons were permitted to open for one hour from midnight to 1 a.m. on Monday morning.

Of the cities which regulated opening and closing hours, Atlantic City, N. J., reported the longest period in which saloons might remain open, 5 a.m. to 2 a.m. In San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., saloons remained open from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m. The most common period during which saloons may remain open, 5 a.m. to 12 p.m. was reported by 33 cities, and the period from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. was reported by 27 cities. The shortest period, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., was reported by Omaha and Lincoln, Nebr. In Charleston and Columbia, S. C., the open period for dispensaries was from sunrise to sunset.

Sunday closing.—In 160 of the 167 cities reported the laws provided that saloons must remain closed on Sunday. In the 7 cities in which the reports showed that saloons were allowed to keep open on Sunday, the hours of opening and closing, with two exceptions, were the same as on week days. Saloons in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, and San Jose, Cal., and Covington, Ky., made no distinction between week days and Sundays. Saloons in Newport, Ky., opened at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, one hour later than on week days. In Butte, Mont., saloons were allowed to keep open from 1 p.m. to 12 p.m. on Sundays. In Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., the Sunday closing law was not observed during the year reported.

The reports for a number of cities in which saloons were closed on Sunday show that hotels were allowed to serve liquor to bona fide guests, and clubs were allowed to serve members with liquor on that day. Information on this point, however, was not sought in the present inquiry.

Limitations upon number of saloons.—The number of saloons was limited in 123 cities—in 101 cities according to population and in 22 cities to a definite number. In Colorado Springs, Colo., where licensed drug stores take the place of saloons, the limit upon their number was one to 2,000 population. In many cities the limitation prescribed by law had not fully gone into force, such law having been framed with a view of limiting the number of saloons in the future without terminating existing licenses. Thus licenses which were in effect at the time of the passage of the law have been renewed or transferred, so that in some cities the number of saloons has not yet been reduced to the maximum permitted by the restrictive law. Five Wisconsin cities—Milwaukee, Racine, Superior, Oshkosh, and La Crosse—reported a legal limit of one saloon to 250 inhabitants, the limit ranging down to one to 3,000 inhabitants in Birmingham, Ala. The most common population limit was one saloon to 500 inhabitants.

Limitations upon location of saloons.—Saloons were limited as to location in 90 cities, usually by a provision that no saloon should be allowed within a certain distance—usually 200, 300, or 400 feet—of a church or school. In some cities saloons were confined to certain designated districts, while in other cities they were not allowed in residence sections. These were the usual forms of restriction, though location in a few instances was dependent on the consent of property owners in the same block. In Peoria, Ill., saloons when located in business districts were restricted to alleys.

Sale of liquor by dispensaries.—The 2 South Carolina cities included in this report, Charleston and Columbia, were the only ones reporting dispensaries. These dispensaries, 10 in Charleston and 8 in Columbia, were a part of a state system headed by a wholesale dispensary which supplied local dispensaries at a profit not exceeding 10 per cent. Counties in which dispensaries were located, with few exceptions, received two-thirds of the net revenue, the city receiving the remainder.

Sale of liquor to women.—The unrestricted sale of liquor to women was reported in only a few cities, and it is doubtful whether it was permitted in any city, even in the absence of an ordinance on the subject. Excise commissions and other bodies controlling the

issue of licenses almost uniformly forbade the serving of liquor to women in saloons. On the other hand, many cities reported ordinances prohibiting the sale of liquor to women in restaurants, except with food. Thus, while information on laws governing the sale of liquor to women was secured in this inquiry, only a study of actual conditions would make the data reliable. In general, women were not permitted to enter or drink in saloons, but their drinking in restaurants was restricted only nominally or not at all.

Regulations pertaining to the growler trade.—Twenty cities prohibited the growler trade and 24 other cities reported some restrictions on it. Several restrictions were in the form of prohibition to sell in this way to women and to minors. Wilmington, Del., required an extra license of \$25 from dealers who supplied the growler trade. Four cities withheld the growler privilege from saloons, permitting it only in the case of dealers other than those selling by the drink.

Eight cities limited the quantity which might be sold in a growler. One pint at a time was the limit set in Paterson, N. J.; a quart in Allentown, Lancaster, and York, Pa.; and a gallon in Oakland, Cal., and Galveston, San Antonio, and Houston, Tex.

TABLE 11.

Decreases and increases, by cities, in number of dealers selling liquor by the drink.—The reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1905 and 1915 present statistics relating to the liquor traffic that are comparable for 150 cities, of which 129 reported liquor licenses and taxes in both years, 11 reported them in 1905 but had become dry in 1915, and 10 were reported as dry in both years.

In the 129 cities reported in both 1905 and 1915, dealers selling liquor by the drink decreased in number in 87, increased in 40, and were the same in 2 cities in each of those years. In 54 cities the decrease amounted to 10 per cent or more, and in 24 cities the increase amounted to 10 per cent or more. The greatest decrease, 71.4 per cent, was reported in Mobile, Ala., followed by Dubuque, Iowa, with 64.2 per cent; Davenport, Iowa, with 62.1 per cent; and Montgomery, Ala., with 61.4 per cent. Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., were the largest cities showing decreases above 40 per cent.

The following statement shows the number of dealers selling liquor by the drink in 1905 and 1915 in the 54 cities in which the decrease was 10 per cent or more and the per cent of decrease in each city:

CITY.	LIQUOR DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.				CITY.	LIQUOR DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.			
	Number.		Decrease from 1905 to 1915.			Number.		Decrease from 1905 to 1915.	
	1915	1905	Number.	Per cent.		1915	1905	Number.	Per cent.
Mobile, Ala.....	70	245	175	71.4	Pueblo, Colo.....	92	135	43	31.9
Dubuque, Iowa.....	58	162	104	64.2	Altoona, Pa.....	45	63	18	28.6
Davenport, Iowa.....	74	195	121	62.1	Pawtucket, R. I.....	89	123	34	27.6
Montgomery, Ala.....	49	127	78	61.4	Richmond, Va.....	178	243	65	26.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,258	3,177	1,919	60.4	Akron, Ohio.....	156	206	52	25.0
Dayton, Ohio.....	244	616	372	60.4	Bay City, Mich.....	114	151	37	24.5
Saginaw, Mich.....	101	230	129	56.1	Woonsocket, R. I.....	69	91	22	24.2
Lowell, Mass.....	82	185	103	55.7	Hoboken, N. J.....	341	424	83	19.6
Waterbury, Conn.....	183	400	217	54.2	Boston, Mass.....	715	888	173	19.5
Haverhill, Mass.....	36	77	41	53.2	Portland, Oreg.....	341	420	79	18.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	70	144	74	51.4	Fall River, Mass.....	87	104	17	16.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	880	1,759	879	50.0	Atlantic City, N. J.....	188	224	36	16.1
Columbus, Ohio.....	332	762	430	49.9	Minneapolis, Minn.....	401	472	71	15.0
Toledo, Ohio.....	890	776	114	49.7	Chester, Pa.....	41	48	7	14.6
Galveston, Tex.....	150	293	143	48.8	Jersey City, N. J.....	928	1,086	158	14.5
Youngstown, Ohio.....	182	350	168	48.0	Providence, R. I.....	430	498	68	13.7
Baltimore, Md.....	1,203	2,279	1,076	47.2	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	161	186	25	13.4
Sioux City, Iowa.....	44	80	36	45.0	Des Moines, Iowa.....	86	99	13	13.1
Washington, D. C.....	300	536	236	44.0	Little Rock, Ark.....	53	61	8	13.1
Springfield, Ohio.....	95	166	71	42.8	Lancaster, Pa.....	69	79	10	12.7
Lincoln, Nebr.....	25	41	16	39.0	Auburn, N. Y.....	107	122	15	12.3
Canton, Ohio.....	116	186	70	37.6	Schenectady, N. Y.....	256	291	35	12.0
Chelsea, Mass.....	22	35	13	37.1	Tacoma, Wash.....	130	146	16	10.9
Louisville, Ky.....	703	1,114	411	36.9	Albany, N. Y.....	329	368	39	10.6
San Francisco, Cal.....	2,073	3,280	1,207	36.8	San Antonio, Tex.....	260	323	63	10.2
Norfolk, Va.....	116	179	63	35.2	Binghamton, N. Y.....	126	140	14	10.0
Fitchburg, Mass.....	21	31	10	32.3	Elmira, N. Y.....	135	150	15	10.0

The greatest increase reported was in Omaha, Nebr., 103.8 per cent, followed by Dallas, Tex., 71.6 per cent, and Oakland, Cal., 42.5 per cent. These were the only cities showing an increase of 40 per cent or more. No city in Group I and only 2 cities in Group II—Los Angeles, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.—showed an increase of more than 10 per cent. The following statement shows the number of dealers selling liquor by the drink in 1905 and 1915 in the 24 cities in which the increase was 10 per cent or more and the per cent of increase in each city.

New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and several other cities in the first two groups show decreases of less than 10 per cent from 1905 to 1915 in the number of dealers selling liquor by the drink. Each group was represented in the decreases of less than 10 per cent, the figures ranging from 9.9 per cent in Indianapolis, Ind., to fractions of 1 per cent in a number of cities. The decrease in St. Louis was 8.3 per cent, in New York 3.9 per cent, and in Chicago 2.5 per cent. Other cities showing decreases of less than

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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The following statement shows, for each city, the number of dealers selling by the drink, and the popu-

lation per dealer, the cities being arranged alphabetically by states:

CITY.	Number of dealers selling by the drink.	Population per dealer selling by the drink.	CITY.	Number of dealers selling by the drink.	Population per dealer selling by the drink.
ALABAMA:			NEW HAMPSHIRE:		
Birmingham.....	70	2,345	Manchester.....	93	813
Mobile.....	70	780	NEW JERSEY:		
Montgomery.....	49	860	Atlantic City.....	188	287
ARKANSAS:			Bayonne.....	108	393
Little Rock.....	53	1,015	Camden.....	237	432
CALIFORNIA:			East Orange.....	11	3,623
Fresno.....	78	890	Elizabeth.....	254	329
Los Angeles.....	352	1,284	Hoboken.....	341	221
Oakland.....	352	459	Jersey City.....	928	316
Sacramento.....	247	284	Newark.....	1,886	261
San Diego.....	103	474	Orange.....	78	435
San Francisco.....	2,073	218	Passaic.....	108	626
San Jose.....	94	394	Paterson.....	477	284
COLORADO:			Perth Amboy.....	135	288
Colorado Springs.....	6	5,286	Tranton.....	290	370
Denver.....	495	496	West Hoboken.....	164	248
Pueblo.....	92	557	NEW YORK:		
CONNECTICUT:			Albany.....	329	313
Bridgeport.....	335	346	Amsterdam.....	101	349
Hartford.....	182	591	Auburn.....	107	348
New Britain.....	65	785	Binghamton.....	125	414
New Haven.....	337	373	Buffalo.....	1,553	277
Waterbury.....	183	451	Elmira.....	135	280
DELAWARE:			Jamestown.....	57	614
Wilmington.....	170	545	Mount Vernon.....	98	351
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:			New Rochelle.....	98	355
Washington.....	300	1,137	New York.....	10,357	515
FLORIDA:			Niagara Falls.....	205	171
Jacksonville.....	134	524	Rochester.....	537	456
Tampa.....	60	836	Schenectady.....	256	356
IDAHO:			Syracuse.....	377	396
Boise.....	23	1,319	Troy.....	241	322
ILLINOIS:			Utica.....	257	319
Aurora.....	43	708	Yonkers.....	225	416
Chicago.....	7,152	335	OHIO:		
Danville.....	73	426	Akron.....	156	515
East St. Louis.....	359	194	Canton.....	116	495
Joliet.....	142	260	Chickadee.....	890	457
Peoria.....	302	232	Cleveland.....	1,258	506
Quincy.....	139	264	Columbus.....	332	536
Springfield.....	220	265	Dayton.....	244	507
INDIANA:			Hamilton.....	76	511
Evansville.....	285	250	Lima.....	68	468
Fort Wayne.....	192	377	Lorain.....	69	496
Indianapolis.....	645	403	Springfield.....	95	527
South Bend.....	205	318	Toledo.....	290	473
Terre Haute.....	258	246	Youngstown.....	182	553
IOWA:			OREGON:		
Cedar Rapids.....	33	1,092	Portland.....	341	761
Council Bluffs.....	29	1,064	PENNSYLVANIA:		
Davenport.....	74	629	Allentown.....	76	798
Des Moines.....	86	1,131	Altoona.....	45	1,257
Dubuque.....	58	680	Chester.....	41	967
Sioux City.....	44	1,238	Erie.....	141	513
KENTUCKY:			Harrisburg.....	65	1,069
Covington.....	203	275	Johnstown.....	80	808
Lexington.....	126	306	Lancaster.....	69	724
Louisville.....	703	334	McKeesport.....	63	730
Newport.....	97	325	Norristown.....	23	1,376
LOUISIANA:			Philadelphia.....	1,922	862
New Orleans.....	1,488	243	Pittsburgh.....	787	718
MARYLAND:			Reading.....	166	632
Baltimore.....	1,203	482	Scranton.....	278	506
MASSACHUSETTS:			Wilkes-Barre.....	166	444
Boston.....	715	1,028	Williamsport.....	47	706
Chelsea.....	22	1,475	York.....	35	1,412
Fall River.....	87	1,442	RHODE ISLAND:		
Fitchburg.....	21	1,926	Pawtucket.....	89	639
Haverhill.....	36	1,308	Providence.....	430	567
Holyoke.....	59	1,064	Woonsocket.....	69	614
Lawrence.....	72	1,331	TEXAS:		
Lowell.....	82	1,354	Austin.....	88	377
Lynn.....	54	1,819	Dallas.....	199	570
New Bedford.....	93	1,193	El Paso.....	128	392
Pittsfield.....	23	1,588	Fort Worth.....	166	569
Springfield.....	77	1,301	Galveston.....	150	269
Taunton.....	35	1,017	Houston.....	351	268
Worcester.....	112	1,406	San Antonio.....	290	408
MICHIGAN:			Waco.....	63	512
Bay City.....	114	415	UTAH:		
Detroit.....	1,377	397	Salt Lake City.....	144	762
Grand Rapids.....	161	799	VIRGINIA:		
Jackson.....	32	1,069	Lynchburg.....	23	1,386
Kalamazoo.....	39	1,185	Norfolk.....	116	753
Saginaw.....	101	539	Portsmouth.....	70	537
MINNESOTA:			Richmond.....	178	759
Duluth.....	170	525	Roanoke.....	50	811
Minneapolis.....	401	856	WASHINGTON:		
St. Paul.....	413	573	Everett.....	27	1,187
MISSOURI:			Seattle.....	329	951
Joplin.....	50	659	Spokane.....	186	729
Kansas City.....	574	496	Tacoma.....	130	796
St. Joseph.....	174	478	WISCONSIN:		
St. Louis.....	2,300	321	La Crosse.....	150	209
Springfield.....	30	1,303	Milwaukee.....	2,013	208
MONTANA:			Oshkosh.....	133	263
Butte.....	160	266	Racine.....	152	263
NEBRASKA:			Superior.....	162	272
Lincoln.....	25	1,821			
Omaha.....	265	503			

The number of dealers selling by the drink in a given city compared with its population may vary widely from the number prescribed as the maximum by the laws governing this proportion, since, as has been stated in the text for Table 10, limitations as to the number of licenses apply in many cities to the issuing of new licenses only, decreases in number being effected only as old licenses are not renewed.

Liquor license rates.—Saloon license rates ranged from a minimum of \$150 in the least populous portions of New York, N. Y., to \$3,000 in Birmingham, Ala. All cities except New York, N. Y., and New Orleans, La., reported one rate for all saloon licenses. In the former the rates ranged from \$150 to \$1,200, being regulated by the density of population; in the latter the rates ranged from \$500 to \$1,600, regulated by the amount of annual sales. Rates of \$200 were reported in Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and La Crosse, Wis., and Norristown, Pa. Fourteen other cities reported rates below \$500, as follows: Wilmington, Del., and Paterson, Bayonne, Hoboken, and West Hoboken, N. J., \$300; Newport, Ky., and Trenton and Orange, N. J., \$400; Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury, Conn., and Perth Amboy, N. J., \$450. License rates of \$2,000 or more were reported by nine cities, as follows: Birmingham, Ala., \$3,000; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$2,300; Joplin, Mo., \$2,200; Los Angeles, Cal., \$2,100; Lynchburg, Va., \$2,050; Sioux City, Iowa, \$2,040; and Little Rock, Ark., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebr., \$2,000 each.

The cities of Connecticut and Texas, New Orleans, La., and Boston, Mass., are the only ones reporting separate licenses for the sale of malt liquors exclusively. In the Connecticut cities the fee was \$200, in Galveston, Tex., \$113, in all the other Texas cities \$125, in New Orleans, La., \$252, and in Boston, Mass., \$500.

License rates for hotels ranged from \$300 in Providence, R. I., to \$3,600 in Los Angeles, Cal. Three cities besides Los Angeles reported rates of \$2,500 and over—Lawrence, Mass., \$2,800, and Boston and Haverhill, Mass., \$2,500. Restaurant rates ranged from \$120 in Sacramento, Cal., to \$1,200 in Los Angeles, Cal., both cities having two classes of restaurant licenses.

Club license rates varied from \$25 in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., to \$825 in Colorado Springs, Colo. Three cities in addition to the Rhode Island cities reported clubs licensed at a rate less than \$100—Pittsfield, Mass., at \$50, and Sacramento and Oakland, Cal., at \$60. Nine cities reported club license rates of \$500 or more.

Wholesale dealers' license rates ranged from \$25 in Quincy, Ill., to \$2,500 in Lawrence, Mass. Rates in 7 cities were less than \$200 and in 9 cities \$2,000 or more. Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, La., had two rates each, the former \$50 and \$100 and the latter \$55 and \$105. New York, N. Y., reported five wholesale rates ranging from \$75 to \$750, and several other cities reported more than one rate.

License rates for brewers' agents ranged from \$25 in Quincy, Ill., to \$1,500 in the Alabama cities. Rates for bottlers varied from a minimum of \$60 in San Jose, Cal., and Butte, Mont. (the rate in the latter city being based on monthly sales), to \$1,500 in Boston, Holyoke, and Springfield, Mass. The range of brewers' licenses, where fixed rates were prescribed, was from \$65 in 5 Michigan cities to \$3,000 in Fall River and Worcester, Mass. The rate in Springfield, Mass., was \$2,700; in Lawrence, Mass., \$2,500; and in Boston, Mass., \$2,000. In Los Angeles, Cal., the rate was \$2,400. License rates in New Orleans, La., and in Butte, Mont., were governed by the amount of sales, while in the Pennsylvania cities, and in Salt Lake City, Utah, rates were based on the quantity brewed, the minimum in Pennsylvania being \$250 and the maximum \$6,000 each.

Distillers' licenses were reported in only 8 cities, the rates varying in cities having fixed rates from \$200 in Joplin, Mo., to \$1,875 in New Orleans, La. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., rates were based on the amount distilled, and in Richmond and Roanoke, Va., on the number of bushels of grain mashed.

Druggists' rates varied from \$1 in 15 Massachusetts cities to \$150 in Lexington, Ky. The sale of liquor by druggists, however, is governed by widely varying laws, details of which were not made a part of the present inquiry.

License fees graded according to amount of sales or production.—In 22 cities, located in 6 states, the amounts paid for licenses of various kinds were graded by either the amount of sales or production during the year. These states were Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Virginia. In Kentucky this sliding scale applied to wholesale dealers only; in Louisiana, to all dealers and brewers; in Montana, to bottlers and brewers; in Pennsylvania, to brewers and distillers; and in Utah, to brewers. In Virginia the amount paid by distillers for the license was regulated by the number of bushels of grain mashed, Richmond reporting 1 distillery and Roanoke 2. Cities having exceptional rates carry footnotes on Table 11. Additional details as to amounts paid for brewers' licenses in 12 cities of Pennsylvania are shown in the statement which follows.

RATE.	CITIES.										
	All cities.	Allentown.	Altoona.	Chester.	Harrisburg.	Johnstown.	Lancaster.	McKeesport.	Norristown.	Philadelphia.	Reading.
All rates.....	74	4	3	1	3	4	4	2	1	40	6
\$250.....	1									1	
\$300.....	1									1	
\$400.....	1									1	
\$500.....	2									1	
\$750.....	2									1	
\$1,000.....	17	1	1		1	1	1			1	1
\$1,250.....	15	1	2							1	
\$1,500.....	1									1	
\$1,750.....	10	2		1						1	1
\$2,000.....	8							1		1	
\$2,250.....	5							1		1	
\$2,500.....	1							1		1	
\$3,000.....	2							1		1	
\$4,000.....	2									1	
\$4,500.....	3									1	
\$5,000.....	2									1	
\$6,000.....	1									1	

Two distillers were reported for Philadelphia, one paying a license of \$1,000 and the other \$1,500, while there were four reported in Pittsburgh, the amounts paid not being given.

In a number of cities for which no figures are shown for licenses to sell malt liquors only, such licenses were issued to hotels, restaurants, and clubs, but as this type of license is the same as that required for saloon keepers, they are included under that heading, no segregation being practicable. This condition was also found in the cases of brewers' agents, bottlers, brewers, and distillers, in several cities, licenses for these classes being the same as for wholesale dealers and included under that heading. In a few cities druggists selling liquor for other than medicinal purposes were classed as wholesale dealers.

Licenses to sell spirits for mechanical uses.—Three cities reported the issue of special licenses permitting the sale of alcohol for mechanical uses. Eighteen dealers in New York, N. Y., paid \$37.50 each to sell alcohol in quantities less than 5 gallons; in Boston, Mass., twelve dealers in paints and chemicals, and in Lowell, Mass., two dealers in paints, paid \$1 each for such licenses. Two dealers in Rochester, N. Y., selling alcohol for scientific purposes, paid \$22 each, the revenue being equally divided between the city and the state.

Special licenses.—License fees in addition to regular rates were reported in several cities where liquor dealers secured extra licenses for certain privileges not conferred by their regular licenses, such as permits to ship liquor, to sell at both retail and wholesale, to carry on a growler trade, to remain open a longer time than ordinarily permitted, etc. For 10 of these cities the details are given in footnotes to Table 11, the extra payments ranging from \$25 in Wilmington,

Del., for the privilege of carrying on the growler trade, to \$500 in Seattle, Wash., for restaurants and family liquor stores operated in connection with saloons. In addition to the data shown in Table 11, 4 cities reported the issue of licenses or permits granting saloons the privilege of keeping open all night. Chicago, Ill., reported 5,601 all-night permits at \$6 each; New York, N. Y., 918 producing a total revenue of \$43,375; and Troy, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., reported an all-night rate of \$10, though the number of such licenses was not given. Thirty-five hotels in Boston, Mass., paid \$500 each in addition to their regular license for the privilege of dispensing liquor to guests between 11 and 12 p. m.

Apportionment of receipts from liquor licenses and taxes.—For the 37 cities reported in California, District of Columbia, Illinois, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, and Wisconsin, the amounts given are those collected for city purposes only, neither state nor county participating. The distribution of such receipts in cities of other states was as follows:

Alabama.—In cities of less than 75,000 inhabitants, Mobile and Montgomery, the amounts are divided, 20 per cent to the state, 40 per cent to the county, and 40 per cent to the city, while in Birmingham, having over 75,000 inhabitants, the proportions are, 10 per cent to the state, 25 to the county, and 65 to the city.

Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia.—Specified amounts for state, county, city, or school district purposes.

Connecticut.—The counties receive 10 per cent and cities 90 per cent, except for New Haven, where the police and firemen's pension funds each receive 5 per cent, and the city 80 per cent.

Delaware.—All receipts go to the state.

Florida.—One-half of the state license of \$1,000 goes to the county. Municipalities impose further licenses of specific amounts.

Idaho.—The state license (retail \$750, wholesale \$200) is divided, 10 per cent to the state, 40 per cent to the county, and 50 per cent to the school district. The municipal license is for city use only.

Iowa.—Saloons in Iowa are taxed under what is called the "Mulct tax" law. This tax amounts to \$600 per annum, 50 per cent of which is turned over to the city and 50 per cent retained by the county. In addition to this, different municipalities impose licenses of varying amounts.

Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.—The state receives 25 per cent of the receipts from all liquor licenses and the city 75 per cent.

Michigan.—Liquor licenses (\$500 retail) are collected by the counties, which retain 50 per cent and turn over 50 per cent to the municipalities. There is also a license of \$500 required from nonresident wholesale dealers, which is collected by and accrues entirely to the state. Cities may also impose additional amounts as licenses which accrue entirely to them.

Minnesota.—The state receives 2 per cent of receipts from liquor licenses, which is applied to the inebriate hospital fund, the cities receiving the balance.

Nebraska.—All receipts accrue to the school district.

New Hampshire and New York.—The receipts from all liquor licenses, both wholesale and retail, are divided equally between city and state. The statutory license fee for saloons in New York

City is \$1,200, but outside of the more densely populated portion of the city the license fees are graded, 759 saloons paying \$525 each per annum, 601 paying \$500 each, 454 paying \$450 each, and 378 paying \$150 each. Wholesale licenses were graded into five classes in the same manner, ranging from \$75 to \$750.

Ohio.—The liquor tax in Ohio is \$1,000 imposed under the "Dow law." Of this amount, 30 per cent goes to the state, 20 per cent to the county, and 50 per cent to the city. The county's share is used for infirmaries and charitable purposes, and as these are under the control of the municipal authorities in Cincinnati and Cleveland (Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties), these cities receive 70 per cent, the counties receiving none. In addition to the \$1,000 tax, each applicant for a license must deposit with the county board (state officials), which issues the license, an application fee of \$5. This is transmitted to the state board with the application. If the application is favorably passed on, it is returned to the county board and licensee is notified. He then forwards \$100 to the state board as a registration fee, for which the board issues a receipt to him, on presentation of which to the county board he receives from that body a duly numbered license. Both the above fees are retained by the state. The \$1,000 tax (the same for both wholesale and retail dealers) is payable on or before the fourth Monday in May, or may be paid semiannually in May and November. The license year begins on the fourth Monday in November.

South Carolina.—Dispensary system. Liquor is sold by state to county dispensaries at a profit of not to exceed 10 per cent, this profit being used for the benefit of the common schools of the state. Of the profit of the county dispensaries, two-thirds is retained by the county and one-third is turned over to the municipality.

Washington.—The state receives 10 per cent of all receipts from liquor licenses and the city retains 90 per cent.

Disposition of city's share of receipts from liquor licenses and taxes.—All receipts from the liquor traffic in 125 cities were used in payment of general expenses, in 2 cities they were turned into a fund for contingent expenses, and the remaining cities which received liquor revenues used them for a variety of purposes. Cities which used all or a portion of their liquor revenues for other than general purposes and the uses to which the money was put were as follows:

California.—Sacramento, general expenses, 90 per cent; saloon regulation, 10 per cent. San Diego, salary fund, 76 per cent; public building fund, 19 per cent; police relief and pension funds, 5 per cent. San Francisco, general fund, 95 per cent; police pension fund, 5 per cent.

Connecticut.—New Britain, general expenses, 95 per cent; police pension fund, 5 per cent. New Haven, general expenses, 90 per cent; police and firemen's pension funds, 5 per cent each. Waterbury, general expenses, 94.4 per cent; police and firemen's pension funds, 5.6 per cent.

Illinois.—Chicago, general expenses, 93 per cent; police pension fund, 4 per cent; firemen's pension fund, 3 per cent. East St. Louis, general expenses, 99 per cent; firemen's pension fund, 1 per cent. Peoria, general expenses, 98 per cent; police and firemen's pension funds, 1 per cent each. Springfield, general expenses, 96 per cent; police retirement fund, 4 per cent.

Iowa.—Council Bluffs, police fund.

Kentucky.—Louisville, bond and interest fund.

Missouri.—Springfield, general expenses and special road districts.

Nebraska.—Lincoln and Omaha, school districts.

New Jersey.—Elizabeth, charities. Jersey City, sanitation, schools, streets, and sinking fund.

New York.—Albany, general expenses, 90 per cent; police pension fund, 5 per cent; teachers' retirement fund, 5 per cent. Buffalo, general expenses, 94 per cent; police pension fund, 3 per cent; firemen's relief and pension fund, 3 per cent. Jamestown, charities. Mount Vernon, general expenses, 85 per cent; police and firemen's pension funds, and teachers' retirement fund, 5 per cent each. New Rochelle, redemption of bonds, 90 per cent; police and firemen's pension funds, 5 per cent each. New York, general expenses, employees' retirement, police pension, fire department relief, teachers' retirement, veteran volunteer firemen's association. Niagara Falls, general expenses and private hospitals. Schenectady, general debt sinking fund, 30 per cent; an amount equal to 2 per cent of salaries of policemen to police pension fund, an amount equal to 3 per cent of salaries of firemen to firemen's pension fund, the remainder for general expenses. Syracuse, general expenses, 70 per cent; redemption of bonds, 30 per cent. Utica, general expenses, 68 per cent; sinking fund, 30 per cent; firemen's pension fund, 2 per cent.

Ohio.—Akron, Canton, Columbus, Hamilton, Lima, Lorain, Toledo, and Youngstown, general expenses, 50 per cent; public safety, 50 per cent. Cincinnati, general expenses, 35.7 per cent; police fund, 35.7 per cent; city infirmary, 28.6 per cent. Springfield, general expenses, 50 per cent; police fund, 50 per cent.

Pennsylvania.—Harrisburg and Lancaster, highway improvement.

Washington.—Seattle, general expenses, 79 per cent; city library, 10 per cent; park fund, 10 per cent; police pension fund, 1 per cent.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee, general expenses, 99 per cent; police pension fund, 1 per cent.

PART IV.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

TABLE 12.

Number of cities owning water supply systems and year of completion or purchase of original plant.—Municipally owned water supply systems were reported by 155 of the 204 cities having an estimated population of over 30,000. In 3 cities—San Francisco, Cal., Denver, Colo., and Birmingham, Ala.—however, the systems were quite small, the cities being supplied principally by private corporations. Of the 49 cities not having municipally owned water supply systems, 7 were in Group III, 16 in Group IV, and 26 in Group V. Indianapolis, Ind., with an estimated population of 259,820, was the largest city supplied exclusively by a privately owned water supply system.

Philadelphia, Pa., was the first city to own its water system, having built a plant in 1801 and having maintained a municipally owned plant ever since. The original water supply system in Albany, N. Y., was built in 1799, but was not purchased by the city until 1850. In Newark, N. J., a private association of citizens began the operation of a water supply system in 1800, but the present system was not purchased by the city until a century later. Columbia, S. C., in 1823, followed Philadelphia, Pa., in building its own water system, as did Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1826, Wilmington, Del., in 1827, and Richmond, Va., in 1830. It is possible that in some instances the year built, as reported, is the year in which construction was begun, but for most cities the year reported is that in which the system was first used.

The number of cities which have changed from private to municipal ownership of water supply systems by purchase has increased in each decade since 1880. Thus 7 cities purchased existing water systems from 1880 to 1889 inclusive, 14 cities from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, 16 cities from 1900 to 1909 inclusive, while 11 cities thus acquired their water supply systems from 1910 to the close of the departmental years reported. Only 20 cities having an estimated population of over 30,000 in 1915 have built their own water systems since 1880.

Estimated value of municipally owned water supply systems.—The total estimated value of the municipally owned water supply systems in the 155 cities was \$1,071,201,511 of which \$350,004,152, or 32.7 per cent was represented by the New York system alone. The value of the New York system exceeded by more than a million dollars the combined value reported by the 16 cities next in size, and lacked less than two and

a quarter million dollars of equaling the combined value of the systems in the 136 cities in Groups III, IV, and V. Other cities whose systems were valued at \$30,000,000 or over were Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Cal. The reported value of the systems in the 9 cities of Group I was 53.2 per cent of the total for the 155 cities; Group II, 13.9 per cent; Group III, 17.4 per cent; Group IV, 8.7 per cent; and Group V, 6.7 per cent.

The valuation of water supply systems per person served varied from \$44 in the cities of Groups I and II to \$32 in those of Group IV, the figures for Groups III and V being \$37 and \$36, respectively.

TABLE 13.

Sources of water supply.—Of the 155 cities which reported municipally owned water supply systems, rivers and smaller streams furnished the supply in 67, wells in 33, and lakes and ponds in 21. Bay City, Mich., was supplied from Saginaw Bay, and Allentown, Pa., from springs. Twenty-six cities reported water supplied from two or more sources, the greater part of the supply coming from lakes and streams, 16 of these deriving a part of their supply from wells and 2 from springs. Six cities—Boston, Somerville, Malden, Everett, Quincy, and Chelsea, Mass.—were supplied by the Metropolitan water supply system, which secured water from streams and ponds, that from streams being conserved in large impounding reservoirs. Included in the 21 cities supplied from lakes and ponds are 6 cities—Chicago, Ill., Cleveland and Lorain, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Milwaukee, Wis., and Erie, Pa.—which derived their entire water supply from the Great Lakes.

Reservoirs and standpipes.—Impounding reservoirs were reported in 40 cities and distributing reservoirs in 114 cities. Reservoirs used for both impounding and distributing were reported in 13 cities. The Bureau of the Census in this report regards as impounding reservoirs those partly or wholly artificial, which were used in collecting and storing water for future distribution. The classification of reservoirs was in most cases dependent upon the interpretations placed upon the terms "storage" and "impounding" by waterworks officials, and these interpretations may not have been uniform.

Standpipes were reported in 73 cities. The greatest number reported in any city was 12 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wells.—Wells were reported for 49 cities, and in 33 cities constituted the only source of supply. They varied in depth from a few feet in several cities to 3,000 feet in Dallas, Tex. Three other cities in Texas—Houston, Waco, and Fort Worth—reported wells of a depth of 1,000 feet or more, as did St. Paul, Minn., Jacksonville, Fla., Rockford, Joliet, and Aurora, Ill., and Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo, Iowa. The greatest diameters of bore reported were 26 inches in the wells supplying Sioux City, Iowa, and 22 inches in Rockford, Ill. Diameters ranging from 6 to 14 inches were the ones most frequently reported. Lincoln, Nebr., reported one well 40 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep, and Topeka, Kans., reported two wells 60 feet and one 48 feet in diameter with an average depth of 47 feet. Schenectady, N. Y., reported two wells 47 feet in diameter and one 8 feet by 60 feet, and 40 to 44 feet deep, and Spokane, Wash., three wells 25 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep. In Schenectady these wells are called "collecting galleries," which seems more appropriate than "wells," although the water is collected in the same manner as in ordinary wells.

Natural water pressure at the point of discharge of wells was reported in 8 cities. This information is not shown in the table. The cities reporting pressure and the number of pounds were as follows: Dallas, Tex., 70; Waco, Tex., 30; Memphis, Tenn., 25; Jacksonville, Fla., 15 to 18; East Orange, N. J., 6; Dubuque, Iowa, 5.6; Duluth, Minn., 5; and South Bend, Ind., 4.5. In Memphis, Tenn., the point of discharge was underground, the water flowing from the wells into a tunnel. Pressure barely sufficient to bring water to the surface was reported in Houston, Tex., Canton, Ohio, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Pittsfield, Mass.

TABLE 14.

Power and pumps.—More than four-fifths of the power used in water supply systems was generated by steam, and the greater part of the remainder was supplied by electric motors. The combined capacity of steam engines and steam turbines was 80.2 per cent of the whole, that of electric motors was 15.8 per cent, water wheels 3.2 per cent, and gas and oil engines 0.9 per cent. The number and capacity of electric motors, as given in the tables, includes all reported, whether operated by current which was purchased or by current which was generated by other units of the power plant. For those cities which generated current for the motors which they operated the data presented in the table include the horsepower of both primary and secondary units.

Plunger pumps furnished 64.9 per cent of the combined pumping capacity of the centrifugal and plunger pumps.

Reports from various cities on the number and capacity of electric motors were not uniform, since in some cities only the motors used in pumping water were reported, while in others all motors, whether used for pumping or for various auxiliary purposes, were reported; consequently, the relation of number to horsepower of motors in various cities shows wide differences.

The following statement shows, for all cities and for each group of cities, the reported horsepower available for pumping and the daily capacity of the pumps, also the number of million gallons of water pumped during the year and the daily average, together with the number of horsepower per million gallons capacity of pumps and the ratio of the average quantity pumped to the capacity of the pumps.

	TOTAL		GROUP I.		GROUP II.		GROUP III.		GROUP IV.		GROUP V.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Power (horsepower), total.....	348,573		151,248		45,770		68,444		40,877		42,234	
Steam engines.....	253,169	72.6	120,004	79.3	31,710	69.3	46,074	67.3	27,495	67.3	27,886	66.0
Steam turbines.....	26,331	7.6	11,175	7.4	6,000	13.1	3,588	5.2	4,075	10.0	1,493	3.5
Gas and oil engines.....	2,965	0.9	850	0.6	158	0.3	1,394	2.0	278	0.7	285	0.7
Water wheels and turbines.....	11,032	3.2			180	0.4	7,792	11.4	1,500	3.7	1,560	3.7
Electric motors.....	55,076	15.8	19,219	12.7	7,722	16.8	9,596	14.0	7,529	18.4	11,010	26.0
Pumps, daily capacity (million gallons), total.....	9,504.5		4,432.4		1,124.5		1,985.7		1,062.4		969.5	
Centrifugal.....	3,356.1	35.1	1,370.0	30.9	444.0	39.5	834.8	42.0	340.2	32.0	367.1	37.9
Plunger.....	6,218.4	64.9	3,062.4	69.1	680.5	60.5	1,150.9	58.0	722.2	68.0	602.4	62.1
Water pumped during year (million gallons), total.....	1,368,096		796,866		144,879		206,329		129,688		100,336	
Supplied to system by pumping.....	1,053,066		606,759		132,922		139,067		103,262		72,036	
Repumped.....	315,032		181,107		11,957		67,262		26,406		28,300	
Horsepower per million gallons capacity of pumps.....	36		34		41		34		38		44	
Water pumped, average per day (million gallons), total.....	3,748		2,156		397		565		355		275	
Supplied to system by pumping.....	2,885		1,660		364		381		263		197	
Repumped.....	863		496		33		184		72		78	
Ratio of average quantity pumped to capacity of pumps.....	0.39		0.49		0.35		0.28		0.33		0.26	

Quantities repumped are introduced in this statement, although they are not shown in any of the general tables. Of the 315,032 million gallons repumped, a part was pumped a third time. The reports did not show the amount of such pumpage, but such data would be a necessary element in determining the exact ratio of work done to available capacity for work.

The statement shows that only 39 per cent of the available capacity of the pumps is required to perform the work of the average day. It must be borne in mind, however, that the capacity must be such as to provide for the requirements of the maximum month and even the maximum day. The Bureau of the Census did not secure data relating to this feature of required capacity, but it is covered in the printed reports of a number of cities. Some of these reports show that the average daily requirement for the maximum month is 25 or 30 per cent greater than that of the average day for the year, and in some years the requirement for the maximum day is twice as great as the average daily requirement for the year, which would leave an excess equipment, consisting of reserve,

or emergency, and in some cases obsolete and secondary units, of only 22 per cent of the total.

TABLE 15.

Purification.—Of the 155 cities reporting municipally owned water supply systems, only 73 reported the employment of purification processes.

Purification processes.—Five processes of purification were employed, namely, sedimentation, coagulation, slow sand filtration, mechanical filtration, and chemical sterilization. The coagulation process was not used alone, but always in connection with one or more of the other processes. Two cities used five processes, 10 cities used four processes, 16 cities used three processes, and 10 cities used two processes. Thirty-five cities employed only one process of purification, 2 of them using sedimentation, 7 using slow sand filtration, 9 using mechanical filtration, and 17 using chemical sterilization.

The names of the 73 cities, cost of purification per million gallons, and the process or processes employed by each city are shown in the following statement:

CITY.	Cost per million gallons.	Processes employed. ¹	CITY.	Cost per million gallons.	Processes employed. ¹
Cities employing five processes:			Cities employing two processes—Continued.		
Albany, N. Y.	\$7.75	a, b, c, d, e.	Baltimore, Md.	\$1.06	d, e.
Kansas City, Kans.	4.08	a, b, c, d, e.	Columbus, Ohio.	17.46	d, e.
Cities employing four processes:			Cities employing one process:		
Knoxville, Tenn.	12.89	a, b, c, d.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.90	a.
St. Louis, Mo.	4.56	a, b, d, e.	Newport, Ky.	2.44	a.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.57	a, b, d, e.	Providence, R. I.	4.88	a.
Louisville, Ky.	3.54	a, b, d, e.	Reading, Pa.	1.50	c.
Dallas, Tex.	8.07	a, b, d, e.	Lawrence, Mass.	4.62	c.
Trenton, N. J.	3.00	a, b, d, e.	Yonkers, N. Y.	3.48	c.
Harrisburg, Pa.	6.10	a, b, d, e.	Altoona, Pa.	(²)	c.
Decatur, Ill.	2.65	a, b, d, e.	Augusta, Ga.	(²)	c.
Columbia, S. C.	8.03	a, b, d, e.	Austin, Tex.	(²)	c.
Philadelphia, Pa.	0.22	a, c, d, e.	Toledo, Ohio.	5.57	d.
Cities employing three processes:			Grand Rapids, Mich.	11.31	d.
Washington, D. C.	1.68	a, b, c.	Fort Worth, Tex.	9.35	d.
Springfield, Mass.	4.38	a, b, c.	Norfolk, Va.	5.36	d.
New Orleans, La.	5.49	a, b, d.	Erie, Pa.	1.72	d.
Atlanta, Ga.	2.10	a, b, d.	Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00	d.
Kansas City, Mo.	2.69	a, b, e.	San Diego, Cal.	(²)	d.
Omaha, Nebr.	4.00	a, b, e.	Montgomery, Ala.	(²)	d.
Nashville, Tenn.	2.84	a, b, e.	Waco, Tex.	5.00	d.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	4.62	a, b, e.	Chicago, Ill.	0.04	e.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.34	a, c, e.	Cleveland, Ohio.	0.19	e.
Wilmington, Del.	1.34	a, c, e.	Detroit, Mich.	0.12	e.
Flint, Mich.	2.50	a, d, e.	Buffalo, N. Y.	0.16	e.
Evansville, Ind.	2.48	b, d, e.	Milwaukee, Wis.	0.20	e.
Charlotte, N. C.	10.42	b, d, e.	Jersey City, N. J.	0.67	e.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	10.00	b, d, e.	Hartford, Conn.	1.00	e.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2.89	b, d, e.	Tacoma, Wash.	0.20	e.
New York, N. Y.	(³)	c, d, e.	Duluth, Minn.	0.12	e.
Cities employing two processes:			Portland, Me.	0.41	e.
Richmond, Va.	5.60	a, b.	Mobile, Ala.	0.27	e.
Pueblo, Colo.	4.45	a, b.	Bay City, Mich.	0.30	e.
Macon, Ga.	2.00	a, c.	Lincoln, Nebr.	0.60	e.
Minneapolis, Minn.	9.18	a, d.	Muskogee, Okla.	1.50	e.
Youngstown, Ohio.	2.40	a, d.	Auburn, N. Y.	0.25	e.
McKeesport, Pa.	(²)	a, d.	Lima, Ohio.	0.68	e.
Oshkosh, Wis.	4.25	a, d.	Lynchburg, Va.	1.00	e.
Lorain, Ohio.	11.45	b, d.			

¹ a, sedimentation; b, coagulation; c, slow sand filtration; d, mechanical filtration; e, chemical sterilization.

² Cost not comparable.

³ Not reported.

Quantities treated.—There were 87 sedimentation reservoirs in 32 cities, treating 958,600,000 gallons a day; 527 slow sand filters in 17 cities, treating 598,700,000 gallons a day (subject to exception stated in footnote to data for Philadelphia); 439 mechanical filters in 35 cities, treating 469,600,000 gallons a day; in 26 cities a total of 492,100,000 gallons a day were treated by coagulation; and in 42 cities a total of 1,972,900,000 gallons a day were treated by chemical sterilization. A part of the water treated by each process was also treated by one or more of the other processes mentioned.

As an illustration of the amount of work sometimes performed by a purification plant, the following extract from page 95 of the 1914 report of the sewerage and water board of New Orleans, La., is given:

During the year 8,147 million gallons were treated at the Carrolton plant, and 295 million gallons at the Algiers plant. This amount of water carried 21,300 tons of suspended matter, all of which was removed, and 3,800 tons of hardening constituents, about one-half of which was removed. Three thousand and fifty-eight tons of lime and 188 tons of sulphate of iron were required to soften and prepare this water for filtration.

Cost of purification.—The reported cost of treatment per 1,000,000 gallons differed widely, owing to the varying amount of purification necessary in each case, and also to the fact that some cities included items as an expense of purification which other cities did not segregate from the general departmental expenses. The cost as reported ranges from 4 cents in Chicago, Ill., where the chemical sterilization process was used exclusively, to \$17.46 in Columbus, Ohio, where mechanical filtration and chemical sterilization were employed. In 15 cities the reported cost of treatment was less than \$1 per 1,000,000 gallons and in 16 cities it was more than \$5. The 6 cities reporting the highest cost per 1,000,000 gallons were Columbus, Ohio, \$17.46; Knoxville, Tenn., \$12.59; Lorain, Ohio, \$11.45; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$11.31; Charlotte, N. C., \$10.42; and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$10. The excessive cost for Columbus, Ohio, was due to the large amount of "heavy chemicals" required, the expense on this account being about 72 per cent of the total charged to "purification and softening."

Sources of water supply of cities having purification systems.—Of the 73 cities reporting a purification system, 60 obtained their water supply, wholly or in part, from rivers and streams, 12 from lakes, and 1, Lincoln, Nebr., from wells.

Growth and progress of purification shown by installation of systems in the different years.—There has been a constant growth in the number of cities that have adopted some form of purification in connection with

their water supply systems, either as an entirely new system or as supplementing some process already in use. This growth is due to a constantly increasing pollution of rivers and streams by towns and manufacturing establishments located along their banks, and also to a greater realization on the part of the municipalities of the important relation the purity of the water supply bears to the health of the people. The statement on page 45 illustrates the growth of the different purification processes now in use.

Baltimore employed chemical sterilization, but the year in which this process was installed was not reported.

Data for the calendar year 1915 are necessarily incomplete, due to the fact that reports secured were for departmental years closing between July 1, 1914, and June 30, 1915.

Sources of water supply of cities having no purification system.—The degree of necessity of purification systems depends largely on the source of supply. The 82 cities having no such plants derived their water supply from a number of sources, as follows:

Wells—32 cities: Aurora, Joliet, Rockford, and Springfield, Ill.; Canton, Dayton, Hamilton, and Springfield, Ohio; Dubuque, Sioux City, and Waterloo, Iowa; Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Lansing, Mich.; Camden, East Orange, and Perth Amboy, N. J.; El Paso, Galveston, and Houston, Tex.; Fort Wayne and South Bend, Ind.; Lowell and Newton, Mass.; Jamestown and Schenectady, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Topeka, Kans.; Memphis, Tenn.; Spokane, Wash.; and La Crosse, Wis.

Rivers and smaller streams—18 cities: Los Angeles and Sacramento, Cal.; Colorado Springs and Denver, Colo.; Lynn and Worcester, Mass.; Newark and Orange, N. J.; Pawtucket and Woonsocket, R. I.; Waterbury, Conn.; Covington, Ky.; Saginaw, Mich.; Portland, Oreg.; Lancaster,¹ Pa.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; and Wheeling, W. Va.

Lakes and ponds—17 cities: Boston,² Brockton, Chelsea,² Everett,² Fall River, Haverhill, Malden,² New Bedford, Quincy,² Salem, Somerville,² and Taunton, Mass.; Syracuse and Amsterdam, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H.; Akron, Ohio; and Bellingham, Wash.

*Two or more sources*³—11 cities: Cambridge (r, l), Fitchburg (r, l), Holyoke (r, l), and Pittsfield (r, l, w), Mass.; Pasadena (r, w), and San Francisco (w, p), Cal.; Rochester (r, l), and Troy (r, l), N. Y.; New Britain (r, l), Conn.; St. Paul (l, w), Minn.; and Atlantic City (r, w), N. J.

Water purchased from private corporations—3 cities: Bayonne⁴ and Hoboken,⁵ N. J.; and Birmingham,⁶ Ala.

Springs—1 city: Allentown, Pa.

¹ Water filtered by private corporation at \$15 per million gallons.

² Water supplied by Metropolitan water system, described on p. 41 as receiving its supply from streams and ponds. Its impounding reservoirs are, however, artificial lakes.

³ Sources indicated by letters, as follows: r, rivers and small streams; l, lakes and ponds; w, wells; p, private corporation.

⁴ Water supplied is purified by slow sand filtration.

⁵ Water supplied is purified by sedimentation, coagulation, mechanical filtration, and chemical sterilization.

⁶ Water supplied is purified by coagulation, mechanical filtration, and chemical sterilization.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

45

DIFFERENT PURIFICATION PROCESSES NOW IN USE.

YEAR ¹ INSTALLED.	Sedimentation.	Coagulation.	Slow sand filtration.	Mechanical filtration.	Chemical sterilization.
1863.	Washington, D. C.				
1879.	Louisville, Ky.				
1883.	Council Bluffs, Iowa.				
1889.	Dallas, Tex.				
1890.	Omaha, Nebr.	Omaha, Nebr.		Oshkosh, Wis.	
1890.	Oshkosh, Wis.				
1892.	Atlanta, Ga.				
1893.			Lawrence, Mass.		
1894.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Altoona, Pa.		
1894.			Knoxville, Tenn.		
1896.		Cedar Rapids, Iowa.		Charlotte, N. C.	
1896.				Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	
1896.	Macon, Ga.		Augusta, Ga.		
1896.			Macon, Ga.		
1899.	Albany, N. Y.		Albany, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.	
1900.	Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City, Mo.			Mobile, Ala.
1902.	Philadelphia, Pa.		Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	
1902.			Providence, R. I.	Binghamton, N. Y.	
1902.			Austin, Tex.		
1903.			Washington, D. C.	New York, N. Y.	
1903.			Reading, Pa.		
1903.			Yonkers, N. Y.		
1904.	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.		Knoxville, Tenn.	
1904.		Atlanta, Ga.			
1905.	Youngstown, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.		Youngstown, Ohio.	Harrisburg, Pa.
1905.	Wilmington, Del.	Charlotte, N. C.		Harrisburg, Pa.	
1905.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Columbia, S. C.		Columbia, S. C.	
1905.	Columbia, S. C.				
1906.			New York, N. Y.		
1907.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Lorain, Ohio.		San Diego, Cal.	
1907.				Lorain, Ohio.	
1908.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jersey City, N. J.
1908.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	New Orleans, La.	Wilmington, Del.	New Orleans, La.	Columbus, Ohio.
1908.	New Orleans, La.			Columbus, Ohio.	Omaha, Nebr.
1908.	Nashville, Tenn.			McKeesport, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.
1908.	McKeesport, Pa.				
1909.	Richmond, Va.	Louisville, Ky.	Kansas City, Kans.	Louisville, Ky.	Nashville, Tenn.
1909.	Kansas City, Kans.	Richmond, Va.		Albany, N. Y.	Kansas City, Kans.
1909.		Nashville, Tenn.		Kansas City, Kans.	
1909.		Kansas City, Kans.			
1910.	Springfield, Mass.	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, Mass.	Toledo, Ohio.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1910.	Pueblo, Colo.	Springfield, Mass.		Atlanta, Ga.	Milwaukee, Wis.
1910.		Pueblo, Colo.			Lima, Ohio.
1910.		Council Bluffs, Iowa.			Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1911.		Niagara Falls, N. Y.		Montgomery, Ala.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1911.				Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Kansas City, Mo.
1911.					Trenton, N. J.
1911.					Albany, N. Y.
1911.					Lincoln, Nebr.
1911.					Muskogee, Okla.
1911.					Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1912.	Flint, Mich.	Evansville, Ind.		Grand Rapids, Mich.	New York, N. Y.
1912.	Newport, Ky.			Fort Worth, Tex.	Chicago, Ill.
1912.				Evansville, Ind.	St. Louis, Mo.
1912.				Flint, Mich.	Detroit, Mich.
1912.					Tacoma, Wash.
1912.					Wilmington, Del.
1912.					Evansville, Ind.
1912.					Flint, Mich.
1912.					Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
1913.	Minneapolis, Minn.			Minneapolis, Minn.	Philadelphia, Pa.
1913.					Cleveland, Ohio.
1913.					Louisville, Ky.
1913.					Hartford, Conn.
1913.					Duluth, Minn.
1913.					Portland, Me.
1913.					Auburn, N. Y.
1913.					Lynchburg, Va.
1914.	Trenton, N. J.	Dallas, Tex.		Baltimore, Md.	Buffalo, N. Y.
1914.	Decatur, Ill.	Trenton, N. J.		Dallas, Tex.	Dallas, Tex.
1914.		Albany, N. Y.		Trenton, N. J.	Bay City, Mich.
1914.		Decatur, Ill.		Erie, Pa.	Decatur, Ill.
1914.				Decatur, Ill.	Columbia, S. C.
1914.				Waco, Tex.	
1915.				St. Louis, Mo.	

¹ Calendar year.

WATER CONSUMPTION

It is significant, however, that of the 26 cities reporting water metered, only 1, Columbia, S. C., had per capita consumption greater than the average of the group, and that its excess was only 2 gallons per capita.

Cities showing more than two-thirds of the average metered, only 10 had a per capita consumption less than the average for all cities. The average per capita consumption for these 10 cities was 1.3 gallons per capita, and of these 10 cities showing less than the average water metered, the average per capita was 1.1 gallons.

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Population served and per capita daily consumption.—The total population served by municipally owned water supply systems was 26,192,385, of which number 25,559,351, or 97.6 per cent, resided inside the limits of the cities reporting and 633,034, or 2.4 per cent, outside. The population of the 9 cities in Group I was 12,872,278, or 49.1 per cent of the total. The per cent of the total population served in Group II was 12.8 per cent; in Group III, 19.2 per cent; in Group IV, 11.2 per cent; and in Group V, 7.6 per cent.

Fifty-one cities reported 100 per cent of their population served; 60 cities, 90 to 99 per cent; 22 cities, 80 to 89 per cent; 8 cities, 70 to 79 per cent; 8 cities, 60 to 69 per cent; and 3 cities less than 60 per cent. The 3 cities reporting less than 60 per cent were Springfield, Ill., and Saginaw, Mich., which reported 56 per cent each, and Oshkosh, Wis., which reported 40 per cent. For 3 cities—San Francisco, Cal., Denver, Colo., and Birmingham, Ala.—in each of which but a small part of the city's population was served by the municipal water supply system, the per cent of the population served was not reported.

In addition to serving the city population, an outside population of 633,034 was served in 91 cities. Of this number, a population of 9,236 was reported by 33 cities serving less than 1,000 each; 130,398, by 37 cities serving 1,000 or over but less than 10,000 each; and 493,400, by 21 cities serving more than 10,000 each.

There was a very wide difference in the per capita consumption as reported by the different cities, the lowest average being for the New England division and the highest for the Mountain division. Although the population served by Chicago, Ill., was only 40 per cent of the total served by the East North Central division, it used 26,589 million gallons more than the other 31 cities of this division combined.

The figures used in the table for computing per capita consumption represent all water supplied to the systems. This includes all loss due to evaporation, leakage, waste, washing filters, or other causes. In some cities such loss, if occurring at all, was of no consequence, as for example, Birmingham, Ala., and

Bayonne and Hoboken, N. J., which purchased their water from private corporations, the 6 Massachusetts cities which obtained their supply from the Metropolitan water system, and other cities which pumped their supply direct from its source into their mains.

The following table shows, for groups of cities arranged by geographic divisions, the number of cities, the total quantity of water supplied, the population served, and the per capita daily supply.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION. ¹	Number of cities.	Total quantity of water supplied (million gallons) per year.	Population served.	Water supplied per capita (gallons) per day.
United States.....	155	1,329,406	26,192,385	139
New England.....	30	96,244	3,103,454	85
Middle Atlantic.....	32	529,492	10,201,654	142
South Atlantic.....	14	86,138	1,730,965	136
East North Central.....	32	373,737	6,051,259	169
West North Central.....	14	81,723	1,983,424	113
East South Central.....	9	30,885	778,783	109
West South Central.....	10	26,900	819,378	90
Mountain.....	4	15,739	190,380	228
Pacific.....	10	88,548	1,332,888	182

¹ For list of states comprising each division, see footnote 1 to tabular statement on page 46.

Tacoma, Wash., where a gravity system was used, had a very large waste from overflow, explained in the following extract from a letter written by the superintendent of waterworks: "Not all of the 14,600 million gallons of water brought into the city of Tacoma each year is used. The city brings in 40 million gallons of water per day, and of this amount a considerable portion is wasted in the winter time and some part of it is wasted in the summer time by overflow from the low-service reservoir. I assume that the amount of water actually used by this city daily per capita is in the neighborhood of 225 gallons." The population on which this per capita is based was not given. The great variety of local circumstances and conditions affecting water consumption in a number of the cities renders more or less incomparable the data presented in the table. The conditions in Tacoma, however, are exceptional. For most cities reported this diversity of conditions does not materially affect the comparability of the data presented.

GENERAL TABLES

PART I.—GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



GENERAL TABLES

PART I.—GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL TABLES

PART I.—GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 1.—SPECIFIED CITY OFFICIALS—NUMBER, TERMS OF OFFICE (IN YEARS),

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 11. Appointed officials are indicated by "a" in

City number.	CITY.	ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.								COMMISSIONERS.			MAYOR.	
		Members of single chamber or upper house.				Members of lower house.				Num-ber.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.
		Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.					
ALABAMA.														
33	Birmingham.....									3	3	\$7,000		
110	Mobile.....									3	3	5,000		
146	Montgomery.....									5	a 4	a 3,000		
ARKANSAS.														
114	Little Rock.....	16	2	At large.....	\$480								2	\$4,000
CALIFORNIA.														
115	Berkeley.....									5	4	1,800		
203	Fresno.....	8	4	By wards.....	300								4	1,500
12	Los Angeles.....	9	2	At large.....	2,400								2	4,500
30	Oakland.....									5	4	a 3,600		
144	Pasadena.....									5	4	3,000		
100	Sacramento.....									5	5	3,600		
128	San Diego.....									6	4	2,000		
11	San Francisco.....	18	4	At large.....	2,400								4	6,000
167	San Jose.....	5	4	4 by wards, 1 at large..	300								2	2,000
COLORADO.														
196	Colorado Springs.....									5	4	1a 2,000		
84	Denver.....									5	4	5,000		
118	Pueblo.....									3	4	2,400		
CONNECTICUT.														
47	Bridgeport.....	24	2	By wards.....	(18)								2	3,000
54	Hartford.....	20	(18)	By wards.....	(18)	40	1	By wards.....	(18)				2	3,500
119	New Britain.....	6	2	By wards.....	(18)	24	2	By wards.....	(18)				2	1,200
86	New Haven.....	21	2	15 by wards, 6 at large.	(18)								2	3,500
77	Waterbury.....	15	2	By wards.....	(18)								2	3,000
DELAWARE.														
69	Wilmington.....	13	2	12 by wards, 1 at large.	a 240								2	2,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.														
17	Washington.....									3	a 3	5,000		
FLORIDA.														
87	Jacksonville.....	22	2	By wards.....	a 10								2	3,000
180	Tampa.....	11	4	10 by wards, 1 at large.	480								4	3,000
GEORGIA.														
32	Atlanta.....	10	3	By wards.....	a 300	20	2	By wards.....	\$300				2	4,000
126	Augusta.....	18	3	By wards.....	150								3	3,000
140	Macon.....	12	2	By wards.....	300								2	3,000
91	Savannah.....	12	4	By wards.....	a 10								4	3,600
IDAHO.														
203	Boise.....									5	a 4	a 1,200		
ILLINOIS.														
188	Aurora.....	14	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	1,000
2	Chicago.....	70	2	By wards.....	3,000								4	18,000
199	Danville.....	14	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	2,500
163	Decatur.....									5	4	a 3,000		
89	East St. Louis.....	16	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	5,000
108	Joliet.....	14	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	2,000
88	Peoria.....	16	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	3,500
169	Quincy.....	14	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	2,000
116	Rockford.....	15	2	By wards.....	a 3								2	2,000
104	Springfield.....									5	4	a 3,500		
INDIANA.														
86	Evansville.....	10	4	7 by wards, 3 at large..	200								4	4,000
84	Fort Wayne.....	15	4	10 by wards, 5 at large.	200								4	3,000
22	Indianapolis.....	9	4	By districts.....	600								4	7,500
94	South Bend.....	10	4	7 by wards, 3 at large..	200								4	3,000
98	Terre Haute.....	10	4	7 by wards, 3 at large..	200								4	3,000
IOWA.														
173	Cedar Rapids.....									5	2	a 1,800		
200	Council Bluffs.....	8	2	6 by wards, 2 at large..	250								2	1,800
123	Davenport.....	8	2	6 by wards, 2 at large..	300								2	1,500
64	Des Moines.....									5	2	a 3,000		
165	Dubuque.....	7	2	5 by wards, 2 at large..	300								2	1,400
111	Sioux City.....									5	2	a 2,500		
187	Waterloo.....	6	2	4 by wards, 2 at large..	250								2	2,000
KANSAS.														
67	Kansas City.....									5	2	a 3,000		
130	Topeka.....									5	2	a 1,800		
96	Wichita.....									5	2	a 1,800		

NOTE.—For all notes to Table 1, see pp. 56 and 57.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

51

METHOD OF ELECTION (BY WARDS OR AT LARGE), AND ANNUAL SALARIES: 1915.

the column headed "Term of office;" all others are elected. See notes on pages 56 and 57.]

CITY CLERK.		COMPTROLLER.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER OR CHAMBERLAIN.		COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.		ASSESSORS.			CITY ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR.		CITY ENGINEER.		City number.
Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Number.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	
a (1) a 4	\$2,100 2,400	a (1) a 4	\$4,800	(7) (7) a 4	(7) (7) \$1,600	a (1) a 4	\$2,100 2,400	a (1) (7)	\$2,500 (7)				a (1) a (1) a 4	\$3,600 2,100 1,800	a (1) a (1) a 4	\$4,800 3,000 2,600	23 110 146
(7)	(7)			2	2,100	2	720						2	2,100	2	2,100	114
a (1) a 4	1,800 1,500 2,400			2	1,800	a (1) (7) a 2	2,100 (7) 2,400	(7) (7) a 4	(7) (7) 3,000	1	a (1)	\$2,100	a (1) a 4	2,400 1,800 4,000	a (1) a 4	3,000 2,400 5,000	115 203 12
a (1) a (1) a (1) a (1) a (1) a (1) a 4	3,000 1,620 3,000 2,400 4,000 1,500			a (1) a (1) a (1) a (1) a 4	3,600 2,100 2,700 1,500 4,000	a (1) a (1) a (1) a (1) a 4	3,000 1,620 240 3,000 4,000	(7) (7) a (1) (7) a 4	(7) (7) 2,100 (7) 4,000	(7) (7) 1 (7) 1	(7) (7) a (1) (7) (7)	(7) (7) 2,700 (7) 8,000	a (1) a 4	5,000 2,700 3,800 6,000 5,000	a (1) a 4	4,500 2,280 3,600 3,000 15,000	30 144 100 128 11
2	1,500			2	1,500	2	1,500						a 2	1,500	a 2	1,800	167
a (12) (14) a 4	1,800 (14) 1,500			a (12) a 4	1,800 4,600	a (12) (12) (17)	1,800 (12) (17)	(12) (12)	(12) (12)	(12) (12)	(12) (12)	(12) (12)	a (1) a 4	2,700 4,000 3,000	a (12) (12) a 4	2,100 (12) 2,000	196 24 118
2	3,000			a (1)	4,500	2	1,500	2	2,500	4	a 4	1,800	a 2	3,000	a 2	4,000	47
2	2,000	2	2,500			2	4,000	2	4,000	3	3	2,500	a 2	5,000	a (1)	5,000	54
2	2,200	2	1,000			2	800	2	2,200	3	a (7)	\$1,750	a 2	3,400	a 1	3,500	119
2	2,000	2	3,000			2	1,000	2	4,000	5	a 5	2,000	a (1)	3,000	a (12)	5,000	25
2	2,000	2	2,000			2	750	2	2,500	3	a 3	2,000	a 2	3,000	a (12)	5,000	77
a 2	1,800			a 2	1,500	2	1,200	2	\$1,125				a 2	2,500	a (1)	2,300	66
				a (1)	4,000	a (1)	3,000	a (1)	4,000	6	a (7)	\$3,000	a (1)	4,500			17
2	3,000			a (1)	1,800	2	3,000	(7)	(7)	1	2	3,000	a 1	5,000	a (1)	5,000	87
2	2,400			a 4	3,600	2	1,800	(7)	2,400	1	2	2,400	a 4	1,800	a 4	3,000	120
2	3,000	2	3,000			2	1,000	2	3,000	3	a 2	3,000	2	3,300	2	4,000	22
a 2	2,200			(7)	(7)	a 2	2,700	(7)	(7)	2	a 2	\$2,000	a 2	2,000	a 2	4,800	125
a 2	2,100					a 2	2,100	(7)	(7)	2	a 2	\$1,200	a 2	2,400	a 2	2,000	140
a (11)	2,400	a (11)	3,800			a 2	2,500	(7)	(7)	3	a (11)	\$750	a (11)	2,400	a (11)	4,800	91
a (1)	1,500			(7)	(7)	a (1)	1,080						a (1)	1,800	a (1)	1,800	208
2	1,800	(7)	(7)			2	300						2	900	a 1	1,620	188
2	5,000	a 4	10,000	a (12)	4,800	2	10,000						a 4	10,000	a (12)	5,000	2
2	1,800					2	500						2	900	a 2	1,800	190
a 1	1,500	a 1	1,500			a 1	25						a 1	2,100	a 1	1,800	183
2	1,800	a 2	2,000			2	3,000						2	2,000	a 2	2,500	89
2	1,500					2	1,800						2	1,200	a 2	1,800	168
2	2,000	a 2	2,000			2	1,500						2	2,000	a 2	2,000	88
2	1,800	a 2	1,400			2	(7)	(7)	(7)				4	1,000	a 2	1,700	169
2	1,850					2	(7)						2	1,000	a 2	2,250	116
a 4	1,200	a 4	1,800			a 4	1,500						a 4	1,500	a 4	1,500	104
4	2,000	a 4	2,500			2	3,000						a 4	2,000	a 4	2,000	86
4	2,000	a 4	2,000	4	500	2	2,000						a 4	2,500	a 4	2,500	84
4	3,000	a 4	4,000	4	1,000	2	8,500						a 4	4,000	a 4	2,500	22
4	2,000	a 4	2,500	4	500	2	2,000						a 4	2,000	a 4	2,500	94
4	2,000	a 4	2,000	4	500	4	3,000						a 4	2,000	a 4	3,000	98
a 2	1,800			a 2	1,800	a 2	1,800						a 2	2,500	a 2	2,000	173
a 2	1,500			2	1,200	2	1,200						2	1,500	a 2	1,800	200
2	1,800			2	2,500	2	2,500	(7)	(7)	1	2	1,500	a 2	2,400	a 2	1,500	133
a 2	2,000			a 2	2,000	a 2	1,800						a 2	2,200	a 2	2,100	64
2	1,400			2	1,400	2	1,600	(7)	(7)	1	2	1,500	2	1,800	a 2	2,000	155
a 2	1,500			a 2	1,500	a 2	1,500						a 2	2,000	a 2	2,000	111
(7)	(7)			2	1,800	2	75						2	1,850	2	2,500	187
a 2	1,500			a 2	1,800	a 2	1,200						a 2	3,000	a 2	2,500	67
a 2	1,500			a 2	1,350	a 2	1,200						a 2	1,800	a 2	2,400	130
a 2	1,200			a 2	1,500	a 2	1,200						a 2	2,000	a 2	1,800	96

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 1.—SPECIFIED CITY OFFICIALS—NUMBER, TERMS OF OFFICE (IN YEARS),

(For a text discussion of this table, see page 11. Appointed officials are indicated by "a" in

City number.	CITY.	ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.								COMMISSIONERS.			MAYOR.	
		Members of single chamber or upper house.				Members of lower house.				Number.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.
		Number.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.	Number.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.					
KENTUCKY.														
109	Covington.....									5	a 2	a \$3,000		
157	Lexington.....									5	a 2	a 2,000		
28	Louisville.....	12	2	At large.....	(¹⁰)	24	2	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				4	\$5,000
197	Newport.....									5	a 2	a 2,000		
LOUISIANA.														
16	New Orleans.....									5	4	a 6,000		
190	Shreveport.....									5	4	a 2,000		
MAINE.														
101	Portland.....	9	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)	27	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	2,000
MARYLAND.														
7	Baltimore.....	9	4	8 by wards, 1 at large..	a \$1,000	24	4	By wards.....	\$1,000				4	6,000
MASSACHUSETTS.														
5	Boston.....	9	3	At large.....	1,500								4	10,000
97	Brockton.....	7	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)	21	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	2,000
52	Cambridge.....	11	1	At large.....	(¹⁰)	22	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	3,500
191	Chelsea.....	9	(¹⁰)	6 by wards, 4 at large..	500								1	1,500
106	Everett.....	7	2	6 by wards, 1 at large..	200	18	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	1,200
43	Fall River.....	27	2	18 by wards, 9 at large..	200								2	3,000
150	Fitchburg.....	6	1	At large.....	(¹⁰)	18	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	2,000
131	Haverhill.....									5	2	a 1,800		
99	Holyoke.....	21	(¹⁰)	14 by wards, 7 at large..	(¹⁰)								1	2,000
65	Lawrence.....									5	2	a 2,500		
60	Lowell.....									5	2	a 2,500		
63	Lynn.....									5	2	a 3,000		
127	Malden.....	7	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)	21	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	1,200
51	New Bedford.....	6	1	By wards.....	100	24	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	5,000
143	Newton.....	21	(¹⁰)	At large.....	(¹⁰)								2	2,500
171	Pittsfield.....	7	1	By wards.....	(¹⁰)	14	2	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	1,000
172	Quincy.....	23	1	18 by wards, 5 at large..	(¹⁰)								1	2,500
132	Salem.....									5	a 3	a 2,000		
74	Somerville.....	21	1	14 by wards, 7 at large..	(¹⁰)								1	2,500
62	Springfield.....	8	2	At large.....	(¹⁰)	18	2	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				2	4,000
174	Taunton.....	9	2	At large.....	500								2	1,200
84	Worcester.....	11	1	10 by wards, 1 at large..	(¹⁰)	30	2	By wards.....	(¹⁰)				1	4,000
MICHIGAN.														
129	Bay City.....	18	2	By wards.....	a 2								2	1,000
9	Detroit.....	42	2	By wards.....	1,200								2	5,000
123	Flint.....	12	2	By wards.....	100								1	100
44	Grand Rapids.....	24	2	By wards.....	350								2	2,000
182	Jackson.....									5	1	a 500		
134	Kalamazoo.....	10	2	By wards.....	300								1	500
161	Lansing.....	12	2	By wards.....	400								2	2,000
112	Saginaw.....									5	(¹⁰)	a 2,500		
MINNESOTA.														
71	Duluth.....									5	4	4,000		
18	Minneapolis.....	26	4	By wards.....	1,500								2	6,000
27	St. Paul.....									7	2	a 4,500		
MISSOURI.														
189	Joplin.....									5	4	a 1,800		
21	Kansas City.....	16	4	At large.....	a 5	10	2	By wards.....	a 5				2	5,000
76	St. Joseph.....	5	4	At large.....	300								2	3,500
4	St. Louis.....	29	4	At large.....	a 1,800								4	10,000
186	Springfield.....	16	2	By wards.....	200								2	1,800
MONTANA.														
142	Butte.....	16	2	By wards.....	360								2	4,000
NEBRASKA.														
136	Lincoln.....									5	2	a 2,000		
42	Omaha.....									7	3	a 4,500		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.														
81	Manchester.....	10	2	By wards.....	a 3	30	2	By wards.....	a 3				2	3,000
NEW JERSEY.														
113	Atlantic City.....									5	4	a 3,000		
98	Bayonne.....									5	4	a 2,000		
60	Camden.....	26	2	By wards.....	500								3	4,500
152	East Orange.....	10	2	By wards.....	500								2	2,500
75	Elizabeth.....	24	2	By wards.....	1								2	2,000
82	Hoboken.....									5	4	a 2,000		
20	Jersey City.....									5	4	a 5,000		
15	Newark.....	32	2	By wards.....	500								2	10,000
194	Orange.....									5	4	a 1,500		
92	Pasaden.....									5	4	a 2,000		
80	Paterson.....	11	2	By wards.....	400								2	2,000
159	Perth Amboy.....	7	2	6 by wards, 1 at large..	a 300								2	1,200
85	Trenton.....									5	4	a 3,000		
147	West Hoboken.....	6	2	By wards.....	400								2	400

NOTE.—For all notes to Table 1, see pp. 56 and 57.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

53

METHOD OF ELECTION (BY WARDS OR AT LARGE), AND ANNUAL SALARIES: 1915—Continued.

the column headed "Term of office;" all others are elected. See notes on pages 56 and 57.]

CITY CLERK.		COMPTROLLER.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER OR CHAMBERLAIN.		COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.		ASSESSORS.			CITY ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR.		CITY ENGINEER.		City number.
Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Number.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	
4	\$2,100			a 2	\$1,800	4	\$2,100	(²)	(²)	1	4	\$2,400	a 4	\$1,080	4	\$2,400	109
4	2,000			a (¹)	1,800	4	1,800	(²)	(²)	1	4	2,000	a (¹)	1,500	4	1,800	157
a 2	1,200	a 4	\$3,600	a 4	2,750	a 4	3,500	(²)	\$3,500	1	a 4	3,500	a 4	6,000	a 4	3,000	28
				a 2	1,800	a 2	1,200	(²)	(²)	1	a 2	200	a 2	1,800	a 2	1,200	197
a (¹)	2,500	a (¹)	4,500	a (¹)	3,500	a (¹)	4,500	(²)	(²)				a (¹)	6,000	a (¹)	5,000	16
				a 4	1,500	a 4	1,950	(²)	(²)				a 4	2,400	a 4	1,500	190
a 1	2,500			a 1	1,600	a 1	3,000	(²)	(²)	3	3	1,200	a 1	1,200	a 5	2,400	101
a 4	2,000	4	4,000			a 4	3,500	a 4	2,000	3	a 3	3,000	a 4	4,500	a 4	4,500	7
a 3	5,000			a 4	6,000	a 4	5,000	a 4	5,000	7	a 3	(²)	a 4	9,000			5
a 3	2,500			a 3	2,000	a 3	2,500	a 1	2,000	3	a 3	1,500	a 1	1,200	a 1	2,500	97
a 3	3,300			a 3	2,500	a 3	3,000	(²)	(²)	3	3	2,500	a 3	3,500	a 1	3,000	52
a 3	2,000			a 3	1,200	a 1	2,600	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	800	a 1	1,500	a 1	1,700	191
a 3	1,350			a 3	1,700	a 1	1,700	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	850	a 1	1,300	a 1	2,200	166
a 2	2,550			a 2	3,000	a 2	2,000	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,700	a 2	2,500	a 2	2,500	43
a 3	1,700			a 3	1,500	a 1	2,000	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,250	a 1	1,250	a 1	1,800	150
a 3	2,000			a 3	1,800	a 1	2,000	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	900	a 1	1,000	a 1	1,800	131
a 3	2,500			a 3	2,500	a 1	2,500	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,400	a 1	1,200	a 3	2,500	99
a (¹)	2,000			a (¹)	1,500	a (¹)	2,000	(²)	(²)	3	a (¹)	1,200	a (¹)	1,300	a (¹)	2,500	65
a (¹)	1,800			a (¹)	2,250	a (¹)	2,500	(²)	(²)	3	a (¹)	2,250	a (¹)	2,500	a (¹)	2,500	50
a (¹)	2,250			a (¹)	2,000	a (¹)	2,500	(²)	(²)	3	a (¹)	2,000	a (¹)	3,000	a (¹)	2,500	63
a 3	2,000			a 3	2,000	a 1	2,550	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,500	a 1	1,800	a 1	2,000	127
a 3	2,700			a 1	2,500	a 1	3,500	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	2,000	a 1	2,500	a 1	2,500	51
a 3	2,200	a 3	3,200			a 1	3,500	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	2,000	a (¹)	3,000	a (¹)	3,000	143
a 3	1,300			a 3	1,300	a 1	1,800	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,500	a 1	1,000	a 1	2,780	171
a 1	1,600			a 1	1,600	a 1	1,600	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	700	a 1	1,400	a 1	1,800	172
a (¹)	1,900			a (¹)	1,200	a (¹)	1,700	(²)	(²)	3	a (¹)	1,200	a (¹)	250	a (¹)	2,500	133
a 3	3,000			a 3	2,000	a 1	3,000	(²)	(²)	5	a 3	1,800	a 1	2,100	a 1	3,000	74
a 3	3,000			a 3	3,000	a 2	3,500	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	2,400	a 2	3,500	a 5	4,000	62
a 3	2,000			a 1	1,500	a 3	2,200	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	900	a 2	1,000	a 1	1,500	174
a 3	2,500			a 1	2,700	a 1	3,400	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	2,100	a 1	3,800	a 1	4,000	34
2	1,500	a 2	3,000			2	3,500			1	a 3	1,500	a 2	1,500	a 2	1,400	126
2	4,000	a (¹)	4,000			2	4,000	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	3,000	a (¹)	5,000	a (¹)	4,000	9
a 1	2,332			a 1	1,620	1	2,750	(²)	(²)				a 1	1,400	a 1	3,000	123
2	2,500	2	2,500			2	2,500	(²)	(²)	1	a 2	1,800	a 2	3,000	a 1	3,000	44
a (¹)	1,600					a (¹)	3,500	(²)	(²)	3	a (¹)	1,800	a (¹)	1,800	a (¹)	2,000	182
a (¹)	1,500			a (¹)	1,500	1	1,200	(²)	(²)	1	a (¹)	1,800	a (¹)	2,000	a (¹)	2,000	134
2	1,900			a 1	900	2	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	1,200	a 1	1,700	a 1	2,400	161
a (¹)	1,800	a (¹)	2,100	a 1	900	4	2,500	(²)	(²)	1	a (¹)	2,000	a (¹)	1,800	a (¹)	2,500	113
a 2	2,000			a 2	2,000	a 2	2,000			1	a 2	4,000	a 2	4,000	a 2	2,700	71
a 2	4,000	2	4,000			2	5,000	(¹)	(¹)	1	a 2	4,200	a 2	6,000	a 2	7,500	18
a 2	3,000	2	5,000			(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)				a 2	6,000	a 2	5,000	27
a 4	1,500			a 4	1,500	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	a 4	1,800	a 4	1,500	189
a 2	3,000	2	4,000	a 2	3,000	(²)	4,000	(²)	(²)	1	a 2	3,000	a 2	5,000	a (¹)	4,000	21
a 2	1,800	a 2	2,400	2	2,400	2	2,400	(²)	(²)	1	a 2	2,100	a 2	3,800	a 2	2,400	76
a 4	4,000	4	8,000			a 4	5,000	(²)	10,000	1	a 4	5,000	a 4	8,000	a 4	9,000	4
a 2	2,000					2	1,000	(²)	2,400	1	2	1,100	a 2	2,000	a 2	1,500	156
a 1	1,800			a 1	2,400	2	3,000	(²)	(²)				a 1	3,000	a 1	3,000	142
a 2	2,000			(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1	a 2	1,200	a 2	2,000	a 2	3,000	136
a 3	2,500	a 3	3,000			2	1,000						a 3	3,600	a 3	3,000	42
a 2	2,000			a 2	2,000	a 2	2,000	a 2	2,000	3	a 6	1,500	a 2	1,200	a 6	3,000	81
a 3	2,400	a 4	2,500			3	2,400	a 3	1,800	3	a 3	1,800	a 4	6,000	a 3	4,500	113
a 3	2,400					a 3	2,000	a 1	1,800	1	a 1	1,800	a 3	2,000	a 3	3,000	93
a 3	3,000	a 3	3,000			3	3,000	(²)	3,000	5	a 5	1,500	a 3	4,500	a 3	3,000	60
a 2	2,800			a 2	2,800	a 2	3,400	(²)	(²)	5	a 3	1,300	a 2	3,000	a 2	2,750	152
a 3	2,500	a 3	4,000			a 3	2,500	(²)	(²)	12	a 2	800	a 3	2,000	a 3	1,800	75
a (¹)	2,500	(²)	(²)			(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	a (¹)	1,200	a (¹)	3,500	a (¹)	2,000	82
a 4	5,000	(²)	(²)			(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	a 4	6,000	a (¹)	5,000	20
a (¹)	7,500	a 5	5,000	a 2	5,000	a 2	4,500	(²)	4,000	5	a 5	3,500	a 2	9,000	a (¹)	7,500	15
a 2	2,000	a 3	3,000			a 3	2,000	(²)	(²)	1	a 3	500	a 3	1,800	a 3	1,800	194
a 2	2,400	a 2	1,800			a 2	1,500	(²)	(²)	4	a 2	1,200	a 2	1,500	a 2	2,500	92
a 2	1,500	a 2	1,800	a 2	2,500	a 2	1,800	(²)	(²)	5	a 2	1,500	a 2	3,500	a 2	2,500	40
a 2	780	a 3	900			a 3	720	(²)	(²)	3	a 3	500	a 3	1,200	a 3	3,000	159
a 4	2,000	(²)	(²)			a 4	2,000	(²)	(²)	3	a 4	1,500	a 4	3,000	a 4	(²)	55
3	2,000			a 2	1,300	a 2	1,300	(²)	(²)	3	a 2	900	a 1	900			147

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 1.—SPECIFIED CITY OFFICIALS—NUMBER, TERMS OF OFFICE (IN YEARS),

(For a text discussion of this table, see page 11. Appointed officials are indicated by "a" in

City number.	CITY.	ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.								COMMISSIONERS.			MAYOR.	
		Members of single chamber or upper house.				Members of lower house.				Num-ber.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.
		Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.					
NEW YORK.														
59	Albany.....	20	2	19 by wards, 1 atlarge.	\$500								2	\$4,000
176	Amsterdam.....	8	2	By wards.....	300								2	2,000
170	Auburn.....	11	2	10 by wards, 1 atlarge.	300								2	1,000
117	Binghamton.....	14	2	13 by wards, 1 atlarge.	300								2	1,500
10	Buffalo.....	9	4	Atlarge.....	1,000	27	2	By wards.....	\$1,000				4	5,000
164	Elmira.....	12	2	By wards.....	200								2	1,500
178	Jamestown.....	12	2	By wards.....	180								2	1,500
175	Mount Vernon.....	10	2	By wards.....	500								2	5,000
180	New Rochelle.....	8	2	By wards.....	600								2	3,000
1	New York.....	73	2	By aldermanic dists.....	2,000								2	15,000
177	Niagara Falls.....	13	2	By wards.....	500								4	2,500
25	Rochester.....	23	2	22 by wards, 1 atlarge.	750								2	5,000
70	Schenectady.....	14	2	13 by wards, 1 atlarge.	500								2	3,500
35	Syracuse.....	20	2	19 by wards, 1 atlarge.	750								2	4,000
80	Troy.....	18	2	17 by wards, 1 atlarge.	500								2	4,000
78	Utica.....	16	2	15 by wards, 1 atlarge.	500								2	3,500
68	Yonkers.....	11	2	10 by wards, 1 atlarge.	500								2	3,500
NORTH CAROLINA.														
100	Charlotte.....	21	2	By wards.....	(18)								2	2,000
OHIO.														
79	Akron.....	11	2	8 by wards, 3 atlarge..	250								2	3,000
105	Canton.....	11	2	7 by wards, 4 atlarge..	150								2	3,000
14	Cincinnati.....	32	2	28 by wards, 4 atlarge..	1,150								2	10,000
6	Cleveland.....	26	2	By wards.....	1,200								2	10,000
29	Columbus.....	19	2	16 by wards, 3 atlarge.	650								2	5,000
45	Dayton.....									5	4	\$1,200		
158	Hamilton.....	9	2	6 by wards, 3 atlarge..	150								2	3,000
183	Lima.....	10	2	6 by wards, 4 atlarge..	150								2	2,000
181	Lorain.....	9	2	6 by wards, 3 atlarge..	150								2	2,500
122	Springfield.....									5	5	500		
31	Toledo.....	19	2	15 by wards, 4 atlarge.	550								2	4,000
61	Youngstown.....	13	2	9 by wards, 4 atlarge..	250								2	4,500
OKLAHOMA.														
153	Muskogee.....									5	4	\$2,500		
73	Oklahoma City.....									5	4	\$3,600		
OREGON.														
23	Portland.....									5	4	\$5,000		
PENNSYLVANIA.														
102	Allentown.....									5	2	2,500		
106	Altoona.....									5	2	2,500		
149	Chester.....									5	2	2,000		
85	Erie.....									5	2	2,500		
90	Harrisburg.....									5	2	\$2,500		
96	Johnstown.....									5	2	2,500		
124	Lancaster.....	9	4	By wards.....	(18)	27	2	By wards.....	(18)				4	3,000
135	McKeesport.....									5	2	\$2,000		
154	New Castle.....									5	2	2,000		
204	Norristown.....	33	(18)	By wards.....	(18)								4	\$700
3	Philadelphia.....	48	4	By wards.....	(18)	83	2	By wards.....	(18)				4	12,000
8	Pittsburgh.....	9	4	Atlarge.....	8,500								4	10,000
58	Reading.....									5	2	3,000		
38	Scranton.....	5	4	Atlarge.....	2,000								4	5,000
83	Wilkes-Barre.....									5	2	\$2,500		
186	Williamsport.....									5	2	2,000		
126	York.....									5	2	2,000		
RHODE ISLAND.														
106	Pawtucket.....	6	2	By wards.....	300	18	2	By wards.....	200				2	1,500
26	Providence.....	10	2	By wards.....	750	40	2	By wards.....	750				2	5,000
145	Woonsocket.....	5	2	By wards.....	300	15	2	By wards.....	200				2	1,800
SOUTH CAROLINA.														
103	Charleston.....	24	4	12 by wards, 12 atlarge.	(18)					5	4	\$2,000	4	3,500
184	Columbia.....													
TENNESSEE.														
107	Chattanooga.....									5	4	\$2,250		
162	Knoxville.....									5	4	\$3,000		
37	Memphis.....									5	4	\$3,000		
48	Nashville.....									5	2	\$5,000		
TEXAS.														
185	Austin.....									5	2	\$2,000		
49	Dallas.....									5	2	\$3,000		
121	El Paso.....									5	2	\$1,800		
66	Fort Worth.....									6	2	\$3,000		
151	Galveston.....									5	2	\$1,200		
56	Houston.....									5	2	\$2,400		
46	San Antonio.....	12	2	8 by wards, 4 atlarge..	\$10								2	5,000
192	Waco.....									5	2	\$1,000		

NOTE.—For all notes to Table 1, see pp. 56 and 57.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

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METHOD OF ELECTION (BY WARDS OR AT LARGE), AND ANNUAL SALARIES: 1915—Continued.

the column headed "Term of office;" all others are elected. See notes on pages 56 and 57.]

CITY CLERK.		COMPTROLLER.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER OR CHAMBERLAIN.		COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.		ASSESSORS.			CITY ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR.		CITY ENGINEER.		City number.
Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Number.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	
a 2	\$2,500	2	\$3,500			2	\$3,000	(3)	(3)	4	4	\$2,500	a 2	\$4,000	a (1)	\$3,500	59
a 2	1,500			a 2	\$1,500	2	1,500	(3)	(3)	3	3	1,400	a 2	1,300	a 2	1,000	176
4	1,800	a 2	1,800			2	2,000	(3)	(3)	3	3	1,000	a 2	2,000	a 2	2,500	170
a 2	1,500	a 2	1,800			a 2	1,600	(3)	(3)	3	a 3	1,200	a 2	2,000	a 2	2,500	117
a 2	3,000	4	4,000	a (1)	2,500	a 4	5,000	(3)	(3)	3	6	5,000	4	5,000	a (1)	4,000	10
a 2	1,700					a 3	2,000	(3)	(3)	3	a (1)	1,300	a 2	2,000	a (1)	1,800	164
2	1,600			a 2	1,600	a 2	1,600	(3)	(3)	3	1,720	1,720	a 2	1,200	a 2	1,800	178
a 2	4,000	2	3,000			a 2	1,500	(3)	(3)	3	3	1,800	a 2	3,000			175
a 2	2,508	2	2,500			2	2,500	(3)	(3)	1	a 3	2,508	a 2	3,000			180
a 2	8,000	4	15,000			a 4	12,000	(3)	(3)	6	a 4	17,000	a 4	15,000	a 4	12,000	1
a 1	2,000					2	2,500	(3)	(3)	3	2	500	a 1	2,500	a 1	2,500	177
a 2	2,000		3,500			2	3,500	(3)	(3)	4	4	3,600	a 2	5,000	a 2	5,000	25
a 2	2,000		3,000			2	3,000	(3)	(3)	4	4	1,800	a 2	3,500	a 2	2,000	70
2	2,800	2	3,500			2	3,000	(3)	(3)	4	4	2,700	a 2	4,000	a 2	3,500	35
a 2	1,200	2	3,500			2	3,000	(3)	(3)	4	4	1,800	a 2	4,000	a 2	3,500	80
a 2	2,000	2	3,000			2	2,500	(3)	(3)	4	2	2,000	a 2	3,500	a 2	3,000	78
a 2	3,000	2	3,000			2	2,500	(3)	(3)	4	2	2,400	a 2	4,500	a 2	4,500	68
(11)	(11)					a 2	1,725	a 2	1,725				a 2	1,500	a 1	1,800	160
a 2	1,200			2	2,500	2	1,500						2	2,900	a 2	2,400	79
2	1,200			2	1,800	2	2,000						2	2,000	a (1)	1,800	105
a 2	4,100			2	5,000	a 2	5,000						2	5,800	a 2	6,000	14
a 2	4,000	a 2	6,000			a (12)	3,000						a 2	6,000	a (12)	5,000	6
a 2	2,400			2	3,000	a 2	3,100						2	3,500	a (12)	3,000	29
a (1)	2,400	a (1)	4,000			a (1)	3,000						a (1)	4,000	a (1)	2,700	45
a 2	1,000			2	2,000	2	1,450						2	2,000	a 2	2,000	158
a 2	900			2	1,500	2	900						2	1,800	a (12)	1,800	183
(11)	(11)			a (1)	1,500	a 2	1,000						2	1,500	a 2	1,980	181
a 2	2,500			2	2,000	a (1)	1,800						a (1)	2,000	a (1)	2,000	122
a (12)	1,500			2	2,600	2	2,675						2	4,000	a 2	3,000	31
				2	2,400	2	2,400						2	3,000	a (12)	3,000	61
a (1)	1,800			a (1)	1,800	a (1)	1,200						a (1)	2,500			153
a (1)	1,500			a (1)	2,100	a (1)	1,800						a (1)	2,400	a (1)	2,400	73
				4	3,800	a (1)	2,400						a (1)	4,800	a (1)	4,200	28
a 2	1,200	4	1,800			4	2,000	(3)	(3)	1	3	900	a 2	2,000	a 2	1,800	102
a 4	1,200	4	1,500			4	2,000	(3)	(3)	1	a 2	1,200	a 2	1,800	a 2	1,800	108
4	1,000	4	1,000			a 2	1,000	(3)	(3)	2	4	400	a 4	2,800	a 4	2,000	140
a 4	2,000	4	2,000			a 2	3,000	(3)	(3)	1	a 2	1,200	a 2	2,000	a 2	2,500	85
a 4	2,100	(11)	(11)			a 2	1,500	(3)	(3)	1	4	900	a 2	3,500	a 2	2,500	90
a 4	1,250	4	1,200			a 2	1,500	(3)	(3)	2	a 1	600	a 2	1,800	a 2	2,800	98
a 2	1,400	a 2	1,800			a 1	1,500	(3)	(3)	2	3	100	a 2	1,000	a 2	2,000	124
a 4	1,500	4	1,800			a 2	1,100	(3)	(3)	2	a 1	1,200	a 2	3,600	a 2	2,500	135
a 2	1,500	4	1,000			a 4	500	(3)	(3)	3	4	1,200	a 2	2,000	a 2	2,000	154
a 2	480					a 2	(11)	(3)	(3)			1,500	a 2	600	a 2	1,500	204
a 4	6,000	4	12,000			4	10,000	(3)	(3)	3	4	6,000	4	10,000	a 4	8,000	3
4	3,000		5,000			a 4	8,000	(3)	(3)	9	a 4	2,700	a 4	8,000	a (1)	4,000	8
a 2	1,200	4	2,500			4	2,000	(3)	(3)	2	3	1,200	a 2	3,000	a 2	2,500	58
a 2	2,000	4	2,500			a 4	4,000	(3)	(3)	5	a 4	1,500	a 4	2,500	a 4	2,000	38
a 3	2,500	4	1,800			4	2,000	(3)	(3)	1	4	1,500	a 4	2,000	a 3	2,500	83
a 3	1,000	4	1,500			a 2	1,800	(3)	(3)	2	4	1,000	a 2	1,300	a 2	1,800	186
a 4	900	4	800	a 1	1,000	4	1,500	(3)	(3)	2	4	1,200	a 4	1,600	a 4	1,800	126
a 1	2,800			a 1	1,500	a 1	2,000	(3)	(3)	3	a 3	1,000	a 1	2,000	a 1	2,500	106
a 2	4,500			2	4,500	2	4,200	(3)	(3)	3	a 3	3,500	3	7,500	a 3	5,000	26
a 2	2,280			a 2	2,000	a 2	2,250	(3)	(3)	3	a 6	1,000	a 2	1,500	a 2	2,000	145
a 4	2,100					a 4	2,800	(3)	(3)	1	a 4	2,700	a 4	2,400	a 4	3,000	103
a 2	2,400					(11)	(11)	(3)	(3)				a 2	1,800	a 2	3,600	194
(3)	(3)			4	2,000	4	2,000	(3)	(3)				a 4	3,000	a 4	2,400	107
a 2	3,000			a 4	1,800	a 4	1,800	(3)	(3)	1	4	4,000	a 4	1,800	a 4	1,500	162
a 2	2,700	a 2	2,500			a 2	2,500	(3)	(3)	1	a 2	2,300	a 2	3,500	a 2	2,700	48
2	1,800			2	1,500	a 2	(11)	(11)	(11)	1	a 2	1,800	a 2	1,800	a 2	1,800	135
a 1	1,800			a 2	3,000	a 2	2,400	(11)	(11)	1	a 1	2,100	a 2	2,700	a 1	2,700	49
a 2	2,100	a (1)	1,800	a (1)	1,800	a 1	1,020	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	2,500	a (1)	3,000	a (1)	2,400	121
a 2	2,400			a 2	3,000	a 2	600	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	2,500	a 2	2,500	a 2	2,500	66
		2	3,000	a 2	1,500	a 2	600	(11)	(11)	(11)	2	1,200	a 2	1,200	a 2	1,800	151
a 2	1,900			a 2	2,000	a 2	1,200	(11)	(11)	1	a 2	3,600	a 2	2,400	a 2	5,000	56
(11)	(11)	2	2,400			a 2	1,200	(11)	(11)	1	a 2	1,800	a 2	3,600	a 2	3,000	46
						a 2	1,800	(11)	(11)	1	2	3,000	a 2	1,800	a 1	1,800	192

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 1.—SPECIFIED CITY OFFICIALS—NUMBER, TERMS OF OFFICE (IN YEARS),

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 11. Appointed officials are indicated by "a" in

City number.	CITY.	ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.								COMMISSIONERS.			MAYOR.	
		Members of single chamber or upper house.				Members of lower house.				Num-ber.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.
		Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Term of office.	Method of election.	Salary.					
	UTAH.													
53	Salt Lake City.....									5	4	\$3,600		
	VIRGINIA.													
195	Lynchburg.....	9	4	By wards.....	(u)	15	4	By wards.....	(u)				4	\$2,000
72	Norfolk.....	15	4	By wards.....	(u)	25	4	By wards.....	(u)				4	2,500
165	Portsmouth.....	12	4	By wards.....	(u)	22	4	By wards.....	(u)				4	1,200
41	Richmond.....	12	4	By wards.....	(u)	20	3	By wards.....	(u)				4	5,000
148	Roanoke.....	14	(u)	By wards.....	(u)	22	(u)	By wards.....	(u)				4	1,800
	WASHINGTON.													
201	Bellingham.....	7	2	6 by wards, 1 at large..	\$300					3	4	2,000	2	1,200
193	Everett.....													
19	Seattle.....	9	3	At large.....	2,000					5	4	5,000	2	7,500
29	Spokane.....									5	4	\$3,600		
57	Tacoma.....													
	WEST VIRGINIA.													
141	Huntington.....									4	3	\$1,800		
139	Wheeling.....	44	2	By wards.....	(u)								4	3,000
	WISCONSIN.													
196	La Crosse.....	21	2	By wards.....	200								2	1,000
13	Milwaukee.....	37	(u)	25 by wards, 12 at large	1,000					3	6	\$3,500	2	4,000
179	Oshkosh.....													
137	Racine.....	15	2	By wards.....	200					3	6	\$4,500	2	800
138	Superior.....													

- 1 No specified term.
 2 Comptroller acts as auditor and treasurer.
 3 Treasurer acts as auditor.
 4 Presiding officer's salary, \$4,500.
 5 Treasurer acts as collector of revenue.
 6 Auditor acts as city clerk.
 7 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,400; elected for 2 years.
 8 County treasurer is also city treasurer.
 9 Presiding officer's salary, \$4,200.
 10 Auditor acts as assessor.
 11 Receives 6 per cent of taxes on unsecured personal property.
 12 Presiding officer's salary, \$3,600.
 13 Civil service appointment; no specified term.
 14 Commissioner of property acts as city clerk.
 15 Commissioner of finance acts as treasurer, collector of revenue, and assessor.
 16 Commissioner of improvements acts as city engineer.
 17 Commissioner of finance acts as treasurer.
 18 None.

- 19 Ten elected for 2 years; ten for 1 year.
 20 Presiding officer appointed for 3 years; other assessors for 1 and 2 years.
 21 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,600.
 22 Life tenure; can not be removed except for cause.
 23 Presiding officer's salary, \$300.
 24 Two collectors at \$1,125 each. In addition each collector receives a commission of 8 per cent on delinquent taxes collected in his district.
 25 Presiding officer's salary, \$3,500.
 26 Per meeting.
 27 Presiding officer's salary, \$600.
 28 City clerk acts as auditor.
 29 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,400.
 30 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,100.
 31 Not reported.
 32 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,300.
 33 Presiding officer is elected for 2 years.
 34 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,800.
 35 City clerk acts as comptroller.

- 36 Receives one-third of 1 per cent of collections.
 37 The treasurer is an official of the bank in which the city funds are deposited and receives no salary.
 38 Presiding officer's salary, \$4,000.
 39 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,500.
 40 Presiding officer's salary, \$3,000.
 41 Presiding officer's salary, \$3,600; elected for 4 years.
 42 Presiding officer's salary, \$10,000.
 43 Presiding officer's salary, \$4,500; one at \$4,200, and five at \$4,000.
 44 Five elected for 1 year; four for 2 years.
 45 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,200.
 46 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,000.
 47 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,350.
 48 Seven elected for 1 year; fourteen for 2 years.
 49 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,500.
 50 Presiding officer's salary, \$1,400.
 51 Plus \$400 as clerk for registrar of voters.
 52 Presiding officer elected for 1 year.
 53 Presiding officer's salary, \$2,000.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

57

METHOD OF ELECTION (BY WARDS OR AT LARGE), AND ANNUAL SALARIES: 1915—Continued.

the column headed "Term of office;" all others are elected. See notes on pages 56 and 57.]

CITY CLERK.		COMPTROLLER.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER OR CHAMBERLAIN.		COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.		ASSESSORS.			CITY ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR.		CITY ENGINEER.		City number.
Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	Term of office.	Salary.	
a (1)	\$2,400	.....	.....	2	\$2,400	a (1)	\$2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a (1)	\$3,000	a (1)	\$3,000	53
a 4	600	.....	.....	4	1,500	4	1,800	4	(¹⁴)	.....	.....	.....	4	1,800	4	3,000	195
a 4	3,600	a 2	\$2,700	.....	.....	4	1,200	4	(¹⁵)	.....	.....	.....	a 4	3,000	a 4	4,800	72
a 4	1,620	.....	.....	4	1,200	4	600	4	\$2,500	.....	.....	.....	4	1,800	4	2,000	165
a 2	1,800	.....	.....	a 2	3,600	4	2,040	2	3,600	.....	.....	.....	a 2	5,000	a 2	4,800	41
a 2	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,600	a 2	(¹⁶)	.....	.....	.....	a 2	3,000	a 2	2,100	148
(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	2	1,800	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,800	a 2	2,000	201
a 4	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4	1,800	a 4	2,400	193
(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	2	4,200	.....	.....	2	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 2	4,800	a 3	5,000	19
a (1)	2,400	.....	.....	a (1)	2,400	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a (1)	18,000	a (1)	3,600	39
a (1)	1,800	4	2,400	.....	.....	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a (1)	4,200	a (1)	3,000	57
a 3	1,200	.....	.....	a 3	1,200	a 3	1,680	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	.....	.....	.....	a 3	1,850	a 3	1,320	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,500	4	12,000	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	.....	.....	.....	a 2	1,500	a 2	2,500	126
2	2,060	2	1,800	.....	.....	2	2,700	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	1	2	\$1,320	a 2	1,500	a 2	1,500	198
a 2	2,500	2	4,000	.....	.....	2	5,000	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	30	a (10)	(¹⁶)	4	4,000	a 3	4,000	13
a 1	1,800	a 1	1,400	.....	.....	a 1	1,200	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	1	a 1	1,200	a 1	1,500	a 1	1,500	179
2	2,900	(²⁰)	(²⁰)	.....	.....	2	2,500	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	2	2	1,200	a 2	1,500	a 2	2,500	137
a 1	600	a 1	1,500	.....	.....	a 1	1,700	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	1	a 1	1,900	a 1	2,000	a 1	1,800	138

Presiding officer's salary, \$750.

Receives commission.

Two elected for 2 years and three for 4 years.

Presiding officer's salary, \$5,000.

Presiding officer's salary, \$2,400.

Commissioner of revenue acts as treasurer, collector of revenue, and assessor.

Commissioner of accounts and finance acts as treasurer and collector of revenue.

Per meeting; not to exceed \$200 a year.

Also receives 10 cents per line for each assessment written.

Director of revenue and finance acts as comptroller, treasurer, and collector of revenue.

Presiding officer's salary, \$5,500.

Director of revenue and finance acts as comptroller, treasurer, collector of revenue, and assessor.

Presiding officer's salary, \$458.

Director of revenue and finance acts as comptroller.

City engineer for sewers receives \$2,500, and for streets, \$2,700.

Presiding officer elected; salary, \$1,200.

Presiding officer's salary, \$500.

Presiding officer's salary, \$1,800, appointed for 2 years; others for 1 year.

One appointed; two elected.

Presiding officer's salary, \$1,100.

Collector of assessments and arrears appointed for 4 years; salary, \$4,500. Receiver of taxes appointed for 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Presiding officer's salary, \$8,000.

Presiding officer's salary, \$700.

Treasurer acts as city clerk.

Presiding officer's salary, \$200.

Presiding officer elected for 2 years.

Presiding officer's salary, \$6,000.

Presiding officer elected for 4 years.

Plus commission.

Office vacant at present time.

Per day when employed.

Seventeen elected for 4 years; sixteen for 2 years.

Salary of "burgess."

Two city clerks, at \$3,000 each.

Also receives \$4,000 as controller of school district.

Presiding officer's salary, \$3,300.

Plus 10 per cent commission on delinquent taxes collected.

Receives \$300 assessment years.

City clerk acts as treasurer and collector of revenue.

Commissioner of finance and accounts acts as collector of revenue.

Assessor acts as collector of revenue.

Collector of revenue acts as assessor.

Two attorneys, at \$2,400 each.

Comptroller acts as city clerk.

Receives commission of nine-sixteenths of 1 per cent.

One-half elected for 4 years; one-half for 2 years.

City attorney pays all assistants.

Treasurer pays salaries of office force.

Twelve elected for 4 years; twenty-five for 2 years.

Includes one tax commissioner, \$2,500, for 3 years; one deputy commissioner, \$1,800; 27 assessors, \$1,200 each; and one special appraiser, \$1,200; terms not specified.

Plus fees.

PART II.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 2.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	Total number of employees.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.								PATROLMEN.				
			Total.	Police commissioners.	Commanding officers and deputies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Inspectors.	All others.	On beats and posts.				
											Total.	Not mounted.	Mounted on—		
													Horses.	Motor-cycles.	Bi-cycles.
	Grand total.....	51,042	5,583	183	255	518	1,210	3,178	74	165	34,320	31,394	1,804	708	514
	Group I.....	27,079	2,823	22	16	198	758	1,800	27	2	18,168	16,747	1,075	159	187
	Group II.....	6,324	752	20	15	60	158	403	7	89	4,115	3,650	250	133	82
	Group III.....	9,313	944	50	59	129	171	487	12	36	6,418	5,784	318	209	107
	Group IV.....	4,916	571	22	73	73	68	283	24	28	3,341	3,025	116	118	82
	Group V.....	3,410	493	69	92	58	55	205	4	10	2,278	2,068	45	89	56

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	10,912	1,233	6	1	96	489	625	16	.....	8,004	7,478	346	45	135
2	Chicago, Ill.....	4,676	419	.....	3	27	70	317	1	1	2,109	1,923	174	12	.....
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,844	369	.....	1	6	45	317	.....	.....	2,834	2,399	375	60	.....
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	1,945	167	5	2	14	14	130	1	1	1,233	1,164	54	15	.....
5	Boston, Mass.....	1,709	161	1	2	24	39	95	.....	.....	1,308	1,209	21	.....	18
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	803	86	.....	2	9	16	59	.....	.....	504	444	23	11	26
7	Baltimore, Md.....	1,120	190	3	2	9	20	156	.....	.....	753	730	10	5	8
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	901	97	6	2	8	32	49	.....	.....	594	556	33	5	.....
9	Detroit, Mich.....	1,163	101	1	1	5	33	52	9	.....	829	784	39	6	.....

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	830	112	3	1	14	44	48	2	.....	518	465	34	5	14
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	972	148	4	1	9	18	73	.....	38	614	555	40	19	.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	549	64	3	1	5	6	49	.....	.....	341	297	10	34	.....
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	581	41	5	1	.....	6	28	1	.....	437	428	.....	9	.....
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	708	74	.....	1	.....	23	29	2	19	528	443	51	4	.....
15	Newark, N. J.....	740	105	4	1	9	38	53	.....	.....	503	460	26	14	3
16	New Orleans, La.....	402	48	1	2	6	.....	13	.....	26	215	195	12	4	4
17	Washington, D. C.....	796	79	.....	2	11	12	46	2	.....	520	419	27	13	61
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	331	49	.....	3	2	7	32	.....	5	204	175	16	11	.....
19	Seattle, Wash.....	414	43	.....	2	4	4	32	.....	1	235	213	2	20	.....

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	542	80	.....	1	8	50	19	2	.....	401	375	21	5	.....
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	445	57	2	1	7	11	36	.....	.....	257	244	.....	13	.....
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	398	36	.....	1	3	5	27	.....	.....	276	228	17	9	22
23	Portland, Oreg.....	301	22	.....	1	5	.....	16	.....	.....	194	176	12	6	.....
24	Denver, Colo.....	253	15	.....	2	3	.....	10	.....	.....	191	184	1	6	.....
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	409	36	.....	2	6	6	20	2	.....	265	240	12	13	.....
26	Providence, R. I.....	421	43	3	2	7	9	20	.....	2	320	275	15	1	29
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	306	27	.....	2	1	5	9	.....	10	198	180	8	10	.....
28	Louisville, Ky.....	435	44	.....	2	7	14	21	.....	.....	296	238	44	2	12
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	234	12	.....	1	1	.....	9	.....	1	159	147	.....	12	.....
30	Oakland, Cal.....	219	32	.....	1	3	3	11	.....	14	138	133	5	.....	.....
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	222	21	.....	1	3	4	12	1	.....	91	84	6	1	.....
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	280	33	12	2	3	.....	16	.....	.....	182	154	20	8	.....
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	186	16	.....	2	4	.....	10	.....	.....	139	120	6	7	6
34	Worcester, Mass.....	256	18	.....	2	2	4	10	.....	.....	195	190	.....	5	.....
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	211	15	.....	2	1	3	9	.....	.....	148	140	5	3	.....
36	New Haven, Conn.....	215	29	7	1	4	.....	17	.....	.....	150	146	.....	4	.....
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	180	14	.....	1	2	.....	10	1	.....	140	118	16	6	.....
38	Scranton, Pa.....	130	13	.....	1	1	4	7	.....	.....	91	79	4	3	5
39	Spokane, Wash.....	107	13	.....	1	3	.....	8	1	.....	63	60	.....	3	.....
40	Paterson, N. J.....	165	20	.....	1	1	1	17	.....	.....	99	83	.....	5	1
41	Richmond, Va.....	153	30	9	1	4	.....	16	.....	.....	141	104	19	2	16
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	154	13	.....	1	4	.....	8	.....	.....	91	87	.....	4	.....
43	Fall River, Mass.....	164	20	3	2	4	9	2	.....	.....	115	112	3	.....	.....
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	157	8	.....	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	120	116	.....	4	.....
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	145	14	.....	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	100	80	.....	20	.....
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	172	8	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	130	91	36	3	.....
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	177	27	4	1	3	9	10	.....	.....	123	118	.....	5	.....
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	150	14	.....	1	.....	3	9	.....	1	101	101	.....	.....	.....
49	Dallas, Tex.....	164	8	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	127	100	10	13	4
50	Lowell, Mass.....	154	12	.....	2	1	3	4	2	.....	113	110	.....	2	1
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	160	22	.....	2	1	10	6	3	.....	121	120	.....	1	.....
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	166	20	.....	1	6	7	6	.....	.....	112	112	.....	.....	.....
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	98	10	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	63	62	5	6	.....
54	Hartford, Conn.....	182	19	6	1	1	1	10	.....	.....	142	142	.....	.....	.....

1 Detectives with rank of inspector.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

61

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 1915.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 17.]

PATROLMEN—continued.										DETECTIVES.						Civilian employ-ees. (See Table 2).	City num-ber.
Detailed on special duty.										Total.	Officers.			Detectives other than officers.	Patrol-men detailed as detec-tives.		
Total.	As wag-on men, drivers, and stable-men.	Clerical.	As sta-tion keepers, door-men, and turn-keys.	Signal and tele-phones.	Harbor.	Sani-tary.	Park.	At mu-nicipal build-ings and courts.	All other.		Chief in-spector and dep-uties.	Captains and lieutenants.	Ser-geants.				
4,821	1,673	571	882	363	202	123	248	390	369	3,308	54	222	350	1,652	1,025	3,015	
2,800	921	358	449	235	132	89	188	234	194	1,689	11	133	178	683	684	1,599	
667	178	66	221	32	34	4	12	77	43	368	6	25	24	220	98	422	
719	294	66	121	49	10	11	25	50	98	666	16	39	98	376	142	566	
377	155	49	62	32	4	14	15	23	22	356	19	16	47	214	60	271	
268	124	32	29	15	22	5	8	6	17	224	2	9	8	159	46	157	

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

727	76	185	193	50	52	64	79	15	13	649	1	78	47	523	299	1
1,083	488	57	100	155	12			113	158	612	1	4	503	8	453	2
467	140	75	90	21	33		30	68	10	30		1	29		144	3
98	45		39			1	5	8		132	3		60	66	315	4
82	37	16	8		15	6				46	1	1	6	128	112	5
128	48	13	3	6	4		41	6	7	54		3		21	30	31
42	16		16		4			1	5	29		27	2		112	7
79	44			3			30	1	1	57	1			30	26	74
94	27	12			12	18	3	22		80	4	19	14	25	18	59

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

102	51	2	3	9	8	14	15	53	1	20	32	45	10
154	34	92	6	16	2	25	3	26	1	25	25	35	11
64	12	5	13	2	4	2	4	43	1	27	15	37	12
48	33	2	13	2	4	36	1	36	1	29	6	19	13
4	1	27	10	7	8	37	1	37	1	33	2	66	14
65	37	1	27	10	7	43	20	43	20	2	21	24	15
56	14	26	11	7	8	28	2	28	2	22	4	55	16
87	11	30	11	7	8	36	1	36	1	30	34	80	17
39	15	12	9	2	2	30	1	30	1	30	11	9	18
48	15	6	8	2	2	36	1	36	1	23	11	52	19

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

13	10	1	1	2	15	15	33	20
21	21	4	3	3	37	24	73	21
29	8	11	4	3	32	2	13	22
37	10	3	9	6	32	6	16	23
14	12	3	6	3	22	22	11	24
38	6	11	4	3	33	3	37	25
5	4	2	1	1	18	1	25	26
22	4	10	8	1	33	1	26	27
62	32	19	8	1	23	12	10	28
18	12	5	1	3	28	4	17	29
21	10	1	9	1	18	11	10	30
59	37	8	4	1	28	2	23	31
21	10	4	1	2	32	5	12	32
1	16	4	1	1	22	14	8	33
25	16	4	1	4	9	8	9	34
23	3	2	3	4	13	1	12	35
11	5	2	2	2	13	1	12	36
6	4	3	3	3	13	4	9	37
15	8	3	3	3	7	1	13	38
21	10	1	3	1	10	1	10	39
4	4	2	2	2	13	1	12	40
23	6	2	2	1	16	1	11	41
12	3	6	2	1	8	1	9	42
16	8	3	3	3	7	1	9	43
14	3	1	1	1	12	1	9	44
7	3	1	1	1	14	1	6	45
6	3	3	3	1	6	1	14	46
12	2	3	3	3	19	1	10	47
12	3	3	3	3	16	2	1	48
12	3	3	3	3	6	1	11	49
5	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	50
19	6	1	3	6	6	4	2	51
10	5	3	1	1	6	1	9	52
6	3	3	1	3	13	1	2	53
					5	1	10	54

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 2.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	Total number of employees.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.								PATROLMEN.				
			Total.	Police commissioners.	Commanding officers and deputies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Inspectors.	All others.	On beats and posts.				
											Total.	Not mounted.	Mounted on—		
													Horses.	Motor-cycles.	Bi-cycles.
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.															
55	Trenton, N. J.....	141	15	.....	1	2	.....	6	.....	6	110	104	2	4	.....
56	Houston, Tex.....	138	11	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....	2	91	64	23	4	.....
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	94	10	.....	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	56	50	.....	6	.....
58	Reading, Pa.....	102	8	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	80	71	7	2	.....
59	Albany, N. Y.....	211	23	.....	1	6	5	21	.....	.....	137	124	11	2	.....
60	Camden, N. J.....	162	18	.....	2	5	.....	11	.....	.....	113	105	4	4	.....
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	117	12	.....	1	2	1	8	.....	.....	80	74	.....	5	1
62	Springfield, Mass.....	209	16	.....	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	159	143	6	.....	10

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

63	Lynn, Mass.	116	15	2	1	1	1	6	5	1	71	69	2	2	2
64	Des Moines, Iowa.	74	7	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	39	36	3	3	3
65	Lawrence, Mass.	96	10	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	70	70	7	2	2
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	91	11	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	57	37	7	2	11
67	Kansas City, Kans.	80	10	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	46	37	6	3	3
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	196	42	1	4	17	20	1	1	1	135	114	10	7	4
69	Wilmington, Del.	118	19	1	2	1	13	1	1	1	84	82	2	2	2
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	101	15	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	70	64	4	2	2
71	Duluth, Minn.	87	12	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	55	50	5	3	4
72	Norfolk, Va.	153	16	1	3	1	12	1	1	1	99	90	2	3	4
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	75	7	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	42	39	1	3	3
74	Somerville, Mass.	91	10	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	68	66	1	1	5
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	118	21	1	2	1	14	1	1	1	78	73	1	1	5
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	123	13	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	70	64	6	6	6
77	Waterbury, Conn.	85	13	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	60	59	1	1	1
78	Utica, N. Y.	92	7	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	68	64	2	2	2
79	Akron, Ohio.	68	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	50	48	2	2	2
80	Troy, N. Y.	149	30	2	4	1	24	1	1	1	104	94	4	6	6
81	Manchester, N. H.	76	14	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	56	55	1	1	1
82	Hoboken, N. J.	129	15	1	2	1	6	1	1	6	80	80	1	1	1
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	60	54	2	4	4
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	35	33	2	2	2
85	Erie, Pa.	93	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	78	76	2	2	2
86	Evansville, Ind.	102	8	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	66	62	2	2	12
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	125	12	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	83	63	15	2	3
88	Peoria, Ill.	96	8	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	67	65	2	2	2
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	75	7	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	38	37	1	1	1
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	64	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	50	48	2	2	3
91	Savannah, Ga.	134	14	1	1	3	10	1	1	1	97	69	18	7	3
92	Passaic, N. J.	47	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	35	33	2	2	2
93	Bayonne, N. J.	84	7	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	52	50	2	2	2
94	South Bend, Ind.	69	8	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	35	34	1	1	1
95	Wichita, Kans.	51	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	30	1	1	1
96	Johnstown, Pa.	81	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	36	36	1	1	1
97	Brockton, Mass.	68	14	2	2	1	3	6	1	1	46	46	1	1	1
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	73	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	60	54	1	1	5
99	Holyoke, Mass.	76	9	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	56	54	1	1	1
100	Sacramento, Cal.	65	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	39	27	2	1	9
101	Portland, Me.	96	11	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	68	68	1	1	1
102	Allentown, Pa.	44	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	37	29	6	2	2
103	Charleston, S. C.	127	15	1	1	3	11	1	1	1	91	89	2	2	2
104	Springfield, Ill.	55	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	42	42	1	1	1
105	Canton, Ohio.	41	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	20	4	2	7
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	75	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	61	48	8	2	2
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	71	7	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	46	36	1	2	2
108	Altoona, Pa.	43	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	33	1	1	1
109	Covington, Ky.	77	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	64	62	1	1	1
110	Mobile, Ala.	75	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	57	52	4	1	1
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	53	9	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	32	31	1	2	2
112	Saginaw, Mich.	61	12	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	35	33	1	2	2
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	142	11	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	108	100	3	3	3
114	Little Rock, Ark.	60	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	32	31	1	1	1
115	Berkeley, Cal.	32	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	22	22	13	2	9
116	Rockford, Ill.	38	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	25	23	2	2	2
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	59	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	43	41	2	2	2
118	Pueblo, Colo.	28	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	24	20	1	1	3
119	New Britain, Conn.	45	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	35	35	1	1	1
120	Tampa, Fla.	68	9	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	45	38	3	3	4
121	El Paso, Tex.	68	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	43	30	12	1	1
122	Springfield, Ohio.	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	12	4	4	4

¹ Detectives with rank of inspector.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

63

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 17.]

PATROLMEN—continued.										DETECTIVES.						Civilian employ-ees. (See Table 3.)	City num-ber.
Detailed on special duty.										Total.	Officers.			Detectives other than officers.	Patrol-men detailed as detec-tives.		
Total.	As wag-on men, drivers, and stable-men.	Clerical.	As sta-tion keepers, door-men, and turn-keys.	Signal and tele-phone.	Harbor.	Sani-tary.	Park.	At mu-nicipal build-ings and courts.	All other.		Chief in-spector and dep-uties.	Captains and lieutenants.	Ser-geants.				

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.

4				4						5		1	4			7	55
16	5	1	2	2				3	5	19	1	1		17		1	56
13	3	2	4						3	14		1		13		2	57
7										2				2		12	58
22	1			3	1		5	8	4	8		1			7	11	59
19	12	3	3	3				1	1	9		1		8		3	60
15	6	2	2	3	3		1		1	6				4	2	4	61
6	3		3							11	1			19	1	17	62

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

13	5			3			3	1	1	10	1			15	4	7	63
14	7	2	1	3				1		11	1			10		2	64
11	2	1		3				3	2	3				3		2	65
7	2						4			11	1			10		5	66
6	5	1								8	1			7		10	67
4	3	1														15	68
9	2		2	3				2		3			1	2		2	69
4	2			1				1		5	1		4			7	70
										6				4		15	71
21	5	1	9					3	3	9					9	8	72
											1			6		10	73
6	1	1	2	1				1		3		2			1	4	74
5	3		1						1	12		1	5	6		2	75
10	2	4		4						21	1			14	6	3	76
4	3							1		5		2	3			3	77
		1	2	2			1			7				2		4	78
6	3	1	1	3				1		4				1	5		79
2	2									5	1			4		2	80
9	2	1	6	1		1			2							13	81
										12			11		1		82
												1		4		5	83
2	2	3	2					1		6			6			3	84
4	3	1		4						4						2	85
5	3					3	1	1		12	1			9	2	11	86
15	7	3	5							11		1		8		4	87
									1					10			88
10	9									21	1		1	19		9	89
4	2	2	2	4						4				2	2		90
3	3	1		2					1	8	1	2	2	7		7	91
									1								92
10	7					1		2		4					7	7	93
14	6					2	3	1	2	9	1	1	1	7		3	94
5	3	1							1	9				6		4	95
6	4		1						1	4				4			96
8	2		3													3	97
									1	2				2		3	98
5	4		1							5	1			14		2	99
4	3									7			5		2	3	100
6	6																101
15	2		3	3	4		3			1					1	2	102
2	1	1															103
										7	1			3	3	14	104
6	3	2	2	3						4	1		1		2	1	105
10	4			2						7				11		8	106
										1		1		6		5	107
4	1	1	2							2					2	1	108
2								1		4				4		1	109
6	1		2							7	1			6			110
5	3	1							1	5	1			4		2	111
8	5	2							1	3		2	1			3	112
																	113
9	3	3	3						5	10		1		9		9	114
9	2		2							9			1	5	3	5	115
4	1	3								2				2			116
5	2	1	1	2		1				2	1		1		1	2	117
5		4								3							118
										5				5		1	119
3				3					1	1						2	120
3	1		1							1				1			121
2	2									2							122
10	3	1	2			2	1		1	10				9			
7	3	2	2							4					4		

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 2.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	Total number of employees.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.								PATROLMEN.				
			Total.	Police commissioners.	Commanding officers and deputies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Inspectors.	All others.	On beats and posts.				
											Total.	Not mounted.	Mounted on—		
													Horses.	Motor-cycles.	Bi-cycles.
123	Flint, Mich.	34	9	4	1	1		3			21	20		1	
124	Lancaster, Pa.	44	4		1		1	2			31	29		2	
125	Augusta, Ga.	95	12		1	1	8	7			74	67	7		8
126	York, Pa.	36	4		1			2		1	32	31		1	
127	Malden, Mass.	51	7	1	1		1	4			38	38			
128	San Diego, Cal.	96	14		1	1	1	10		1	56	39	9	8	
129	Bay City, Mich.	42	11	4	1	2	1	8			22	22			
130	Topeka, Kans.	28	3		1			2			27	25		2	
131	Haverhill, Mass.	44	4		2	1	2	1			32	30		2	
132	Salem, Mass.	50	6		1	2	3				35	35			
133	Davenport, Iowa.	47	7		2	1	1	3			25	25			
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	39	8		1	1		6			20	20			
135	McKeesport, Pa.	46	5		1		2	2			39	28		1	
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	28	4		1	2		1			20	19		1	
137	Racine, Wis.	40	10	5	1	1	1	3			23	21		2	
138	Superior, Wis.	48	12	5	1	1	1	5			27	26		1	
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	54	3		1		2				39	38		1	
140	Macon, Ga.	83	6		1		3	2			68	55		2	10
141	Huntington, W. Va.	39	4		1		1	2			25	25			
142	Butte, Mont.	72	7	3	1	1	1	1			47	44		3	
143	Newton, Mass.	80	7		1		2	4			64	62		2	
144	Pasadena, Cal.	38	5		1	1		8			25	18		2	5
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	56	10	3	1		2	4			36	34	2		
146	Montgomery, Ala.	61	5		1	1		8			46	34	4	2	6
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	47	8		1	1		3		3	33	33			
148	Roanoke, Va.	52	8	3	1			4			33	30		3	
149	Chester, Pa.	31	2		1			1			27	27			
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	42	6		1	1	2	2			28	28			
151	Galveston, Tex.	84	3		1			2			46	37	6	3	
152	East Orange, N. J.	65	13	3	1		3	6			49	40		2	7
153	Muskogee, Okla.	26	6		2			4			10	9		1	
154	New Castle, Pa.	26	4		1		1	2			19	18		1	
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	45	5		1	1		2		1	22	21		1	
156	Springfield, Mo.	27	4		2	2		2			17	17			
157	Lexington, Ky.	51	7		2	2	1	2			35	35			
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	31	2		1				1		24	24			
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	35	5		1			3		1	28	27	1		
160	Charlotte, N. C.	32	6		1			5			20	20			
161	Lansing, Mich.	21	4		1	1	1	1			14	12		1	1
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	59	10		1	3		6			37	37			
163	Decatur, Ill.	29	4		2			2			19	18		1	
164	Elmira, N. Y.	50	6	3	(*)	2			1		26	25		1	
165	Portsmouth, Va.	38	12	7	1	2		2			23	22			
166	Everett, Mass.	38	7		1	1	2	3			27	27			
167	San Jose, Cal.	27	3		1	2					15	15			
168	Joliet, Ill.	38	6		1	2		3			26	21		4	
169	Quincy, Ill.	50	7	4	1			2			30	30			
170	Auburn, N. Y.	40	7	1	1			4			28	27		1	
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	41	4		1	1		1	1		31	31			
172	Quincy, Mass.	39	6		1	1	1	2		1	30	30			
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	33	7		2	1		4			15	13		2	
174	Taunton, Mass.	44	8		2	1	3	2			27	27			
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	55	8	1	1		2	4			39	31		4	4
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	26	3		1	1		1			16	15		1	
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	48	9	2	1		3	3			33	31		2	
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	33	2		1	1					23	22		1	
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	29	7	5	2						17	16		1	
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	41	9	3	1		1	4			27	17		2	8
181	Lorain, Ohio.	27	3		1	1		1			19	18		1	
182	Jackson, Mich.	32	5		1	1	1	1		1	21	21			
183	Lima, Ohio.	20	4		1	1		2			20	19		1	
184	Columbia, S. C.	65	6		1	1		3		1	43	42		1	
185	Austin, Tex.	28	3	1	1			1			20	11	7	2	
186	Williamsport, Pa.	29	4		1	1		2			22	21		1	
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	29	8	3	1	1	1	2			16	15		1	
188	Aurora, Ill.	33	5		2	1		2			18	15		3	
189	Joplin, Mo.	36	6		2			4			17	14		1	2
190	Shreveport, La.	34	5		1		2	2			24	19	4	1	
191	Chelsea, Mass.	47	8		1	1	2	4			31	31			
192	Waco, Tex.	32	2		2						23	18	4	1	
193	Everett, Wash.	20	3		(*)	1	1	2			12	11		1	
194	Orange, N. J.	42	7		1		3	3			32	27		2	3
195	Lynchburg, Va.	52	10	3	1			6			39	37		2	
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	27	5		1	1		3			17	16		1	
197	Newport, Ky.	35	5		1		2	2			24	24			
198	La Crosse, Wis.	27	9	5	1	1		2			15	15			
199	Danville, Ill.	37	3		1	1		1			21	21			
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	28	5		1	1		2		1	14	13		1	
201	Bellingham, Wash.	15	2		1	1					8	8			
202	Fresno, Cal.	34	3		1	1		2			22	21		1	
203	Boise, Idaho.	19	3		1	1		1			13	11	1	1	
204	Norristown, Pa.	18	3		1			2			12	10			2

* Detectives with rank of inspector.

* Office vacant, chief inspector in charge.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 17.]

PATROLMEN—continued.										DETECTIVES.						Civilian employees. (See Table 3.)	City number.	
Detailed on special duty.										Total.	Officers.				Detectives other than officers.			Patrolmen detailed as detectives.
Total.	As wagon men, drivers, and stablemen.	Clerical.	As station keepers, door-men, and turn-keys.	Signal and telephone.	Harbor.	Sanitary.	Park.	At municipal buildings and courts.	All other.		Chief inspector and deputies.	Captains and lieutenants.	Sergeants.					

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

3	2	1								2						1	123
6	4			2						3				2		1	124
3	2	1								3				3		3	125
4	3								1	2	1				1		126
7	3							1	3	7	1			6		12	127
6	3								2	2				2		1	128
3	1		2						4	4				4		1	129
3			3						1	1				1		4	130
2									2							7	131
8	8									6				6		1	132
5	4	1								2				2		4	133
7	4		2						1	4				4		1	134
1	1									2				2		1	135
5	3			1					1	2				2		1	136
5	3							1	1	2				2			137
7	3	2	2					1	1	3				3		1	138
4	4		2							4				4		2	139
3	2	1								3				3		3	140
5	3	2								8				1	4	5	141
			1							3		1	1		1	6	142
3				2				2		5				2	3		143
4	2	1						1		3		1		2	2	5	144
1										6				6		1	145
7	2	1	3			1				4			1	3	3	1	146
2		2								4				3	1		147
										2				12		6	148
25	2	2			22			1	1	2				2	7	1	149
										4				4		6	150
										1				1		2	151
3	3									3				3		2	152
4	3	1								4				4		1	153
										2				2		3	154
2	2									4				4		1	155
2	2									4				4		1	156
2	2									1				1		8	157
2	2	1		2						4				4		1	158
3	1									2				2		2	159
3	3									1				1		3	160
3	3									2				2		1	161
5	4		1							4				4		2	162
11	6	1		2				1		2				2			163
1	1									1				1		3	164
2	2									4				4		1	165
2	2									1				1		1	166
2	2									4				4		1	167
2	2									6				6		4	168
5	2		3							4		2		4	2	8	169
1		2						1		2				2		3	170
3	2									2				2		2	171
7	2									2				2		2	172
3	2									1				1		1	173
4	1									2				2		1	174
3										2				2		1	175
2										4				4		2	176
3	2									2				2		2	177
3	2									1				1		1	178
4	1									2				2		1	179
2										4				4		1	180
3	2									2				2		1	181
3	2									4			1	4	2	1	182
3	2	1								2				2		1	183
1		1								5				5		10	184
2	2									3				3		2	185
6	2									1				1		1	186
										2				2		1	187
										3				3		1	188
1										4				4		8	189
4	3									1				1		3	190
4	2									3				3		1	191
										2				2		3	192
1										1				1		2	193
2										2				2		1	194
4	2	2								3				3		1	195
4	2									2				2		1	196
4	2									3				3		1	197
4	2									7				7		2	198
3										4				4		1	199
5	2									1				1		1	200
2	1									4				4		1	201
										2				2		1	202
										1				1		1	203
										1				1		1	204

* The commanding officer of the police force is the commissioner of public safety.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED AS DETAILED PATROLMEN AND CIVILIANS: 1915.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City number.	CITY.	Total.	TOTAL.		WAGON MEN, DRIVERS, AND STABLEMEN.		CLERKS.		STATION KEEPERS, DOOR MEN, AND TURNKEYS.		SIGNAL AND TELEPHONE OPERATIVES.		Janitors (civilians).	Surgeons (civilians).	Matrons (civilians).	All other (civilians).
			Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.				
	Grand total.....	6,504	2,489	3,015	1,673	617	571	409	882	202	263	351	442	144	341	509
	Group I.....	2,562	1,962	1,599	921	302	358	245	449	53	235	144	244	77	134	400
	Group II.....	919	497	422	178	112	66	64	221	44	32	63	35	10	47	47
	Group III.....	1,096	530	566	294	104	66	68	121	49	49	107	96	34	71	57
	Group IV.....	570	238	271	156	54	49	20	52	33	32	30	41	21	54	18
	Group V.....	357	200	157	124	45	32	12	29	23	15	7	26	2	35	7

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	803	504	299	76	72	188	60	193	.....	50	9	.....	27	2	129
2	Chicago, Ill.....	1,253	800	453	488	46	57	74	100	.....	155	3	60	35	45	190
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	470	226	144	140	47	75	2	90	.....	21	.....	61	1	24	9
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	399	84	315	45	76	.....	55	39	52	.....	54	30	4	5	39
5	Boston, Mass.....	173	61	112	37	16	16	20	8	1	.....	21	32	.....	12	10
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	101	70	31	48	2	13	2	3	.....	6	2	21	1	3	.....
7	Baltimore, Md.....	144	32	112	16	25	.....	16	16	.....	.....	22	17	5	19	8
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	121	47	74	44	11	.....	9	.....	.....	3	4	19	.....	16	15
9	Detroit, Mich.....	96	39	56	27	7	12	7	.....	.....	.....	29	4	4	8	.....

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	101	56	45	51	1	.....	4	2	1	3	6	14	1	4	14
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	161	126	35	.....	26	34	.....	92	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	36	37	12	8	5	12	13	2	6	6	1	.....	3	8
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	48	19	33	.....	2	8	13	.....	.....	8	6	1	1	.....
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66	.....	66	.....	28	.....	7	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
15	Newark, N. J.....	79	55	24	27	.....	1	9	27	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	.....
16	New Orleans, La.....	95	40	55	14	14	.....	8	26	.....	.....	27	.....	1	5	.....
17	Washington, D. C.....	142	62	80	11	25	10	8	30	1	11	6	14	4	8	14
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	48	39	9	15	.....	3	6	12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
19	Seattle, Wash.....	87	38	49	15	10	11	7	6	13	3	4	.....	.....	4	14

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	43	10	33	10	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	7	7	7	1	.....
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	94	21	73	21	10	.....	11	.....	11	.....	25	8	1	3	4
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	39	26	13	8	.....	11	.....	4	.....	3	3	5	2	3	.....
23	Portland, Oreg.....	44	28	16	10	1	3	2	9	1	6	3	3	.....	3	6
24	Denver, Colo.....	23	12	11	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	2	.....
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	58	21	37	6	3	11	4	4	.....	.....	7	16	1	3	3
26	Providence, R. I.....	38	3	35	.....	16	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	9	1	2	2
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	48	22	26	4	11	.....	3	10	.....	8	7	1	3	1	.....
28	Louisville, Ky.....	64	54	10	32	.....	.....	4	19	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	34	17	17	12	.....	5	1	.....	8	.....	6	1	2	3	1
30	Oakland, Cal.....	30	20	10	10	3	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3	3	2
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	68	45	23	37	2	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	26	14	12	10	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	8	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Worcester, Mass.....	29	20	9	16	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	24	12	12	3	2	2	.....	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	3	4
36	New Haven, Conn.....	19	7	12	5	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	5	4	1	.....
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	13	4	9	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	1	.....
38	Scranton, Pa.....	13	.....	13	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
39	Spokane, Wash.....	20	14	6	8	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
40	Paterson, N. J.....	26	14	12	10	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	3	.....	1	1
41	Richmond, Va.....	10	2	8	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	21	10	11	6	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	3
43	Fall River, Mass.....	22	13	9	4	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	20	11	9	3	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	17	14	3	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	11	5	6	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	14	.....	14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	10	.....	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
49	Dallas, Tex.....	12	11	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
50	Lowell, Mass.....	17	6	11	3	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	13	4	9	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	25	16	9	6	7	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	11	9	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
54	Hartford, Conn.....	13	3	10	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	1
55	Trenton, N. J.....	11	4	7	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
56	Houston, Tex.....	9	8	1	5	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	11	9	2	3	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
58	Reading, Pa.....	12	.....	12	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
59	Albany, N. Y.....	15	4	11	1	4	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
60	Camden, N. J.....	21	18	3	12	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	17	13	4	6	2	2	3	3	1
62	Springfield, Mass.....	23	6	17	3	2	3	2	4	2	4

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 3.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED AS DETAILED PATROLMEN AND CIVILIANS: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City number.	CITY.	Total.	TOTAL.		WAGON MEN, DRIVERS, AND STABLEMEN.		CLERKS.		STATION KEEPERS, DOOR MEN, AND TURNKEYS.		SIGNAL AND TELEPHONE OPERATIVES.		Janitors (civilians).	Surgeons (civilians).	Matrons (civilians).	All other (civilians).
			Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.	Detailed patrolmen.	Civilians.				
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.																
63	Lynn, Mass.	15	8	7	5	1		2			3		3		1	
64	Des Moines, Iowa.	16	13	3	7		2		1		3		1		2	
65	Lawrence, Mass.	8	6	2	2		1		1		3				1	
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	7	2	5	2						2		2		1	
67	Kansas City, Kans.	16	6	10	5		1	1		4			4		1	
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	19	4	15	3		1	1		3		2	5	1	3	
69	Wilmington, Del.	10	7	3	2				2		3			1	2	
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	10	3	7	2	2		1			1	3			1	
71	Duluth, Minn.	15		15	2			3		4		3	1	1	1	
72	Norfolk, Va.	23	15	8	5		1	1	9				1		1	5
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	19		19		5		1		4		4	2		1	2
74	Somerville, Mass.	9	5	4	1	3	1		2		1					
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	6	4	2	3				1						2	
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	19	10	9	2	4	4	1		4		2	1	1	1	
77	Waterbury, Conn.	6	3	3	3					2					1	
78	Utica, N. Y.	9	5	4		2	1		2		2			1	1	
79	Akron, Ohio.	8	8		3		1		1		3					
80	Troy, N. Y.	10	2	8	2	1						5	1	1	1	
81	Manchester, N. H.	6	4	2	2		1			1		1	1	1	1	
82	Hoboken, N. J.	19	6	13		3			6	1		1	1	1	2	4
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5		5		3		1				1				
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	15	7	8	2		3	2	2			2			1	3
85	Erie, Pa.	6	4	2	3	2	1									
86	Evansville, Ind.	11		11		4				2		2	1	1	1	
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	19	15	4	7	2	3		5			1	1			
88	Peoria, Ill.	10	9	1	9										1	
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	9		9		2		1		2		1	2		1	
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	4	4		2		2									
91	Savannah, Ga.	14	7	7	4	2	1	1	2			2	1		1	
92	Passaic, N. J.	2	2		2											
93	Bayonne, N. J.	14	7	7	7						3	3			1	
94	South Bend, Ind.	9	6	3	6		1							1	1	
95	Wichita, Kans.	8	4	4	3		1			2				1	1	
96	Johnstown, Pa.	5	5		4				1							
97	Brockton, Mass.	8	5	3	2			1	3						1	1
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	7	4	3	4						1	1	1	1		
99	Holyoke, Mass.	6	4	2	3	1			1						1	
100	Sacramento, Cal.	9	6	3	1				1				1		1	1
101	Portland, Me.	10	8	2	2				3		3		1		1	
102	Allentown, Pa.	2	2		1		1									
103	Charleston, S. C.	14		14		5		1		4			1	1	2	
104	Springfield, Ill.	9	6	3	3					3			2			1
105	Canton, Ohio.	11	10	1	4		2		2		2				1	
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	8		8		3		1					2		2	
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	11	6	5	4	1	1		1	1		2			1	
108	Altoona, Pa.	5	4	1	1		1		2					1		
109	Covington, Ky.	2	1	1			1								1	
110	Mobile, Ala.	6	6		3		1		2						1	
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	6	4	2	3		1						1		1	
112	Saginaw, Mich.	10	7	3	5		2					2			1	
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	18	9	9	3	3	3		3	3				2	1	
114	Little Rock, Ark.	9	4	5	2				2						4	1
115	Berkeley, Cal.	4	4		1		3									
116	Rockford, Ill.	5	4	1	2		1		1						1	
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	6	4	2		2	4									
118	Pueblo, Colo.	4	3	1					3						1	
119	New Britain, Conn.	4	2	2	1	1			1						1	
120	Tampa, Fla.	2	2		2											
121	El Paso, Tex.	6	6		3		1		2							
122	Springfield, Ohio.	7	7		3		2		2							

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	4	3	1	2		1								1	
124	Lancaster, Pa.	7	6	1	4						2					
125	Augusta, Ga.	6	3	3	2	1	1					1	2			
126	York, Pa.															
127	Malden, Mass.	3	3		3											
128	San Diego, Cal.	15	3	12	3	4		3				1	1		1	2
129	Bay City, Mich.	4	3	1	3										1	
130	Topeka, Kans.	4	3	1	1				2						1	
131	Haverhill, Mass.	7	3	4		2			3	1					1	
132	Salem, Mass.	7		7		3				3			1			
133	Davenport, Iowa	9	8	1	8		1	1							1	
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	9	5	4	4							2			1	
135	McKeesport, Pa.	7	6	1	4				2						1	
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	2	1	1	1										1	
137	Racine, Wis.	4	4		3						1					

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City num- ber.	City.	Total	TOTAL.		WAGON MEN, DRIVERS, AND STABLEMEN.		CLERKS.		STATION KEEP- ERS, DOOR MEN, AND TURNKEYS.		SIGNAL AND TELEPHONE OPERATIVES.		Jani- tors (civilians).	Sur- geons (civilians).	Ma- trons (civilians).	All other (civilians).
			Detailed patrol- men.	Civilians.	Detailed patrol- men.	Civilians.	Detailed patrol- men.	Civilians.	Detailed patrol- men.	Civilians.	Detailed patrol- men.	Civilians.				
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.																
138	Superior, Wis.	3	3		3											
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	8	7	1	3		2		2						1	
140	Macon, Ga.	6	4	2	4	2										
141	Huntington, W. Va.	6	3	3	2		1		1							
142	Butte, Mont.	10	5	5	3		2		3			1				
143	Newton, Mass.	6		6		3		1				1			1	
144	Pasadena, Cal.	1	1						1							
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	7	2	5		2		1			2		1		1	
146	Montgomery, Ala.	3	3		2		1									
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	1		1		1										
148	Roanoke, Va.	6	6		2		1		3							
149	Chester, Pa.	2	2				2									
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	6		6		3		1					1		1	
151	Galveston, Tex.	4	4		2		2									
152	East Orange, N. J.	1		1				1								
153	Muskogee, Okla.	6		6		3			3							
154	New Castle, Pa.	2		2		2									2	
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	5	3	2	3										1	
156	Springfield, Mo.	2	2		1											
157	Lexington, Ky.	5	4	1	3		1					1				
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	3		3		3										
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.															
160	Charlotte, N. C.	2	2		2											
161	Lansing, Mich.	2	2		2										1	
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	8		8		2			2			1			1	
163	Decatur, Ill.	2	2		2											
164	Elmira, N. Y.	6	3	3	1	2	1				2				1	
165	Portsmouth, Va.	2	2				1									
166	Everett, Mass.	4		1	3										1	
167	San Jose, Cal.	5	3	2	2				1						2	
168	Joliet, Ill.	5	5		4				1							
169	Quincy, Ill.	9	9		6		1				2				1	
170	Auburn, N. Y.	4	1	3	1			1				1			1	
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	6	4	2	2		2						1		1	
172	Quincy, Mass.	3	2	1	2								1			
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	5	2	3	2			1					1		1	
174	Taunton, Mass.	9	5	4	2	1			3				2		1	
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	3		3						1			1	1		
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	4	2		2		2			1			1		1	
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4	2	2	2				1				1		1	
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	5	5		2						3					
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	3	3		2				1							
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	5	4	1	1						3		1			
181	Lorain, Ohio.	3	3						3							
182	Jackson, Mich.	2		2		2										
183	Lima, Ohio.	4	3	1	2		1						1			
184	Columbia, S. C.	11	1	10		3	1			4		3				
185	Austin, Tex.	2		2				2								
186	Williamsport, Pa.	2	1	1	1										1	
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	3	2	1	2										1	
188	Aurora, Ill.	4	3	1	2				1						1	
189	Joplin, Mo.	8		8		2				3		3				
190	Shreveport, La.															
191	Chelsea, Mass.	6	3	3	3				2				2		1	
192	Waco, Tex.	4	4		2											
193	Everett, Wash.	3		3		2			1							
194	Orange, N. J.	2		2		1										
195	Lynchburg, Va.	1	1				1								1	
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	1				1									
197	Newport, Ky.	4	4		2		2									
198	La Crosse, Wis.															
199	Danville, Ill.	6	4	2	2		1			1			1		1	
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	4	3	1	2					1					1	
201	Bellingham, Wash.	4	3	1			1		2						1	
202	Fresno, Cal.	4	4		2		2									
203	Boise, Idaho.	1		1											1	
204	Norristown, Pa.	1	1		1											

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 4.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—PATROLMEN, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE: 1915.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 24.]

City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹	City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.											
1	New York, N. Y.	6,198	First.....	5	\$1,400	5	Boston, Mass. (contd.)..	65	Third.....	2	\$1,200
		130	Second.....	4½	1,350			82	Second.....	1	1,100
		184	Third.....	4	1,250			92	First.....	2	1,000
		513	Fourth.....	3	1,150			3	Reserves.....	2	913
		1,706	Fifth.....	1	1,000			56	Reserves.....	1	821
								58	Reserves.....		730
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,679	First.....	2	1,320	6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	475	First.....	3	1,218
		211	Second.....	1	1,000			116	Second.....	2	1,164
		126	Third.....		900			41	Third.....		1,000
		155	Special (signalmen).....		1,100						
		21	Special (policewomen).....		900						
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,317	First.....	5	1,095	7	Baltimore, Md.....	678	First.....	2	1,040
		241	Second.....	4	1,040			70	Second.....	1	910
		192	Third.....	3	1,037			42	Third.....		780
		150	Fourth.....	2	967			5	Special (policewomen).....		1,000
		140	Fifth.....	1	918	8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	613	Fifth.....	4	1,200
		261	Sixth.....		821			16	Fourth.....	3	1,140
4	St. Louis, Mo.	541	A.....	(²)	1,080			15	Third.....	2	1,080
		540	B.....	(²)	1,080			13	Second.....	1	1,020
		250	C.....		780			16	First.....		960
5	Boston, Mass.	1,006	Fifth.....	4	1,400	9	Detroit, Mich.....	773	First.....	2	1,200
		53	Fourth.....	3	1,300			126	Second.....	1	1,100
								25	Third.....		1,000
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.											
10	Buffalo, N. Y.	577	First.....	2	\$1,200	15	Newark, N. J.	460	First.....	3	\$1,300
		24	Second.....	1	1,100			19	Second.....	2	1,100
		19	Third.....		1,000			37	Third.....	1	1,000
								82	Fourth.....		900
11	San Francisco, Cal.	765	Not graded.....		1,464	16	New Orleans, La.....	259	Not graded.....		900
		3	Special (policewomen).....		1,200			12	Special (railway crossings).....		1,080
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	330	Third.....	2	1,200	17	Washington, D. C.	448	Third.....	3	1,200
		30	Second.....	1	1,100			112	Second.....	3	1,080
		41	First.....		1,000			47	First.....		900
		1	Special (policewoman).....		1,080						
		3	Special (policewomen).....		900						
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	300	First.....	5	1,140	18	Minneapolis, Minn.	205	First.....	2	1,080
		79	Second.....	3	1,080			10	Second.....	1	900
		106	Third.....	1	960			10	Third.....		800
								18	Special (mounted).....		1,380
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.	342	Fourth.....	3	1,100	19	Seattle, Wash.	220	First.....	2	1,200
		42	Third.....	2	1,020			28	Second.....	1	1,140
		37	Second.....	1	960			26	Third.....		1,020
		44	First.....		960						
		4	Special (court officers).....		1,375						
		50	Special (mounted).....		1,160						
		13	Special (mounted).....		1,080						
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.											
20	Jersey City, N. J.	356	Fourth.....	4	\$1,300	23	Louisville, Ky.....	358	Not graded.....		\$1,004
		11	Third.....	3	1,100						
		16	Second.....	2	1,000	29	Columbus, Ohio.....	162	Not graded.....		1,100
		31	First.....		900			15	Reserves.....		913
21	Kansas City, Mo.	198	First.....	3	1,080	30	Oakland, Cal.	126	First.....	3	1,404
		85	Second.....		780			6	Second.....	2	1,344
22	Indianapolis, Ind.	56	First.....	(²)	1,278			18	Third.....	1	1,224
		229	Second.....	(²)	1,085			10	Fourth.....		1,212
		20	Third.....		1,004	31	Toledo, Ohio.....	116	First.....	1	960
23	Portland, Oreg.	147	A.....	2½	1,200			21	Second.....	½	840
		39	B.....	1½	1,140			13	Third.....		720
		3	C.....	1	1,080	32	Atlanta, Ga.	144	Fourth.....	3	1,080
		14	D.....	½	1,020			57	Third.....	2	1,020
		28	E.....		960			1	Second.....	1	960
								1	First.....		960
24	Denver, Colo.	142	First.....	3	1,140	33	Birmingham, Ala.	140	Not graded.....		960
		7	Second.....	2	1,080						
		54	Third.....	1	1,020	34	Worcester, Mass.	150	First.....	2½	1,086
		2	Fourth.....		960			20	Second.....	1	1,005
25	Rochester, N. Y.	254	First.....	1	1,080			30	Third.....		915
		44	Second.....	½	840			20	Reserve.....	½	913
		4	Third.....		720			20	Reserve.....		821
		1	Special (parole officer).....		900	35	Syracuse, N. Y.	117	First.....	4	1,020
26	Providence, R. I.	266	First.....	3	1,205			7	Second.....	3	960
		25	Second.....	1½	1,102			5	Third.....	2	900
		7	Third.....	1	1,004			30	Fourth.....	1	840
		27	Fourth.....		902			11	Fifth.....		780
								1	Sixth.....		720
27	St. Paul, Minn.	57	First.....	2	1,020	36	New Haven, Conn.	117	A.....	3	1,186
		49	Second.....	1	960			4	B.....	2	1,086
		65	Third.....		900			20	C.....	1	1,004
		18	First (traffic).....	3	1,070			2	D.....	½	1,004
		13	Second (traffic).....	2	1,020			16	E.....		913
		18	Special (mounted).....	3	1,200			2	Honorary.....	(²)	456

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.

² No period of service required for promotions; efficiency only considered.

³ Carried at half pay on account of partial incapacity, not having served long enough to be entitled to pensions.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 4.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—PATROLMEN, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 24.]

City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹	City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.											
37	Memphis, Tenn.	115	First.....	4	\$1,200	51	New Bedford, Mass.	105	First.....	2	\$1,095
		13	Second.....	3	1,140			21	Second.....	1	1,004
		15	Third.....	2	1,080				Third.....		821
		1	Fourth.....	1	1,020	52	Cambridge, Mass.	112	First.....	(²)	1,168
		1	Fifth.....		960			6	Second.....	3	1,095
38	Scranton, Pa.	60	First.....	5	1,080			5	Third.....	2	1,004
		7	Second.....	4	1,020			2	Fourth.....	1	913
		5	Third.....	3	960			6	Fifth.....		821
		1	Fourth.....	2	900	53	Salt Lake City, Utah	49	First.....	2	1,200
		24	Fifth.....		840			10	Second.....	1	1,080
39	Spokane, Wash.	75	First.....	2	1,200			14	Third.....		960
		2	Second.....	1	1,140	54	Hartford, Conn.	109	First.....	3	1,186
		1	Third.....		1,080			30	Second.....	1	1,095
40	Paterson, N. J.	107	First.....	3	1,150			3	Supernumerary		1,004
		10	Second.....	2	1,000			6	Supernumerary		90
		3	Third.....		900	55	Trenton, N. J.	45	First.....	7	1,200
41	Richmond, Va.	143	Not graded.		1,102			8	Second.....	6	1,158
		2	Special (probation officers).		1,212			5	Third.....	5	1,103
42	Omaha, Nebr.	6	First.....	(²)	1,200			6	Fourth.....	4	1,050
		14	Second.....	2½	1,080			22	Fifth.....	3	1,000
		60	Third.....	2	1,020			8	Sixth.....	2	850
		13	Fourth.....	1½	960			13	Seventh.....	1	800
		3	Fifth.....	1	900			7	Eighth.....		750
		14	Sixth.....	½	780	56	Houston, Tex.	3	First.....	(²)	1,200
		4	Seventh.....		720			23	Second.....	(²)	1,140
43	Fall River, Mass.	128	Not graded.		1,095			64	Third.....	(²)	960
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	58	Fourth.....	3	1,095			9	Fourth.....	(²)	929
		4	Third.....	2	1,004			8	Fifth.....		840
		21	Second.....	1	913	57	Tacoma, Wash.	65	Not graded.		1,080
		49	First.....		821			1	Special (humane officer).		1,200
45	Dayton, Ohio	114	Regular.	½	960			1	Special (public morals officer).		1,200
			Probation.		780			1	Special (public morals officer).		900
		2	Special (policewomen).		900	58	Reading, Pa.	74	Not graded.		900
46	San Antonio, Tex.	45	First.....	(²)	1,020			6	Supernumerary		450
		5	Second.....	(²)	960	59	Albany, N. Y.	95	First.....	3	1,000
		91	Third.....	(²)	840			33	Second.....	1	900
		1	Fourth.....	(²)	780			27	Third.....		800
		2	Fifth.....		720			1	Veteran.....	(²)	720
47	Bridgeport, Conn.	66	A.....	4	1,190			3	Veteran.....	(²)	600
		15	B.....	2	1,095	60	Camden, N. J.	88	First.....	5	1,020
		49	C.....		1,004			44	Second.....		960
48	Nashville, Tenn.	9	First.....	(²)	1,200	61	Youngstown, Ohio	78	First.....	1	1,080
		98	Second.....		1,080			16	Second.....		900
49	Dallas, Tex.	90	First.....	2	900			1	Special (policewoman).		960
		21	Second.....	1	840	62	Springfield, Mass.	102	A.....	3	1,186
		28	Third.....		810			30	B.....	2	1,095
50	Lowell, Mass.	125	Not graded.		1,095			33	C.....		1,004
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.											
63	Lynn, Mass.	84	Not graded.		\$1,100	71	Duluth, Minn.	40	First.....	2	\$1,020
64	Des Moines, Iowa	3	First.....	(²)	1,020			6	Second.....	1	960
		43	Second.....	2	960			9	Third.....		900
		2	Third.....	1	900	72	Norfolk, Va.	120	Not graded.		1,022
		5	Fourth.....		780	73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	41	First.....	½	960
65	Lawrence, Mass.	81	Not graded.		1,095			1	Second.....		900
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	9	First.....	(²)	1,140	74	Somerville, Mass.	58	First.....	2	1,186
		1	Second.....	(²)	1,020			2	Second.....	1	1,132
		49	Third.....	(²)	960			4	Third.....		966
		5	Fourth.....		900			10	Reserves.....		946
67	Kansas City, Kans.	52	Not graded.		840	75	Elizabeth, N. J.	31	Third.....	5	1,186
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	73	First.....	3	1,300			20	Second.....	2	1,095
		49	Second.....	2	1,100			32	First.....		1,004
		14	Third.....	1	1,000	76	St. Joseph, Mo.	75	First.....	1	1,020
		3	Fourth.....		900			5	Second.....		720
69	Wilmington, Del.	93	Not graded.		900	77	Waterbury, Conn.	48	D.....	2	1,095
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	52	First.....	2	1,080			10	C.....	1	1,004
		21	Second.....	1	925				B.....		912
		1	Third.....		850			6	A.....		821

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.² Promotions made to maximum grade only as vacancies occur.³ No period of service required for promotions; efficiency only considered.⁴ Sleep at the station house, subject to emergency call.⁵ Patrolmen who have served 20 years, but not being incapacitated can not claim pensions, are given special light work.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 4.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—PATROLMEN, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 24.]

City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹	City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.											
78	Utica, N. Y.	46	First.....	5	\$1,020	99	Holyoke, Mass.	49	A.....	4	\$1,200
		1	Second.....	4	900			7	B.....	3	1,100
		5	Third.....	3	900			3	C.....	2	1,000
		9	Fourth.....	2	840			1	D.....		900
		11	Fifth.....	1	780						
		2	Sixth.....		720	100	Sacramento, Cal.	45	Not graded.....		1,224
79	Akron, Ohio.	46	Third.....	2	1,020	101	Portland, Me.	58	First.....	5	1,086
		7	Second.....	1	920			9	Second.....	2	1,040
		6	First.....		820			16	Third.....		894
80	Troy, N. Y.	104	First.....	(²)	900	102	Allentown, Pa.	39	Not graded.....		900
		2	Second.....		780						
81	Manchester, N. H.	53	First.....	2	1,095	103	Charleston, S. C.	31	First.....	10	1,020
		3	Second.....	1	1,004			19	Second.....	5	1,000
		4	Third.....		913			35	Third.....	3	960
82	Hoboken, N. J.	77	First.....	3	1,300			6	Fourth.....		900
		10	Second.....	2	1,100	104	Springfield, Ill.	48	Not graded.....		900
		2	Third.....		1,000						
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	60	Not graded.....		900	105	Canton, Ohio.	27	Second.....	(⁴)	840
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	36	First.....	3	980			5	First.....		720
		5	Second.....	2	900	106	Pawtucket, R. I.	48	First.....	1	1,004
		2	Third.....		840			13	Second.....		730
85	Erie, Pa.	55	C.....	3	980	107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	28	First.....	2	900
		21	B.....	1	900			12	Second.....	1	840
		6	A.....		840			2	Third.....		810
86	Evansville, Ind.	35	Third.....	2	910	108	Altoona, Pa.	37	Not graded.....		900
		4	Second.....	1	840						
		18	First.....		770	109	Covington, Ky.	66	Not graded.....		900
		14	Special (mounted).....		1,000						
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	4	First.....	5	1,460	110	Mobile, Ala.	48	First.....	2	840
		92	Second.....	1	1,095			7	Second.....	1	780
		2	Third.....	1	913			8	Third.....		720
			Fourth.....		821	111	Sioux City, Iowa.	19	First.....	5	960
88	Peoria, Ill.	72	Second.....	2	960			13	Second.....	3	900
		5	First.....		900			3	Third.....	2	840
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	36	First.....	1	960			2	Fourth.....		780
		2	Second.....		870	112	Saginaw, Mich.	43	Not graded.....		840
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	54	Not graded.....		900						
91	Savannah, Ga.	8	Fourth.....	15	1,080	113	Atlantic City, N. J.	56	First.....	8	1,200
		8	Third.....	10	1,020			4	Second.....	7	1,150
		29	Second.....	5	960			12	Third.....	6	1,100
		60	First.....		900			6	Fourth.....	5	1,050
92	Pasadena, N. J.	30	First.....	3	1,000			13	Fifth.....	4	1,000
		7	Second.....	1	950			6	Sixth.....	3	850
		1	Third.....		850			15	Seventh.....		800
93	Bayonne, N. J.	56	First.....	4	1,300	114	Little Rock, Ark.	41	First.....	1	1,016
		4	Second.....	3	1,100				Second.....		924
		4	Third.....	2	1,000	115	Berkeley, Cal.	26	Not graded.....		1,300
		2	Fourth.....		900						
94	South Bend, Ind.	49	Not graded.....		900	116	Rockford, Ill.	17	Third.....	3	1,030
95	Wichita, Kans.	21	First.....	1	900			5	Second.....	2	960
		14	Second.....		720			3	First.....		900
96	Johnstown, Pa.	1	First.....	(³)	1,080			4	Merchant police.....	2	840
		26	Second.....	(³)	1,020			1	Merchant police.....	1	800
		5	Third.....	3	960	117	Binghamton, N. Y.	22	First.....	7	1,080
		5	Fourth.....	1	900			5	Second.....	5	1,030
		5	Fifth.....		840			13	Third.....	3	900
97	Brookton, Mass.	34	First.....	4	1,200			8	Fourth.....		780
		6	Second.....	3	1,100	118	Pueblo, Colo.	22	First.....	2	960
		4	Third.....	2	1,000				Second.....	1	930
		7	Fourth.....	1	900			5	Third.....		900
			Fifth.....		800	119	New Britain, Conn.	24	A.....	5	1,085
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	14	First.....	10	1,080			3	B.....	4	1,004
		33	Second.....	5	1,020			11	C.....	2	912
		14	Third.....	3	960	120	Tampa, Fla.	7	First.....	5	1,080
		4	Fourth.....	2	900			29	Second.....	2	1,020
			Fifth.....		840			6	Third.....	1	960
								5	Fourth.....		900
						121	El Paso, Tex.	13	First.....	(³)	1,200
								38	Second.....	(³)	1,030
								1	Third.....	(³)	900
								1	Fourth.....		720
						122	Springfield, Ohio.	23	First.....	1	960
									Second.....		840

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.² No period of service required for promotions; efficiency only considered.³ Promotions made to first and second grades only as vacancies occur.⁴ Promotions made to maximum grade only as vacancies occur.⁵ These "merchant police" receive additional compensation from merchants.⁶ Patrolmen must serve two years as supernumeraries before becoming permanent employees.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 4.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—PATROLMEN, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 24.]

City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹	City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.											
123	Flint, Mich.	13	First.....	1	\$660	148	Roanoke, Va.	25	First.....	3	\$1,004
		6	Second.....	1	900			9	Second.....	2	912
		6	Third.....		840			6	Third.....		821
124	Lancaster, Pa.	37	Not graded.....		780	149	Chester, Pa.	29	Not graded.....		780
125	Augusta, Ga.	77	Not graded.....		900	150	Fitchburg, Mass.	28	First.....	3	1,005
126	York, Pa.	32	Not graded.....		780				Second.....	2	1,040
127	Malden, Mass.	32	Third.....	3	1,200				Third.....		1,004
		2	Second.....	2	1,004	151	Galveston, Tex.	3	First.....	(²)	900
		3	First.....		912			* 71	Second.....		900
128	San Diego, Cal.	26	First.....	3	1,200	152	East Orange, N. J.	23	First.....	5	1,200
		26	Second.....	2	1,100			19	Second.....	3	1,100
		8	Third.....	1	1,000			7	Third.....		1,000
		6	Fourth.....		900	153	Muskogee, Okla.	10	Not graded.....		900
		1	Special (policewoman).....		1,020	154	New Castle, Pa.	19	Not graded.....		900
		2	Special (beach police).....		300	155	Dubuque, Iowa.	32	First.....	2	840
129	Bay City, Mich.	28	Not graded.....		840			2	Second.....		780
130	Topeka, Kans.	16	First.....	1	900			1	Special (motorcycle).....		900
		8	Second.....	1	780	156	Springfield, Mo.	17	Not graded.....		900
		3	Third.....	1	660	157	Lexington, Ky.	9	A.....	5	900
		3	Special.....		730			11	B.....	3	900
131	Haverhill, Mass.	35	Not graded.....		1,085			18	C.....	1	840
132	Salem, Mass.	37	Not graded.....		1,085			1	D.....		720
133	Davenport, Iowa.	28	First.....	2	900	158	Hamilton, Ohio.	24	Not graded.....		840
		3	Second.....	1	924	159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	6	First.....	8	1,200
		3	Third.....		864			10	Second.....	7	1,155
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	First.....	(³)	1,000			1	Third.....	6	1,050
		12	Second.....	(³)	960			1	Fourth.....	5	1,000
		3	Third.....	(³)	900			8	Fifth.....	3	850
		1	Fourth.....		840			2	Sixth.....		810
135	McKeesport, Pa.	36	Not graded.....		1,004	160	Charlotte, N. C.	22	First.....	1	840
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	6	First.....	(³)	960				Second.....		780
		12	Second.....	(³)	900	161	Lansing, Mich.	3	Fourth.....	4	1,000
		3	Third.....		840			5	Third.....	3	980
137	Racine, Wis.	18	Third.....	3	960			4	Second.....	2	900
		1	Second.....	2	900			4	First.....		840
		7	First.....	1	840	162	Knoxville, Tenn.	37	Not graded.....		840
		2	Special (driver and electrician).....		1,020	163	Decatur, Ill.	21	Not graded.....		900
138	Superior, Wis.	29	First.....	2	1,024	164	Elmira, N. Y.	22	First.....	5	900
		2	Second.....		1,000			17	Second.....		840
		1	Special (mechanic).....	3	1,140	165	Portsmouth, Va.	25	Not graded.....		912
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	46	Not graded.....		960	166	Everett, Mass.	25	First.....	(⁴)	1,180
140	Mason, Ok.	73	Not graded.....		960			2	Second.....	2	1,095
141	Huntington, W. Va.	28	Not graded.....		900			3	Third.....		1,004
142	Butte, Mont.	32	Not graded.....		1,380	167	San Jose, Cal.	18	Not graded.....		1,200
143	Newton, Mass.	61	Fourth.....	4	1,200	168	Joliet, Ill.	29	First.....	1	930
		3	Third.....	3	1,035			1	Second.....		810
			Second.....	2	1,004	169	Quincy, Ill.	41	Not graded.....		792
			First.....		913	170	Auburn, N. Y.	29	First.....	1	930
144	Pasadena, Cal.	10	First.....	2	1,080				Second.....		750
		7	Second.....	1	1,020	171	Pittsfield, Mass.	28	Third.....	3	1,095
		7	Third.....		960			3	Second.....	2	1,004
		2	Special (motorcycle).....		1,140			2	First.....		912
		3	Special (park).....		600	172	Quincy, Mass.	25	First.....	2	1,095
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	14	Fourth.....	3	1,004			7	Second.....		1,004
		4	Third.....	2	958	173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	8	Third.....	2	900
		6	Second.....	1	912			1	Second.....	1	840
		14	First.....	1	821			8	First.....		780
146	Montgomery, Ala.	39	First.....	2	960	174	Taunton, Mass.	26	Fourth.....	3	1,095
		20	Second.....		900			2	Third.....	2	1,004
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	30	First.....	8	1,200			1	Second.....	1	912
		1	Second.....	7	1,150			3	First.....		821
		8	Third.....	6	1,100	175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34	First.....	3	1,300
		1	Fourth.....	5	1,050				Second.....	2	1,180
		4	Fifth.....	4	1,000				Third.....	1	1,000
			Sixth.....	3	960				Fourth.....		840
			Seventh.....	2	900				Special (motorcycle).....		1,430
			Eighth.....	1	850						
			Ninth.....		800						

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.² No period of service required for promotions; efficiency only considered.³ Twenty-two of this number are harbor policemen whose salaries are paid by private corporations.⁴ Promotions made to maximum grade only as vacancies occur.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 4.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—PATROLMEN, CLASSIFIED BY GRADE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 24.]

City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹	City number.	CITY.	Number of patrolmen.	Name of grade.	Years by which attained.	Pay of grade. ¹
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.											
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	3	Thrd.	(²)	\$960	190	Shreveport, La.	4	First.	(²)	\$1,320
		9	Second.	3	900			20	Second.	(²)	1,140
		7	First.		780			1	Thrd.		900
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	31	Thrd.	3	1,000	191	Chelsea, Mass.	35	Not graded.		1,200
		1	Second.	2	900						
		3	First.		720	192	Waco, Tex.	5	First.	(²)	1,080
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	25	First.	2	960			20	Second.	(²)	960
		4	Second.	1	900			2	Thrd.		900
		1	Thrd.		840	193	Everett, Wash.	6	First.	2	1,020
		1	Special (policewoman).		780			3	Second.	1	960
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	20	Not graded.		780			3	Thrd.		900
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	24	D.	4	1,200	194	Orange, N. J.	22	Not graded.		1,140
		2	C.	3	1,080			1	First.	(²)	1,020
		3	B.	2	1,000	195	Lynchburg, Va.	8	Second.	(²)	1,004
		2	A.		900			12	Thrd.	(²)	940
181	Lorain, Ohio.	19	Thrd.	2	1,100			19	Fourth.		913
		2	Second.	1	1,024	196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	3	Second.	(²)	1,020
		1	First.		968			16	First.		980
182	Jackson, Mich.	23	Not graded.		960	197	Newport, Ky.	28	Not graded.		840
183	Lima, Ohio.	20	First.	1	900	198	La Crosse, Wis.	15	Not graded.		900
		3	Second.		792	199	Danville, Ill.	26	Not graded.		1,000
184	Columbia, S. C.	44	Not graded.		900						
185	Austin, Tex.	9	Not graded (mounted).		1,140	200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	2	First.	(²)	960
		11	Not graded (unmounted).		960			16	Second.		900
186	Williamsport, Pa.	23	Not graded.		756	201	Bellingham, Wash.	8	First.	2	900
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	15	Thrd.	2	960			2	Second.	1	840
		3	Second.	1	900			1	Thrd.		780
		3	First.		840	202	Fresno, Cal.	14	Thrd.	1	1,200
188	Aurora, Ill.	14	First.	3	1,000			13	Second.	1	1,080
		5	Second.	1	900				First.		900
		1	Thrd.		780	203	Boise, Idaho.	13	Not graded.		1,080
		1	Special (truant officer).		400						
		3	Special (merchant).		800	204	Norristown, Pa.	13	Regular.		840
189	Joplin, Mo.	15	First.	1	1,000			1	Special (park).		480
		2	Second.		900						

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.

² Special act of council required to obtain promotion to \$960 grade after 20 years' service.

³ These "merchant police" receive additional compensation from merchants.

⁴ No period of service required for promotions; efficiency only considered.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m.- 8.00 a.m.	2,507 12,576 2,921 12,576	Every nine days.....	692 patrolmen are on reserve at all times; all do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
2	Chicago, Ill.....	8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 12.00 m. - 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m.	492 910 324 72 68 154 89	Monthly.....	175 patrolmen, on an average, are on reserve at all times. They do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	876 876 877	Weekly.....	68 patrolmen, on an average, are on reserve at all times; 205 being assigned to reserve duty exclusively.
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m.	398 398 398 39	Monthly, except traffic men who are permanent.	None.
5	Boston, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.-12.45 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	436 436 436	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	145 patrolmen, on an average, are on reserve at all times. They do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	7.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	314 126 64	Unmounted, except traffic men, monthly; mounted and traffic men, permanent.	None.
7	Baltimore, Md.....	8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 11.45 a.m.- 8.00 p.m. 3.45 a.m.- 8.00 a.m.	282 340 131	Monthly.....	131 patrolmen do reserve duty from 7.00 p.m. to 3.45 a.m. in addition to patrol duty.
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 2.45 p.m.-10.45 p.m. 9.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.	75 149 398 72	None.....	None.
9	Detroit, Mich.....	6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 5.25 p.m.- 1.25 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	311 253 231 14 11 9	Unmounted, monthly; mounted, permanent..	None.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m.	190 107 190 31	Daily.....	All patrolmen, after tour of patrol duty, are held in reserve at station houses during the next tour, 16 of them being held in readiness for immediate service.
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	123 245 246	None.....	None.
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2.30 a.m.-10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 2.30 a.m. 9.15 a.m.- 6.15 p.m. No regular tour.....	49 59 141 58 34	Monthly; except those having served ten years, who by state law are exempt from night duty.	None.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.-10.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.30 a.m.-10.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.30 a.m.-11.00 a.m. 12.30 p.m.- 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 3.00 p.m.- 6.30 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m.- 6.30 p.m. 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 2.30 p.m.- 6.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 9.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 3.30 p.m. 4.00 p.m.- 7.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 3.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 8.30 p.m.	120 154 122 8 4 3 3 6 5 5 3 2 2 4 1	None.....	None.
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	106 211 211	None.....	None.

1 The same patrolmen serve on both the second and fifth tours.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 600,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
15	Newark, N. J.....	5.00 a.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.- 9.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.- 7.00 p.m.	31 31 62 248 65 66	Every two days.....	62 patrolmen, on an average, are on reserve at all times, all doing reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
16	New Orleans, La.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	72 143	Monthly.....	None.
17	Washington, D. C.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m.	141 135 126 118	Weekly.....	28 patrolmen, 4 of whom are mounted, are on reserve at all times. The Harbor precinct has an extra man from 1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. All but 12 of these do both patrol and reserve duty the same day.
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	98 75 31	Monthly.....	12 unmounted patrolmen and 6 motorcycle men are on reserve at all times. They do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
19	Seattle, Wash.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	41 79 115	Quarterly.....	None.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	8.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	78 161 162	Every five days.....	35 patrolmen from each relief, an average of 5 to each precinct, are held on reserve after having served on patrol.
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	6.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.—6.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m.	120 115 22	Monthly.....	None.
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	7.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m.	90 170	None.....	16 patrolmen do reserve duty exclusively: 1 bicycleman and 1 unmounted man at each of the four stations on 12-hour shifts, none on reserve at the central station.
23	Portland, Oreg.....	7.30 a.m.—4.30 p.m. 4.15 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 11.45 p.m.—7.45 a.m.	66 69 59	Night men, monthly; day men, permanent...	None.
24	Denver, Colo.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m.	46 65 66 14	Monthly.....	None.
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m... 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.—12.15 p.m. 2.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. 12.30 p.m.—6.30 p.m.	39 58 138 18 12	None.....	None.
26	Providence, R. I.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	90 115 115	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	21 patrolmen are in reserve from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. and 35 from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. This duty is added to regular patrol duty.
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	7.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	53 51 47 47	None.....	None.
28	Louisville, Ky.....	6.30 a.m.—9.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m.—6.30 p.m. 8.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.30 a.m. 8.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 8.30 p.m.—9.00 p.m. 7.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.30 a.m. No regular tour.....	35 76 111 28 22 22 2	Unmounted, except traffic men, bimonthly; mounted men, monthly; traffic men, daily.	6 patrolmen are held on reserve duty after having served on regular patrol; 2 are at the central station at all times on 8-hour shifts.
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	32 55 55 6	None.....	12 motorcycle men are assigned to reserve duty exclusively; 6 are always on duty.
30	Oakland, Cal.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	44 47 47	None.....	None.
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m.	11 29 29 22	Monthly.....	None.
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	65 65 52	None.....	None.
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.—6.30 p.m.	24 55 54 6	None.....	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
34	Worcester, Mass.....	7.50 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 5.50 p.m.—1.10 a.m. 12.40 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	47 95 53	112 night men, daily; 36 night men and all day men are permanent.	None.
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m.. 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m.	30 32 65 21	Patrolmen assigned to second and third tours serve one month on day duty and two months on night duty. Those on the first and fourth tours are permanent.	None.
36	New Haven, Conn.....	7.00 a.m.—5.30 p.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	23 23 35 34 35	None.....	None.
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	6.00 a.m.—10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	6 54 80	Monthly.....	None.
38	Scranton, Pa.....	5.00 a.m.—12.00 m.. 12.00 m.—7.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.—6.30 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m.	11 6 22 52	Two weeks on night duty to one week on day duty.	None.
39	Spokane, Wash.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	13 34 16	Bimonthly.....	1 patrolman from each relief is held on reserve duty after having served on regular tour.
40	Paterson, N. J.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m.. 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m.	14 38 47	Monthly.....	16 patrolmen, 6 during the day and 10 at night, are assigned to reserve duty in addition to their regular patrol duty.
41	Richmond, Va.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	26 36 35 14 14	Monthly.....	6 patrolmen are assigned to reserve duty, exclusively; 2 held at all times.
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	30 35 20	Monthly.....	6 patrolmen are assigned to reserve duty, exclusively; 2 held at station at all times.
43	Fall River, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	38 39 38	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	38 patrolmen are required to do reserve duty from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. in addition to their regular patrol duty.
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—8.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m.	24 16 24 16 35 5	Semi-monthly.....	Patrolmen who have served on the first and third tours do reserve duty, 24 being held at all times.
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m.	18 38 37 7	Every four months.....	None.
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	43 43 44	Monthly.....	None.
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	7.45 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 3.45 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 11.45 p.m.—8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.	32 29 28 29 1 8 1	Weekly.....	None.
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m.. 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 8.30 a.m.—6.00 p.m.	24 21 47 9	Bimonthly.....	1 patrolman from each relief is held on reserve duty, after having served on regular patrol.
49	Dallas, Tex.....	9.30 a.m.—10.10 p.m. 10.10 p.m.—9.30 a.m.	60 67	Monthly.....	None.
50	Lowell, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—5.50 p.m. 5.45 p.m.—1.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m.—8.30 a.m.	32 49 32	None.....	4 patrolmen from each relief are held on reserve duty after having served on regular patrol.
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	46 45 30	Night men alternate weekly; day men, permanent.	None.
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	40 40 32	None.....	None.
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.—7.00 p.m.	14 21 20 8	None.....	None.
54	Hartford, Conn.....	9.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—9.00 a.m.	50 51 35	Semiannually.....	6 supernumeraries are held at the station house each night on reserve duty exclusively.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
55	Trenton, N. J.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	28 28 52	Weekly, giving patrolmen one week on day duty and two weeks on night duty.	1 patrolman is held at each of the two station houses from 11.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. after having served on regular patrol.
56	Houston, Tex.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	32 33 26	None.....	None.
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	13 23 14	Monthly.....	6 patrolmen do reserve duty exclusively; 2 on reserve at all times.
58	Reading, Pa.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 5.30 a.m.	20 54	None.....	None.
59	Albany, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 12.00 m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m.	25 25 52 6 5 7 1 1	Patrolmen on the first three tours serve one week on each of the first and second tours and two weeks on the third; traffic and mounted men are permanent.	45 patrolmen, 30 of whom also serve on regular patrol duty are assigned to reserve. Three are held at each of the five station houses at all times.
60	Camden, N. J.....	3.00 a.m.-11.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m.	28 28 53 2 2	Weekly.....	None.
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	16 26 31 2 2 1	Patrolmen on the second and third tours alternate monthly; day men, permanent.	None.
62	Springfield, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m.	26 71 26 16	None.....	None.
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.					
63	Lynn, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 1.30 a.m. 1.00 a.m.- 8.30 a.m.	13 30 15	None.....	13 patrolmen are on reserve duty exclusively: 4 from 6.00 p.m. to 1.30 a.m., 4 from 1.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m., and 5 from 8.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
64	Des Moines, Iowa.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 10 24	None.....	None.
65	Lawrence, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	26 14 14 14	Patrolmen on second and third tours alternate monthly; others, permanent.	None.
66	Fort Worth, Tex.....	6.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. 12.30 p.m.- 9.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m.- 6.30 a.m.	8 19 30	Monthly.....	None.
67	Kansas City, Kans.....	6.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 6.30 a.m.	17 18	Monthly.....	11 patrolmen are assigned to reserve duty exclusively; 1 unmounted man and 1 motorcycle man being always on reserve at each of the 4 stations.
68	Yonkers, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	45 45 45	Semimonthly.....	None.
69	Wilmington, Del.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.	19 19 19 19 8	Weekly.....	2 patrolmen are on reserve at station at all times. They do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
70	Schenectady, N. Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.30 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m.	5 12 5 20 5 13 2 2 3 3	Monthly.....	Each patrolman does from 1 to 3 hours' reserve duty in addition to patrol duty, an average of 3 being on reserve at all times.
71	Duluth, Minn.....	8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	16 6 20 13	Monthly.....	None.

¹ There are 6 additional men on this tour on Saturdays and Sundays.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
72	Norfolk, Va.....	6.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 12.00 m. — 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m. No regular tour.....	23 23 46 46 7	Daily.....	None.
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	6.40 a.m.— 2.40 p.m. 2.40 p.m.—10.40 p.m. 10.40 p.m.— 6.40 a.m.	14 14 14	Monthly.....	None.
74	Somerville, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.— 8.00 a.m.	17 23 23	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men permanent.	5 patrolmen are assigned to reserve duty exclusively: 1 during the day and 4 at night.
75	Elizabeth, N. J.....	5.00 a.m.— 8.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m.— 5.00 p.m. 6.00 a.m.— 2.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.— 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.— 7.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.— 8.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.— 8.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.— 5.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m.	1 1 1 1 2 10 2 3 5 1 1 2 48 1	Weekly.....	1 patrolman, serving in addition to regular patrol, is always on reserve.
76	St. Joseph, Mo.....	6.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m.	34 36	None.....	None.
77	Waterbury, Conn.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 12.00 m.— 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.— 4.00 a.m.	12 19 29	None.....	None.
78	Utica, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 12.00 m. — 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.— 4.00 a.m.	15 15 38	Monthly.....	None.
79	Akron, Ohio.....	6.00 a.m.— 4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m.	3 21 23 3	Weekly, except first year men, who are assigned to night duty exclusively.	None.
80	Troy, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.— 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.— 8.00 a.m.	52 26 26	Weekly.....	Each patrolman does reserve duty in addition to regular patrol, an average of 17 being on duty during the day and 9 at night.
81	Manchester, N. H.....	7.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.— 7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 2.15 a.m. 7.00 p.m.— 3.15 a.m. 11.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m.	10 8 8 20 10	Semiannually.....	None.
82	Hoboken, N. J.....	8.00 a.m.— 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.— 8.00 a.m.	27 27 26	Every six days.....	None.
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	7.00 a.m.— 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.— 5.00 a.m.	6 6 6 42	None.....	None.
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	6.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 5.00 a.m.	13 22	None.....	None.
85	Erie, Pa.....	6.00 a.m.— 5.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.— 5.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m.	10 16 10 16 26	Monthly.....	None.
86	Evansville, Ind.....	7.00 a.m.— 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.— 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m. 6.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.— 6.00 a.m.	19 18 17 9 3	Monthly.....	None.
87	Jacksonville, Fla.....	8.00 a.m.— 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.— 8.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.— 6.30 p.m.	27 25 26 5	Monthly.....	Each patrolman does reserve duty, in addition to patrol duty, 4 men, on an average, being on reserve at all times.
88	Peoria, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.— 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m. 12.00 m. —12.00 p.m.	22 43 2	None.....	None.
89	East St. Louis, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.— 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m.	15 23	None.....	None.
90	Harrisburg, Pa.....	8.00 a.m.— 6.00 p.m. 6.30 p.m.— 4.30 a.m. 10.30 p.m.— 8.00 a.m.	21 26 3	Monthly.....	None.
91	Savannah, Ga.....	7.00 a.m.— 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.— 7.00 a.m.	24 24 49	Monthly.....	Reserve duty is performed by patrolmen who serve also on patrol, 1 man being held at station house

1 The patrolmen on the first and second tours serve also on the third tour

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
92	Pasanic, N. J.	4.30 a.m.—1.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—4.30 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.30 a.m.	2 1 8 10 14	Weekly	None.
93	Bayonne, N. J.	7.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	12 12 12 12	Weekly	None.
94	South Bend, Ind.	7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m.	11 24	None	None.
95	Wichita, Kans.	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	12 17	Monthly	None.
96	Johnstown, Pa.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	10 4 22	Weekly	None.
97	Brockton, Mass.	1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m.	15 10 21	None	None.
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m.	26 24	None	None.
99	Holyoke, Mass.	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	18 27 11	None	None.
100	Sacramento, Cal.	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	15 12 12	Monthly	None.
101	Portland, Me.	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	22 26 18	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
102	Allentown, Pa.	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	19 18	None	None.
103	Charleston, S. C.	7.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—7.00 a.m.	10 10 35 36	Daily	19 patrolmen during the day and 14 at night do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty.
104	Springfield, Ill.	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	11 12 19	None	None.
105	Canton, Ohio	7.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.30 a.m. 4.30 a.m.—7.00 a.m.	4 6 10 3	Bimonthly	None.
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	15 23 23	Daily	9 patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to regular patrol duty, 1 during the day and 4 at night.
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	14 15 15 1 1	Monthly	Reserve duty is performed by patrolmen who serve also on patrol, 4 men being held at station house at all times.
108	Altoona, Pa.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	12 7 7 7	None	None.
109	Covington, Ky.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m.—7.00 a.m.	12 42 10	None	Reserve duty is performed by patrolmen who serve also on patrol, 4 men being held at station house at all times.
110	Mobile, Ala.	7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m.	27 27 3	None	None.
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	10 11 11	None	None.
112	Saginaw, Mich.	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 12.00 m.—8.00 p.m.	8 13 12 1 1	Monthly	None.
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	34 35 34	Weekly	Reserve duty is performed by patrolmen who serve also on patrol, 5 men being held at station house at all times.
114	Little Rock, Ark.	7.00 a.m.—8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	8 24	Patrolmen serve three months on night patrol to one month on day patrol.	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5. —POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City num- ber.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
115	Berkeley, Cal.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	5 12 5	None.....	None.
116	Rockford, Ill.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	3 2 2 3 5 8 2	None.....	None.
117	Binghamton, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	9 11 23	Quarterly.....	None.
118	Pueblo, Colo.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 11.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m.	7 6 6 1 1 3	Monthly.....	1 patrolman from each of the first three reliefs is held on reserve after having served on regular patrol.
119	New Britain, Conn.....	9.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m.- 9.00 a.m. 12.00 m. - 4.00 p.m. }	8 25 3	6 men change regularly each month from day to night duty.	None.
120	Tampa, Fla.	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	15 17 13	Quarterly.....	None.
121	El Paso, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	13 18 12	None.....	7 mounted patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to regular patrol duty, 2 at each of three stations and 1 at the fourth station.
122	Springfield, Ohio.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	4 12	Semiannually.....	None.

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	6.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m.—3.30 a.m. 8.30 p.m.—6.30 a.m.	7 8 6	None.	None.
124	Lancaster, Pa.	8.00 a.m.—4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	9 9	Daily. There are three shifts of 9 men each. The cycle of each shift is as follows: On duty for 20 hours, then off duty 15 hours, on again for 13 hours, then off for 24 hours.	4 patrolmen, 3 mounted on motorcycles, are on reserve duty exclusively; 3 always at station house.
125	Augusta, Ga.	7.00 a.m.—2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.—9.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	18 18 35	Patrolmen on the first and second tours change semimonthly; those on the third tour, monthly.	3 patrolmen do reserve duty exclusively in 8-hour shifts; 6 patrolmen sleep at headquarters before serving on patrol tour.
126	York, Pa.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.45 a.m. 6.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	10 20 2	None.	None.
127	Malden, Mass.	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	15 8 15	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
128	San Diego, Cal.	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m.	15 15 15 8 3	Monthly.	None.
129	Bay City, Mich.	6.00 a.m.—2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. 7.30 p.m.—3.30 a.m.	3 3 3 13	Monthly.	None.
130	Topeka, Kans.	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	10 17	Monthly.	None.
131	Haverhill, Mass.	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—2.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	11 7 7 4 3	None.	None.
132	Salem, Mass.	7.45 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—2.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	9 14 12	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
133	Davenport, Iowa.	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	14 11	Monthly.	None.
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 5.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	2 6 2 4 3 3	Weekly.	None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 20,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
135	McKeesport, Pa.....	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	7 18 4	None.....	None.
136	Lincoln, Nebr.....	7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.—10.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	4 4 4 4 4	None.....	None.
137	Racine, Wis.....	7.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	8 11 4	None.....	None.
138	Superior, Wis.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	9 9 9	Six weeks night duty to two weeks day duty..	None.
139	Wheeling, W. Va.....	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	13 26	Semiannually	None.
140	Macon, Ga.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	23 23 22	Semimonthly	None.
141	Huntington, W. Va.....	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m.—9.00 p.m.	7 16 2	Bimonthly	2 patrolmen do reserve duty from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., in addition to their regular patrol duty.
142	Butte, Mont.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	9 19 19	Monthly.....	None.
143	Newton, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	15 25 24	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
144	Pasadena, Cal.	3.00 a.m.—11.00 a.m. 8.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m. 11.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. No regular tour.....	4 4 4 11 2	Monthly.....	None.
145	Woonsocket, R. I.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	10 15 11	None.....	None.
146	Montgomery, Ala.....	6.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	18 28	None.....	None.
147	West Hoboken, N. J.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m.. 12.00 m. — 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m.	9 6 18	Semimonthly	None.
148	Roanoke, Va.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	13 11 9	None.....	None.
149	Chester, Pa.....	7.00 a.m.—5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	9 9 9	Semimonthly	None.
150	Fitchburg, Mass.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 5.45 p.m.—1.00 a.m. 12.45 a.m.—8.00 a.m.	6 14 8	Semimonthly	None.
151	Galveston, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	21 25	None.....	None.
152	East Orange, N. J.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	14 14 14	Weekly.....	7 patrolmen are on reserve duty exclusively; 3 during the day and 4 at night.
153	Muskogee, Okla.....	7.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.—7.00 a.m.	2 4 4	None.....	None.
154	New Castle, Pa.....	8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	7 8 4	None.....	None.
155	Dubuque, Iowa.....	6.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.—5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.—7.00 p.m.	9 17 5 1	None.....	None.
156	Springfield, Mo.....	3.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.—3.00 a.m.	8 9	None.....	None.
157	Lexington, Ky.....	4.30 a.m.—7.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 6.30 p.m.—4.30 a.m. 7.00 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 12.30 p.m.—6.30 p.m.	5 22 4 4	Traffic men change monthly; others are permanent.	None.
158	Hamilton, Ohio.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	5 10 9	Monthly.....	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.- 5.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m.	5 5 11 5 1 1 1	Weekly.....	None.
160	Charlotte, N. C.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m.	4 7 7 2	None.....	None.
161	Lansing, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 9.00 p.m. 11.00 a.m.- 9.00 p.m.	4 1 6 2 1 1	None.....	None.
162	Knoxville, Tenn.....	8.30 a.m.- 4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m.-12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m.- 8.30 a.m.	11 17 9	None.....	1 patrolman from each relief is held on reserve duty, after having served on regular patrol duty.
163	Decatur, Ill.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m.	9 9 1	None.....	None.
164	Elmira, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	6 15 15	Patrolmen on the second and third tours alternate quarterly; those on the first tour are permanent.	None.
165	Portsmouth, Va.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.	4 4 13 2	Monthly.....	None.
166	Everett, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 6.10 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.10 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 8.10 a.m.	7 10 10	None.....	1 patrolman from second tour is held on reserve until 8.00 a.m. after having served on regular patrol.
167	San Jose, Cal.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	2 3 10	Monthly.....	None.
168	Joliet, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	8 14 3	Patrolmen serve one month on day duty to three months on night duty.	None.
169	Quincy, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m.	10 17 3	None.....	None.
170	Auburn, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 7 16	Patrolmen on second and third tours serve four months on night duty to two months on day duty; first tour, permanent.	None.
171	Pittsfield, Mass.....	9.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 12.00 m. -10.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	5 1 20 3 2	None.....	None.
172	Quincy, Mass.....	8.45 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	8 22	None.....	None.
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	5 6 4	Quarterly.....	None.
174	Taunton, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.-12.45 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	7 12 8	None.....	None.
180	Topeka, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.30 a.m.	2 3 18	None.....	3 patrolmen, in addition to regular patrol duty, do reserve duty during the night.
181	Haverhill, Mass.....	7.30 p.m.-11.30 p.m. 4.30 a.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.30 p.m. 4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m.	10 4 1 1		
182	Salem, Mass.....Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 8.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 12.00 m. - 6.00 p.m.	1 1 2 2	Monthly, except second and fourth tours, which are permanent.	None.
183	Davenport, Iowa.....	7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	8 2		
184	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	6 27 5 13 5	Four weeks day duty to eight weeks night duty. Weekly.....	None. None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	9 8	Patrolmen serve two months on night duty and one month on day duty.	None.
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	7.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	1 3 2 3 4 9 5	Semimonthly	None.
181	Lorain, Ohio	6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	3 8 7	Semimonthly	1 motorcycle man held on reserve duty exclusively.
182	Jackson, Mich.	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 5 1 10	Weekly	None.
183	Lima, Ohio	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	5 8 5 2	Monthly	2 patrolmen from each relief are held on reserve, after having served on regular patrol duty.
184	Columbia, S. C.	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	14 15 14	None	8 patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to regular patrol duty, 4 being at station house at all times.
185	Austin, Tex.	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	10 10	Monthly	None.
186	Williamsport, Pa.	6.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	7 15	None	None.
187	Waterloo, Iowa	6.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 6.30 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.30 a.m.	5 10 1	None	None.
188	Aurora, Ill.	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	2 2 5 5 4	None	None.
189	Joplin, Mo.	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m.	6 6 5	Semimonthly	None.
190	Shreveport, La.	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.-10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m.-10.30 a.m.	1 3 11 9	Monthly	None.
191	Chelsea, Mass.	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	10 11 10	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
192	Waco, Tex.	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	12 11	Monthly	None.
193	Everett, Wash.	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 10.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. No regular tour	2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1	Monthly	None.
194	Orange, N. J.	8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m.- 8.00 a.m.	6 6 18 2	Weekly, giving the men two weeks on night duty and one week on day duty.	Patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty; 2 unmounted men and 1 motorcycle man being held at station house at all times.
195	Lynchburg, Va.	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m.	14 8 14 3	None	None.
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	4 5 8	Monthly	None.
197	Newport, Ky.	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 9 9	None	None.
198	La Crosse, Wis.	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 5 4	None	None.
199	Danville, Ill.	7.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m.- 7.00 a.m.	7 12 2	None	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.- 5.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m.	5 5 11 5 1 1 1	Weekly.....	None.
160	Charlotte, N. C.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m.	4 7 7 2	None.....	None.
161	Lansing, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 9.00 p.m. 11.00 a.m.- 9.00 p.m.	4 1 6 2 2 1	None.....	None.
162	Knoxville, Tenn.....	8.30 a.m.- 4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m.-12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m.- 8.30 a.m.	11 17 9	None.....	1 patrolman from each relief is held on reserve duty, after having served on regular patrol duty.
163	Decatur, Ill.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m.-12.00 p.m.	9 9 1	None.....	None.
164	Elmira, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	6 15 15	Patrolmen on the second and third tours alternate quarterly; those on the first tour are permanent.	None.
165	Portsmouth, Va.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.	4 4 13 2	Monthly.....	None.
166	Everett, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 6.10 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.10 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 8.10 a.m.	7 10 10	None.....	1 patrolman from second tour is held on reserve until 8.00 a.m. after having served on regular patrol.
167	San Jose, Cal.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	2 3 10	Monthly.....	None.
168	Joliet, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	8 14 3	Patrolmen serve one month on day duty to three months on night duty.	None.
169	Quincy, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m.	10 17 3	None.....	None.
170	Auburn, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 7 16	Patrolmen on second and third tours serve four months on night duty to two months on day duty; first tour, permanent.	None.
171	Pittsfield, Mass.....	9.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 12.00 m.-10.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	5 1 20 3 2	None.....	None.
172	Quincy, Mass.....	8.45 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	8 22	None.....	None.
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	5 6 4	Quarterly.....	None.
174	Taunton, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.-12.45 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	7 12 8	None.....	None.
180	Topsham, Mont Vernon, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.30 a.m.	2 3 18	None.....	3 patrolmen, in addition to regular patrol duty, do reserve duty during the night.
181	Haverhill, Mass.....	7.30 p.m.-11.30 p.m. 4.30 a.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.30 p.m. 4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m.	10 4 4 1 1		
182	Salem, Mass..... Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 8.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 12.00 m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	1 1 2 2 8 2	Monthly, except second and fourth tours, which are permanent.	None.
183	Davenport, Iowa.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	8 8 2		
184	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	6 27 5 13 5	Four weeks day duty to eight weeks night duty. Weekly.....	None. None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
179	Oshkosh, Wis.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	9 8	Patrolmen serve two months on night duty and one month on day duty.	None.
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	1 3 2 3 4 9 5	Semimonthly.....	None.
181	Lorain, Ohio.....	6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	3 8 7	Semimonthly.....	1 motorcycle man held on reserve duty exclusively.
182	Jackson, Mich.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 5 1 10	Weekly.....	None.
183	Lima, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	5 8 5 2	Monthly.....	2 patrolmen from each relief are held on reserve, after having served on regular patrol duty.
184	Columbia, S. C.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	14 15 14	None.....	8 patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to regular patrol duty, 4 being at station house at all times.
185	Austin, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	10 10	Monthly.....	None.
186	Williamsport, Pa.....	6.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	7 15	None.....	None.
187	Waterloo, Iowa.....	6.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 6.30 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.30 a.m.	5 10 1	None.....	None.
188	Aurora, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	2 2 5 5 4	None.....	None.
189	Joplin, Mo.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m.	6 6 5	Semimonthly.....	None.
190	Shreveport, La.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.-10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m.-10.30 a.m.	1 3 11 9	Monthly.....	None.
191	Chelsea, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	10 11 10	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
192	Waco, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	12 11	Monthly.....	None.
193	Everett, Wash.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 10.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. No regular tour.....	2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1	Monthly.....	None.
194	Orange, N. J.....	8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m.- 8.00 a.m.	6 6 18 2	Weekly, giving the men two weeks on night duty and one week on day duty.	Patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty; 2 unmounted men and 1 motorcycle man being held at station house at all times.
195	Lynchburg, Va.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m.	14 8 14 3	None.....	None.
196	Colorado Springs, Colo....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	4 5 8	Monthly.....	None.
197	Newport, Ky.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 9 9	None.....	None.
198	La Crosse, Wis.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 5 4	None.....	None.
199	Danville, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m.- 7.00 a.m.	7 12 2	None.....	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City num- ber.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	4 4 6	Monthly.....	None.
201	Bellingham, Wash.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	2 3 3	None.....	None.
202	Fresno, Cal.....	6.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	3 5 3 8 3	Monthly.....	None.
203	Boise, Idaho.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	3 5 5	Monthly.....	None.
204	Norristown, Pa.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m. 12.00 m. -11.00 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	1 1 10	None.....	None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—EQUIPMENT: 1915.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City number.	CITY.	Station houses.	Signal boxes.	VEHICLES FOR USE OF OFFICIALS.		PATROL WAGONS.		AMBULANCES.		HORSES.		Motor-cycles.	Bicycles.	Boats.	Signal system in general use.
				Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Owned by city.	Owned by employees.				
	Grand total.....	684	14,671	217	76	373	186	49	25	2,506	176	895	1,007	64	
	Group I.....	277	5,296	68	24	93	111	22	9	1,633		264	455	32	
	Group II.....	93	1,809	29	4	49	18	2		365	45	176	86	10	
	Group III.....	133	3,063	67	18	89	19	11	2	348	63	219	255	10	
	Group IV.....	93	2,158	27	15	74	20	7	5	170	37	128	104	10	
	Group V.....	88	1,715	26	15	68	18	7	9	80	31	108	107	2	
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.															
1	New York, N. Y.....	104	852	16	1	16	36			447		115	403	15	Police patrol teleph.
2	Chicago, Ill.....	46	1,320	4		15	32	14		337		32		2	Telegraph and teleph.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	848	2		10	25			550		50		6	Gamewell.
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	20	572	8	10	11	5			102		21			St. Louis.
5	Boston, Mass.....	18	486	3	12		12	8	9	65			18	3	Gamewell.
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	236	1	1	11				26		12	26	1	Murphy.
7	Baltimore, Md.....	8	275	7		10				20		6	8	2	Gamewell.
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	13	426	3		11	1			35		5			96% Gamewell and 4% American.
9	Detroit, Mich.....	10	281	24		9				51		23		3	Gamewell.
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.															
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	15	206	1		1	6			72		5	15	1	Gamewell.
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	146	7	2	7	2			83		46		1	Gamewell.
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	181	7		4		1		13		28			Gamewell.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	333	2		5						9			Gamewell.
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	229	2		10				106		14			Gamewell.
15	Newark, N. J.....	8	233	2	1	6	2			33		18	3		Gamewell.
16	New Orleans, La.....	12		1		7	7			42		4	4		None.
17	Washington, D. C.....	13	248	2	1	7	1			14	27	22	64	3	Gamewell.
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	6	153	2		4		1			18	10		4	Gamewell.
19	Seattle, Wash.....	6	100	5		4				2		20		1	Gamewell.
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.															
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	7	106	1		7				26		5			Gamewell.
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	10	176	2		4						13		1	Gamewell.
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	5	136	2		4				17		12	22	2	Gamewell.
23	Portland, Oreg.....	1	215	3		2				12		7		1	Telephone.
24	Denver, Colo.....	8	131	1		1		1		3			40		Gamewell.
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	6	66	2	1	3				13		8			Gamewell.
26	Providence, R. I.....	7	156	2	1	5	5			28		10	29		Gamewell.
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	136	2		5		1			8	2			Telephone.
28	Louisville, Ky.....	7	21	2		7	2			54		2	20		Dean.
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	1	102			2		1				12			Gamewell.
30	Oakland, Cal.....	3	573	13		3				5			5		Electric flash light.
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	129		5	1			1	12		9			Gamewell.
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	1	68	2	1	2				26		8	50		Gamewell.
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	5		3		2	1			10		8	26		None.
34	Worcester, Mass.....	14	51			3		1				5		3	Gamewell.
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	79	1		1				5		3			Gamewell.
36	New Haven, Conn.....	4	53	1		2				1		4			Brewer and Smith.
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	2	40		2	2				30		6			Gamewell.
38	Scranton, Pa.....	15	48				3			10		3	6		Gamewell.
39	Spokane, Wash.....	1	58	1		1						3			Signaphone.
40	Paterson, N. J.....	1	85	1		2						5	2	1	Gamewell.
41	Richmond, Va.....	4	147	1	1	2	1			22		2	16		Gamewell.
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	69	3		2						4			Telephone.
43	Fall River, Mass.....	4	96			2				3					Gamewell.
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	62	6	1	1		1		1		10			Gamewell.
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	3	70		1	2		1		1		12		1	Gamewell.
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	1		2		1					36	3		1	None.
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	3	71	1		1						5			Gamewell.
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	1				2									None.
49	Dallas, Tex.....	3	36	2		3				3	8	13	10		Gamewell.
50	Lowell, Mass.....	1	69	1	4	1	1			3		2	1		Gamewell.
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	5	57	1		1		1				1	3		Gamewell.
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	4	93			1	3	1	1	4					Gamewell and municipal.
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	25	3		1					5	3			Gamewell.
54	Hartford, Conn.....	1	95			2		1				8	2		Gamewell.
55	Trenton, N. J.....	2	56	1			1		2	3		5			Gamewell.
56	Houston, Tex.....	1	48	1		1				20	6	4			Gamewell.
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	20	1		1						4			Gamewell.
58	Reading, Pa.....	1	52			1				9		2			Gamewell.
59	Albany, N. Y.....	5	20		1		2			13		2			Gamewell.
60	Camden, N. J.....	4	54	1		3				7		4			Gamewell.
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	58	1		2						3	1		Gamewell.
62	Springfield, Mass.....	2	66	2		3				7			12		Gamewell.

¹ Includes 11 station houses used exclusively as detectives' headquarters.
² Includes 1 substation.

³ Two precincts use same station house.
⁴ Several precincts use same station house.

⁵ Includes 2 substations.
⁶ All precincts use same station house.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.- 5.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m.	5 5 11 5 1 1 1	Weekly.....	None.
160	Charlotte, N. C.....	7.00 a.m.- 3.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m.	4 7 7 2	None.....	None.
161	Lansing, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 1.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 9.00 p.m. 11.00 a.m.- 9.00 p.m.	4 1 6 2 1 1	None.....	None.
162	Knoxville, Tenn.....	8.30 a.m.- 4.30 p.m. 4.30 p.m.-12.30 a.m. 12.30 a.m.- 8.30 a.m.	11 17 9	None.....	1 patrolman from each relief is held on reserve duty, after having served on regular patrol duty.
163	Decatur, Ill.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m.	9 9 1	None.....	None.
164	Elmira, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	6 15 15	Patrolmen on the second and third tours alternate quarterly; those on the first tour are permanent.	None.
165	Portsmouth, Va.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.	4 4 13 2	Monthly.....	None.
166	Everett, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 6.10 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.10 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 8.10 a.m.	7 10 10	None.....	1 patrolman from second tour is held on reserve until 8.00 a.m. after having served on regular patrol.
167	San Jose, Cal.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	2 3 10	Monthly.....	None.
168	Joliet, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	8 14 3	Patrolmen serve one month on day duty to three months on night duty.	None.
169	Quincy, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m.	10 17 3	None.....	None.
170	Auburn, N. Y.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 7 16	Patrolmen on second and third tours serve four months on night duty to two months on day duty; first tour, permanent.	None.
171	Pittsfield, Mass.....	9.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 12.00 m. -10.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	5 1 20 3 2	None.....	None.
172	Quincy, Mass.....	8.45 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	8 22	None.....	None.
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	5 6 4	Quarterly.....	None.
174	Taunton, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.-12.45 a.m. 12.45 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	7 12 8	None.....	None.
129	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.30 a.m. 7.30 p.m.-11.30 p.m. 4.30 a.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.30 p.m. 4.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 1.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m.	2 3 18 10 4 1 1	None.....	3 patrolmen, in addition to regular patrol duty, do reserve duty during the night.
130	Topeka, ..	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 8.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 12.00 m. - 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	1 1 2 2 8 2	Monthly, except second and fourth tours, which are permanent.	None.
131	Haverhill, Ma	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 8.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 12.00 m. - 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	1 1 2 2 8 2	Monthly, except second and fourth tours, which are permanent.	None.
132	Salem, Mass.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.-12.00 m... 8.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 12.00 m. - 6.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	1 1 2 2 8 2	Monthly, except second and fourth tours, which are permanent.	None.
133	Davenport, Iowa.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	6 27	Four weeks day duty to eight weeks night duty.	None.
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	5 13 5	Weekly.....	None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
179	Oakbrook, Wis.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	9 8	Patrolmen serve two months on night duty and one month on day duty.	None.
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.....	7.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	1 3 2 3 4 9 5	Semimonthly.....	None.
181	Lorain, Ohio.....	6.00 a.m.- 2.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m.-10.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	3 8 7	Semimonthly.....	1 motorcycle man held on reserve duty exclusively.
182	Jackson, Mich.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	5 5 1 10	Weekly.....	None.
183	Lima, Ohio.....	7.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.- 3.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	5 8 5 2	Monthly.....	2 patrolmen from each relief are held on reserve, after having served on regular patrol duty.
184	Columbia, S. C.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m.	14 15 14	None.....	8 patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to regular patrol duty, 4 being at station house at all times.
185	Austin, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	10 10	Monthly.....	None.
186	Williamsport, Pa.....	6.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	7 15	None.....	None.
187	Waterloo, Iowa.....	6.30 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 6.30 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.30 a.m.	5 10 1	None.....	None.
188	Aurora, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 9.00 a.m.	2 2 5 5 4	None.....	None.
189	Joplin, Mo.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m. 12.00 m. -12.00 p.m.	6 6 5	Semimonthly.....	None.
190	Shreveport, La.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.-10.30 p.m. 10.30 p.m.-10.30 a.m.	1 3 11 9	Monthly.....	None.
191	Chelsea, Mass.....	7.45 a.m.- 5.45 p.m. 5.45 p.m.- 1.00 a.m. 1.00 a.m.- 7.45 a.m.	10 11 10	Night men alternate every 24 hours; day men, permanent.	None.
192	Waco, Tex.....	7.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 7.00 p.m.- 7.00 a.m.	12 11	Monthly.....	None.
193	Everett, Wash.....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 10.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.-11.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 2.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 9.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. No regular tour.....	2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1	Monthly.....	None.
194	Orange, N. J.....	8.00 a.m.- 7.00 p.m. 9.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m.- 8.00 a.m.	6 6 18 2	Weekly, giving the men two weeks on night duty and one week on day duty.	Patrolmen do reserve duty in addition to patrol duty; 2 unmounted men and 1 motorcycle man being held at station house at all times.
195	Lynchburg, Va.....	8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.- 8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m.	14 8 14 3	None.....	None.
196	Colorado Springs, Colo....	4.00 a.m.-12.00 m.. 12.00 m. - 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m.	4 5 8	Monthly.....	None.
197	Newport, Ky.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 9 9	None.....	None.
198	La Crosse, Wis.....	6.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 7.00 p.m.- 6.00 a.m.	6 5 4	None.....	None.
199	Danville, Ill.....	7.00 a.m.- 6.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m.- 5.00 a.m. 5.00 a.m.- 7.00 a.m.	7 12 3	None.....	None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 5.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—ORGANIZATION OF POLICE PATROL, ROTATION, AND RESERVE: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	CITY.	ORGANIZATION OF PATROL.		Rotation of patrolmen by tours.	Reserve.
		Tour.	Number on patrol duty.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.					
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	4 4 6	Monthly.....	None.
201	Bellingham, Wash.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 12.00 m. — 8.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m.	2 3 3	None.....	None.
202	Fresno, Cal.....	6.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.—6.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—2.00 a.m. 6.00 p.m.—4.00 a.m. 8.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m.	2 5 2 8 2	Monthly.....	None.
203	Boise, Idaho.....	8.00 a.m.—4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.—12.00 p.m. 12.00 p.m.—8.00 a.m.	2 5 5	Monthly.....	None.
204	Norristown, Pa.....	4.00 a.m.—12.00 m. 12.00 m. —11.00 p.m. 5.45 p.m.—4.00 a.m.	1 1 10	None.....	None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—EQUIPMENT: 1915.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City number.	CITY.	Station houses.	Signal boxes.	VEHICLES FOR USE OF OFFICIALS.		PATROL WAGONS.		AMBULANCES.		HORSES.		Motor-cycles.	Bicycles.	Boats.	Signal system in general use.
				Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Owned by city.	Owned by employees.				
	Grand total.....	684	14,671	217	76	373	196	49	25	2,506	176	895	1,007	64	
	Group I.....	277	5,296	68	24	93	111	22	9	1,633	108	264	455	32	
	Group II.....	93	1,809	29	4	49	18	2	.....	365	45	176	86	10	
	Group III.....	133	3,093	67	18	89	19	11	2	348	63	219	255	10	
	Group IV.....	93	2,158	27	15	74	20	7	5	170	37	128	104	10	
	Group V.....	88	1,715	26	15	68	18	7	9	80	31	106	107	2	
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.															
1	New York, N. Y.....	104	852	16	1	16	36	.....	.....	447	.....	115	403	15	Police patrol teleph.
2	Chicago, Ill.....	46	1,320	4	.....	15	32	14	.....	337	.....	32	.....	2	Telegraph and teleph.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	44	848	2	.....	10	25	.....	.....	550	.....	50	.....	6	Gamewell.
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	20	572	8	10	11	5	.....	.....	102	.....	21	.....	.....	St. Louis.
5	Boston, Mass.....	18	496	3	12	.....	12	8	9	65	.....	.....	18	3	Gamewell.
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	236	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	12	26	1	Murphy.
7	Baltimore, Md.....	8	275	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	6	8	2	Gamewell.
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	13	426	3	.....	11	1	.....	.....	35	.....	5	.....	.....	98% Gamewell and
9	Detroit, Mich.....	10	281	24	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	23	.....	3	6% American.
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.															
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	15	206	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	73	.....	5	15	1	Gamewell.
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	146	7	2	7	2	.....	.....	83	.....	46	.....	1	Gamewell.
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	181	7	.....	4	.....	1	.....	13	.....	28	.....	.....	Gamewell.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	333	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	Gamewell.
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	229	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	14	.....	.....	Gamewell.
15	Newark, N. J.....	8	238	2	1	6	2	.....	.....	33	.....	18	3	.....	Gamewell.
16	New Orleans, La.....	12	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	42	.....	4	4	.....	None.
17	Washington, D. C.....	13	248	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	14	27	22	64	3	Gamewell.
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	6	133	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	18	.....	10	.....	4	Gamewell.
19	Seattle, Wash.....	6	100	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	.....	1	Gamewell.
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.															
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	7	106	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	5	.....	.....	Gamewell.
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	10	176	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	Gamewell.
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	5	136	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	32	2	Gamewell.
23	Portland, Ore.....	1	215	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	7	.....	1	Telephone.
24	Denver, Colo.....	3	131	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	40	.....	Gamewell.
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	6	66	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	8	.....	.....	Gamewell.
26	Providence, R. I.....	7	156	2	1	5	5	.....	.....	28	.....	2	29	.....	Gamewell.
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	136	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	Telephone.
28	Louisville, Ky.....	7	21	2	.....	7	2	.....	.....	54	.....	2	20	.....	Dean.
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	1	102	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Gamewell.
30	Oakland, Cal.....	3	573	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	Electric flash light.
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	4	129	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	9	.....	.....	Gamewell.
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	1	68	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	8	50	.....	Gamewell.
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	8	26	.....	None.
34	Worcester, Mass.....	14	51	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	Gamewell.
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	79	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	Gamewell.
36	New Haven, Conn.....	4	53	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	Brewer and Smith.
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	12	40	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	6	.....	.....	Gamewell.
38	Scranton, Pa.....	15	48	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	3	6	.....	Gamewell.
39	Spokane, Wash.....	1	58	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Signaphone.
40	Paterson, N. J.....	1	85	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	Gamewell.
41	Richmond, Va.....	4	147	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	22	.....	2	16	.....	Gamewell.
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	69	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Telephone.
43	Fall River, Mass.....	4	96	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gamewell.
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	62	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	Gamewell.
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	3	70	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	1	Gamewell.
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	3	.....	1	None.
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	3	71	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Gamewell.
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
49	Dallas, Tex.....	3	36	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	8	13	10	.....	Gamewell.
50	Lowell, Mass.....	1	69	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	Gamewell.
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	5	57	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	Gamewell.
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	4	93	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	Gamewell and municipal.
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	25	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	Gamewell.
54	Hartford, Conn.....	1	95	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	Gamewell.
55	Trenton, N. J.....	2	56	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	Gamewell.
56	Houston, Tex.....	1	48	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	6	4	.....	.....	Gamewell.
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	1	20	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Gamewell.
58	Reading, Pa.....	1	52	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	Gamewell.
59	Albany, N. Y.....	5	20	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	Gamewell.
60	Camden, N. J.....	4	54	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	Gamewell.
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	58	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	Gamewell.
62	Springfield, Mass.....	2	66	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	12	.....	Gamewell.

1 Includes 11 station houses used exclusively as detectives' headquarters.
2 Includes 1 substation.

3 Two precincts use same station house.
4 Several precincts use same station house.

5 Includes 2 substations.
6 All precincts use same station house.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—EQUIPMENT: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City number.	CITY.	Station houses.	Signal boxes.	VEHICLES FOR USE OF OFFICIALS.		PATROL WAGONS.		AMBULANCES.		HORSES.		Motor-cycles.	Bicycles.	Boats.	Signal system in general use.
				Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Owned by city.	Owned by employees.				
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.															
63	Lynn, Mass.	1	63	2		2				1		2			Gamewell.
64	Des Moines, Iowa.	1	17	1		1		1		1		3		1	Gamewell.
65	Lawrence, Mass.	1	42		1				1	3					Gamewell.
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	13	44	1		1				2	7	2	12		Gamewell.
67	Kansas City, Kans.	4		1	1			2	1		6	3			None.
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	4	89		2	1				18		9	2		Telephone.
69	Wilmington, Del.	1	58	1								2			Gamewell.
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	50		1	1				6		2			Gamewell.
71	Duluth, Minn.	4	34	3							5	2	1		Telephone.
72	Norfolk, Va.	4	74			1	1			3		4	4		Gamewell.
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	31	1		1		1				3			Gamewell.
74	Somerville, Mass.	1	60	1		1	1	1	1	2		1			Gamewell.
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	3	19	1		1							5		Gamewell.
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	2	63	1		3		1				4			Telephone.
77	Waterbury, Conn.	1	31	1		1						1			Gamewell.
78	Utica, N. Y.	1	51			1				2		2			Utica.
79	Akron, Ohio.	1	67			2						3			Garl.
80	Troy, N. Y.	4				1	1			4		6			None.
81	Manchester, N. H.	1	45			1	1		1		2	2			Municipal.
82	Hoboken, N. J.	2	20				1			2					Gamewell.
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	38			1	1			2	1	2	6		Gamewell.
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	41									2			Telephone.
85	Erie, Pa.	1	34			2						2	2		Gamewell.
86	Evansville, Ind.	1	71		2	1				2		2	12		Telephone.
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	1	39	2	1	2	2			19		2	12		Gamewell.
88	Peoria, Ill.	1	82			1		1				2			Gamewell.
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	1	50									1			Kellogg.
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	1	44			2						2			Gamewell.
91	Savannah, Ga.	1	52							30		7	3		Gamewell.
92	Pascale, N. J.	1	18			1				2					Gamewell.
93	Bayonne, N. J.	1	36		1		2			3		2			Gamewell.
94	South Bend, Ind.	1	38			1						1	2	2	Gamewell.
95	Wichita, Kans.	1				2									None.
96	Johnstown, Pa.	1				1						1			None.
97	Brockton, Mass.	2	33			3									Gamewell.
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	1				2				2		2	6		None.
99	Holyoke, Mass.	1	32			1						1	1		Telephone.
100	Sacramento, Cal.	1	53	1		1				2		1	3		Gamewell.
101	Portland, Me.	4	51		1	2				1				1	Gamewell.
102	Allentown, Pa.	1	40				1			6		2			Gamewell.
103	Charleston, S. C.	1	55	1		2	2			19	3		2		Gamewell.
104	Springfield, Ill.	1	46			1		1					1		Gamewell.
105	Canton, Ohio.	1	36			1						2			Gamewell.
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	1	28		1	2				6		2	7		Gamewell.
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	20	1	1	2				15		2			Gamewell.
108	Altoona, Pa.	1	33			1						1			Gamewell.
109	Covington, Ky.	1	35	1		1				1		1			Telephone.
110	Mobile, Ala.	1	53		1	1		1		8		1			Telephone.
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	1	20	1			1		2	4		1			Telephone.
112	Saginaw, Mich.	2	15	2		2						2	5		Telephone.
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	1	24			2						3			Gamewell.
114	Little Rock, Ark.	1		1	1	1						1			None.
115	Berkeley, Cal.	1	46			1						14	9		Gamewell.
116	Rockford, Ill.	1	16		1	1	1					2			Gamewell.
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	1				1						2			None.
118	Pueblo, Colo.	1	16			1					1	1	3		Gamewell.
119	New Britain, Conn.	1	18									1	1		Gamewell.
120	Tampa, Fla.	1	47	3		2						4	5		Gamewell.
121	El Paso, Tex.	5		1		1					12	1			None.
122	Springfield, Ohio.	1	40			1						4		6	Milwaukee.

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	1	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Dean.
124	Lancaster, Pa.	1	32	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	Gamewell.
125	Augusta, Ga.	2	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	3	11	—	Gamewell.
126	York, Pa.	1	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	Gamewell.
127	Malden, Mass.	1	26	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	Gamewell.
128	San Diego, Cal.	1	80	2	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	8	1	—	Gamewell.
129	Bay City, Mich.	1	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	Telephone.
130	Topeka, Kans.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	None.
131	Haverhill, Mass.	1	25	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	Gamewell.
132	Salem, Mass.	1	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Gamewell.

* 1 station house is not in use.

* Includes 1 substation.

* Both precincts use same station house.

* Includes 2 substations.

* Includes 4 substations.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 6.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—EQUIPMENT: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 26.]

City number.	CITY.	Station houses.	Signal boxes.	VEHICLES FOR USE OF OFFICIALS.		PATROL WAGONS.		AMBULANCES.		HORSES.		Motor-cycles.	Bicycles.	Boats.	Signal system in general use.
				Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Motor drawn.	Horse drawn.	Owned by city.	Owned by employees.				
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.															
133	Davenport, Iowa.....	1	35			1		1							Gamewell.
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	8			2						1			Gamewell.
135	McKeesport, Pa.....	1	25			1						1			Gamewell.
136	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	39			2						1			Dean.
137	Racine, Wis.....	1	34	1		1		1				3			Dean.
138	Superior, Wis.....	1	8	1		1						1			Star.
139	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	9				1		1	4		1			Telephone.
140	Macon, Ga.....	1	100		1	2		1		1		2	10		Gamewell.
141	Huntington, W. Va.....	1	32			1						1			Gamewell.
142	Butte, Mont.....	1	27			1						3			Gamewell.
143	Newton, Mass.....	1	44	1		1						2	1		Gamewell.
144	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	43			1						3	7		Red light.
145	Woonsocket, R. I.....	1	24		1		1		1	3					Gamewell.
146	Montgomery, Ala.....	1			2	1				6		2	6		None.
147	West Hoboken, N. J.....	1	19				1			1					Telephone.
148	Roanoke, Va.....	1	19			1						3			Gamewell.
149	Chester, Pa.....	1				1						1			None.
150	Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	15		1	1				1					Gamewell.
151	Galveston, Tex.....	1		1	1	1	1			6	6	3			None.
152	East Orange, N. J.....	1	42							6		2	10		Gamewell.
153	Muskogee, Okla.....	1		1		1						1			None.
154	New Castle, Pa.....	1	16			1						1			Telephone.
155	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	14			1		1		2		1			Telephone.
156	Springfield, Mo.....	1													None.
157	Lexington, Ky.....	1	40			2		1		1		1			Telephone.
158	Hamilton, Ohio.....	1			1		1			2		1			None.
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1	21			1				1		1			Gamewell.
160	Charlotte, N. C.....	1		1		1									None.
161	Lansing, Mich.....	1	15			1						2	3		Dean.
162	Knoxville, Tenn.....	1			1		1			3					None.
163	Decatur, Ill.....	1		1		1						1			None.
164	Elmira, N. Y.....	1	29			1						1			Telephone.
165	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	16			1									Gamewell.
166	Everett, Mass.....	1	22		1	1				1					Gamewell.
167	San Jose, Cal.....	1	20			1									Gamewell.
168	Joliet, Ill.....	1	34		1	1				1		2			Gamewell.
169	Quincy, Ill.....	1	30	1	1	1				1		1			Telephone.
170	Auburn, N. Y.....	1	27			1						1			Telephone.
171	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	14	1		1									Gamewell.
172	Quincy, Mass.....	1	31	1	1	1	1			1			1		Gamewell.
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1	21			1						3			Electric switch board.
174	Taunton, Mass.....	4		2			1		1	1					None.
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	21		1		1			2		5	6		Telephone.
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	1										1			None.
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	35			1				2		2	2		Gamewell.
178	Jamestown, N. Y.....	1	24			1						1			Telephone.
179	Oshkosh, Wis.....	1	75				1		1			1			Gamewell.
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.....	1	24			1				2		2	13		Telephone.
181	Lorain, Ohio.....	1	21									1			Gamewell.
182	Jackson, Mich.....	1	5	1		1							2		Gamewell.
183	Lima, Ohio.....	1	12			1						1			Gamewell.
184	Columbia, S. C.....	1	26	1						5		1	2		Gamewell.
185	Austin, Tex.....	1				1					14	2			None.
186	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	14			1						1	6		Telephone.
187	Waterloo, Iowa.....	1	8	1		1						1	1		Gamewell.
188	Aurora, Ill.....	1	7			1						3			Gamewell.
189	Joplin, Mo.....	1	26	1		1						1	2		Dean.
190	Shreveport, La.....	1				1					4	1			None.
191	Chelsea, Mass.....	1	27			1	2			1			2		Gamewell.
192	Waco, Tex.....	1	32			1					4	1			Dean.
193	Everett, Wash.....	1	10			1						1			Gamewell.
194	Orange, N. J.....	1				1		1				2	3		None.
195	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	34			1						2			Gamewell.
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	9	1		1						1			Gamewell.
197	Newport, Ky.....	1	15			1									Gamewell.
198	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	11	1								1			Gamewell.
199	Danville, Ill.....	1		1		1							6		None.
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	6		1		1	1		3		1			Telephone.
201	Bellingham, Wash.....	1	3			1					2				Telephone.
202	Fresno, Cal.....	1	48	1		1						1			Telephone.
203	Boise, Idaho.....	1								1		1	1		None.
204	Norristown, Pa.....	1	11				1			1			2		Telephone.

1 Includes 1 substation.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 7.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City num- ber.	CITY.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.												
		Chief of police.	Deputies to chief of police.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Inspectors.		Police commissioners.	
		Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
	Grand total.....		53		518		1,210		3,178		74		183	
	Group I.....		7		198		758		1,800		27		22	
	Group II.....		5		60		158		403		7		20	
	Group III.....		16		129		171		487		12		50	
	Group IV.....		13		73		68		283		24		22	
	Group V.....		12		58		55		205		4		60	

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	\$5,000			96	\$2,750	480	\$2,250	625	\$1,750	16	\$3,500	1	\$7,500
2	Chicago, Ill.....	8,000	1	\$5,500	27	3,000	70	2,000	317	1,700	1	3,600	5	6,000
			1	5,000										
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4,600			6	2,100	45	1,800	317	1,400				
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	5,000	1	3,800	14	2,400	14	2,100	130	1,380	1	2,500	4	(*) 1,000
5	Boston, Mass.....	4,500	1	3,500	24	3,000	39	2,000	95	1,750			1	6,000
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	4,000	1	2,500	9	1,980	16	1,455	59	1,320				
7	Baltimore, Md.....	3,400	1	2,800	9	2,080	10	1,560	5 18 133	1,560 1,300 1,144			3	2,500
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4,000	1	2,400	8	1,800	32	1,405	49	1,314			6	2,000
9	Detroit, Mich.....	4,000			5	1,700	33	1,300	52	1,280	9	1,800	1	5,000

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$4,500			14	\$2,000	44	\$1,320	1 1 46	\$1,800 1,400 1,200	2	\$2,200	2	\$2,500
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	4,000			9	2,400	18	1,920	73	1,680			4	1,200
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3,000			4	2,400	6	1,800	49	1,500			3	(*)
					1	1,800								
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4,000					6	1,800	28	1,400	1	2,500	5	(*)
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6,000					1	1,500	29	1,300	2	2,500		
							22	1,440						
15	Newark, N. J.....	4,000			9	2,500	38	1,900	53	1,600			4	1,500
16	New Orleans, La.....	5,000	1	\$2,400	6	1,320			13	1,080			1	(*)
17	Washington, D. C.....	4,000	1	2,500	11	1,500	12	1,320	46	1,250	2	1,800		
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	3,600	1	1,500	1	2,100	7	1,380	32	1,200				
			1	1,320	1	1,800								
19	Seattle, Wash.....	3,600	1	2,400	4	1,800	4	1,500	32	1,380				

* The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.

* Mayor serves without compensation.

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assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

None.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 7.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES

(For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.												
		Chief of police.	Deputies to chief of police.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Inspectors.		Police commissioners.	
		Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.														
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	\$3,400			8	\$2,400	50	\$1,700	19	\$1,510	2	\$2,700		
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	4,000			7	1,800	11	1,500	36	1,200			2	\$2,500
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	4,000			3	1,740	5	1,500	27	1,320				
23	Portland, Oreg.....	3,000			2	2,160			1	1,500				
					3	1,860			5	1,440				
									8	1,380				
									2	1,260				
24	Denver, Colo.....	3,600	1	\$2,400	3	2,100			10	1,380				
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	3,500	1	2,600	6	1,920	6	1,440	20	1,200	2	2,200		
26	Providence, R. I.....	3,000	1	2,500	7	1,800	9	1,494	20	1,303			3	3,000
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	4,000	1	1,500	1	1,800	5	1,260	9	1,080				
28	Louisville, Ky.....	3,000	1	1,800	7	1,400	14	1,200	21	1,095				
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	2,500			1	1,800			9	1,320				
30	Oakland, Cal.....	3,300			3	2,100	3	1,800	11	1,620				
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	2,500			3	1,500	4	1,300	12	1,080	1	1,800		
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	3,000	1	1,800	3	1,500			16	1,200			12	(*)
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	2,520	1	1,320	4	1,200			10	1,080				
34	Worcester, Mass.....	2,500	1	1,800	2	1,500	4	1,300	10	1,200				
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	3,000	1	2,000	1	1,800	3	1,320	9	1,040				
36	New Haven, Conn.....	3,000			4	1,600			17	1,300			7	(*)
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	2,700			2	1,500			10	1,320	1	1,800		
38	Scranton, Pa.....	2,000			1	1,400	4	1,275	7	1,160				
39	Spokane, Wash.....	2,400			3	1,500			8	1,320	1	1,500		
40	Paterson, N. J.....	3,000			1	1,800	1	1,600	17	1,350				
41	Richmond, Va.....	2,520			4	1,440			16	1,212			9	(*)
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	3,000			2	1,800			8	1,200				
					2	1,500								
43	Fall River, Mass.....	2,000	1	1,650	4	1,400	9	1,200	2	1,150			1	1,000
													2	750
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3,500			1	1,700	1	1,450	5	1,300				
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	2,500					1	1,500	12	1,200				
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	2,180			3	1,504			3	1,020			1	2,500
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	2,500			3	1,500	9	1,400	10	1,300			4	(*)
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	2,700					3	1,500	9	1,260				
49	Dallas, Tex.....	2,400			1	1,500			5	1,170				
					1	1,380								
50	Lowell, Mass.....	2,000	1	1,500	1	1,500	3	1,300	4	1,200	1	1,300		
											1	1,200		
51	New Bedford, Mass.....	2,500	1	1,800	1	1,500	10	1,248	6	1,144	3	1,248		
52	Cambridge, Mass.....	2,500			6	1,500	7	1,400	6	1,300				
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3,000	1	1,740	1	1,620			3	1,380				
					1	1,500			3	1,200				
54	Hartford, Conn.....	2,700			1	2,000	1	1,600	10	1,300			6	(*)
55	Trenton, N. J.....	2,200			2	1,800			6	1,400				
56	Houston, Tex.....	4,000	1	1,560	2	1,500			2	1,320				
									3	1,040				
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	2,100			2	1,320			6	1,140				
					1	1,200								
58	Reading, Pa.....	1,500							7	1,020				
59	Albany, N. Y.....	3,000			6	1,500	5	1,300	21	1,200				
60	Camden, N. J.....	2,200	1	1,660	5	1,260			11	1,140				
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	2,060			2	1,500	1	1,320	8	1,260				
62	Springfield, Mass.....	3,000	1	1,800	2	1,600	2	1,400	7	1,300			3	(*)

* The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.

* Inspector of uniforms and Bertillon officer.

* None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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OF POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SALARY OF EACH: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

DETECTIVES.										CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.										City number.
Chief inspector.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Detectives other than officers.		Wagon men, drivers, and stablemen.		Station keepers, door men, and turnkeys.		Janitors.		Surgeons.		Matrons.		
Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.																				
1	\$2,800	1	\$1,740	1	\$1,500	30	\$1,320	15	\$1,500	10	\$1,080	11	900	7	\$800	1	\$1,800	1	\$700	20
						6	1,560	5	1,500	1	1,200	1	1,260	3	1,095	6	400	3	720	21
								5	1,440							1	1,800	3	1,020	22
								8	1,380							1	1,000			
								4	1,320									2	1,020	23
																		1	960	
																3	1,380	2	1,020	24
																5	840			
		1	2,200			3	1,650	12	1,500	3	900					6	420			
		1	1,800					17	1,494	16	821					5	360	1	2,500	25
1	1,800	1	1,800					1	1,500	11	840					8	730	1	1,900	26
		1	1,800					24	1,260							1		1	500	27
		1	1,800			12	1,095									2	840	1	1,000	
		1	1,800			12	1,320	1	1,500			3	1,100	1	1,004					28
1	2,400			11	1,740	6	1,620	3	1,200						5	240	2	960	3	840
										3	1,212				1	900				
1	1,800							16	1,300			3	900	3	780	1	900			29
1	1,800							27	1,140					1	480			2	1,104	30
								1	1,080	1	600			1	420			1	300	31
								2	1,020									3	720	32
								14	1,080	6	720	1	960					1	840	
		1	1,500					8	1,300	1	836			1	936	3	1,200	2	700	34
		1	1,600			1	1,500	11	1,320	2	1,020					1	900	3	600	35
						4	1,300	5	1,300							4	112	1	800	36
																2				
																1	900			
																1	400			
																1	360			
																1	350			
1	1,800							12	1,200			2	1,140	1	1,500	1	300	1	900	37
		1	1,400					5	1,260	6	825			2	800			3	480	38
																		3	900	39
		1	1,700			2	1,350	10	1,150	3	950			3	700			1	570	40
		1	1,440			6	1,212	3	1,102	1	1,200							1	720	41
		1	1,800					15	1,200											
																		1	1,080	42
																		2	639	43
									</											

* Janitor and superintendent of building.
 * Receives additional compensation from county.
 * Detectives with rank of inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 7.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES

(For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.													
		Chief of police.		Deputies to chief of police.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Inspectors.		Police commissioners.	
		Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.															
63	Lynn, Mass.	\$2,000	1	\$1,600	1	\$1,400	1	\$1,300	6	\$1,250	5	\$1,300			
64	Des Moines, Iowa	2,000	1	1,500	2	1,300			3	1,080					
65	Lawrence, Mass.	2,000	3	1,085					2	1,186	4	1,186			
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	2,400	1	1,800	3	1,320			1	1,200	1	1,140			
67	Kansas City, Kans.	1,800	1	1,500	1	1,080			2	1,140					
					1	1,200			8	960					
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000			4	2,500	17	2,000	20	1,500					
69	Wilmington, Del.	1,800			2	1,200			13	1,000			3	\$500*	
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	2,300							14	1,200					
71	Duluth, Minn.	2,500			1	1,800	4	1,260	6	1,140					
72	Norfolk, Va.	2,400			3	1,320			12	1,146					
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,040			3	1,080			3	1,020					
74	Somerville, Mass.	2,100			1	1,635	4	1,475	4	1,310					
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	2,500			2	1,800			14	1,278			4	500	
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	2,400			1	1,800			4	1,200			1	700	
													2	500	
77	Waterbury, Conn.	2,000			1	1,460	2	1,369	4	1,186			5	(?)	
78	Utica, N. Y.	1,800	1	1,200	1	1,200			4	1,080					
79	Akron, Ohio	1,120			2	1,320			2	1,200					
80	Troy, N. Y.	2,200	1	1,500	4	1,100			24	1,000					
81	Manchester, N. H.	3,000	1	1,800	1	1,500			5	1,186	3	1,186	1	150	
													2	100	
82	Hoboken, N. J.	3,000			2	2,000			6	1,600					
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,500							4	1,020					
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,800			1	1,320	1	1,140	3	1,080					
85	Erie, Pa.	1,800			1	1,400	1	1,080							
86	Evansville, Ind.	2,000			2	1,300			5	1,050					
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	3,000			1	1,825	3	1,551	4	1,277					
88	Peoria, Ill.	2,000			1	1,500	1	1,200	3	1,020					
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	2,100					1	1,380	5	1,140					
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	1,800			1	1,400	1	1,200	3	1,020					
91	Savannah, Ga.	2,600					1	1,580	1	1,320					
							1	1,560	5	1,300					
							1	1,520	1	1,240					
									2	1,200					
									1	1,120					
92	Passaic, N. J.	2,000			1	1,300			3	1,200					
93	Bayonne, N. J.	2,000					5	1,700			1	2,000			
94	South Bend, Ind.	1,500			2	1,100			5	1,000					
95	Wichita, Kans.	1,800	1	1,320	1	1,080			2	900					
96	Johnstown, Pa.	1,700			1	1,200	3	1,140							
97	Brockton, Mass.	1,800	1	1,500	2	1,400	1	1,350	3	1,300	6	1,350			
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	1,530							2	1,242					
99	Holyoke, Mass.	2,200	1	1,800	1	1,600	1	1,500	5	1,400					
100	Sacramento, Cal.	2,400							4	1,404	1	1,644			
101	Portland, Me.	1,900			3	1,400			5	1,186	2	1,186			
102	Allentown, Pa.	1,500							3	1,080					
103	Charleston, S. C.	2,300					1	1,500	2	1,200					
							2	1,400	8	1,122					
									1	1,000					
104	Springfield, Ill.	1,680							3	1,020					
105	Canton, Ohio	1,500			1	1,200	1	1,120	1	1,020					
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	1,500			1	1,200	2	1,100	1	1,075					
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,400			3	1,200			1	1,080					
									2	1,040					
108	Altoona, Pa.	1,500					1	1,020	1	960					
109	Covington, Ky.	3,000					4	1,080	1	1,080					
110	Mobile, Ala.	2,000					1	1,500	2	1,020					
							1	1,200							
111	Sioux City, Iowa	1,500			2	1,080			3	1,020			3	(?)	
112	Saginaw, Mich.	1,800			2	1,200	2	1,010	7	900					
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	2,500			1	1,800			3	1,400					
114	Little Rock, Ark.	1,920			2	1,320			2	1,186					
115	Berkeley, Cal.	2,400							3	1,320					
116	Rockford, Ill.	2,000			1	1,200	1	1,140	2	1,080					
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	1,800			1	1,380			3	1,080			1	(?)	
118	Pueblo, Colo.	1,900			1	1,380			3	1,020					
119	New Britain, Conn.	1,600			1	1,400			2	1,200					
120	Tampa, Fla.	2,400			1	1,800	3	1,380	4	1,320					
121	El Paso, Tex.	2,400			2	1,500			2	1,200					
122	Springfield, Ohio	1,500									1	1,200			
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.															
123	Flint, Mich.	\$1,800			1	\$1,200			3	\$1,080			4	(?)	
124	Lancaster, Pa.	1,500					1	\$960	2	840					
125	Augusta, Ga.	2,500			1	1,800	3	1,500	7	1,020					
126	York, Pa.	960							2	840					
127	Malden, Mass.	1,800					1	1,500	4	1,350			1	(?)	
128	San Diego, Cal.	3,000			1	1,440	1	1,380	10	1,320					
129	Bay City, Mich.	1,320			2	1,200	1	960	3	960			4	(?)	

* The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.

* Detectives with rank of inspector.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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OF POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SALARY¹ OF EACH: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 29.]

DETECTIVES.										CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.										City number.
Chief inspector.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Detectives other than officers.		Wagon men, drivers, and stablemen.		Station keepers, door men, and turnkeys.		Janitors.		Surgeons.		Matrons.		
Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.																				
1	\$1,400							5	\$1,300	1	\$900			3	\$900			1	\$824	63
1	1,500							10	1,080					1	840			2	780	64
1	1,500							3	1,095			1	\$1,095					1	125	65
1	1,500							10	1,200							1	\$1,500	1	900	66
1	1,200							7	1,020			4	840			1	900	1	600	67
												3	1,100	5	1,000	1	1,600	3	750	68
1	1,675					1	\$1,000	2	900							1	500	2	500	69
1	1,500					4	1,300	1	1,380	2	900							1	600	70
								3	1,260	1	1,170	4	1,020	1	720	1	900	1	600	71
											1	1,080								
1	1,260							5	1,032	5	840	4	840	1	660			1	600	72
								1	900	2	1,095			2	780			1	840	73
											1,004							1	600	74
		1	\$1,800					5	1,369	2	1,004							1	300	75
1	1,800							6	1,278									1	48	76
								14	1,320	4	780			1	780	1	1,800	1	600	77
		1	1,460	1	1,369							2	912					1	600	78
						3	1,186			2	900					1	300	1	660	79
1	1,500					2	1,080											1	600	80
						1	1,320			1	780			5	550	1	450	1	547	81
								4	1,100					1	912			1		
		1	1,080			11	1,600			3	1,300	1	1,300	1	1,300	1	1,000	2	480	82
						6	1,080			3	600									83
1	1,350							4	1,020	2	960							1	600	84
								9	1,050	4	1,000	2	1,000	1	600	1	500	1	650	85
						1	1,551			2	547			1	547					86
1	1,320							8	1,277											87
								10	1,020									1	780	88
						1	1,140			2	960	2	900	2	600			1	300	89
								19	1,080									1		90
								1	1,200											
								1	1,020											
	1,680							2	1,280	1	1,200			1	360			1	600	91
								3	1,220											
								1	1,160											
								1	1,100											
		1	1,200	1	1,200	2	1,200													92
		1	1,800															1	540	93
1	1,200							7	900											
								6	900			2	900			1	500	1	300	94
								4	1,020							1	900	1	900	95
																				96
1	1,600							2	1,350									1	468	97
								4	1,400	1	1,200			1	900	1	500			98
																		1	800	99
						1	1,524							1	600			1	900	100
						4	1,404													
1	1,200							2	1,122	1	720	2	660	1	360	1	300	2	480	101
								1	1,020	2	600			2	500					102
										2	500									103
1	1,120																			
						1	1,020			3	817							1	420	104
								1	1,100					2	700			2	500	105
		1	1,200					6	1,080	1	480	1	720					1	900	106
1	1,200							4	1,020									1	360	107
								6	960									1	360	108
1	1,260																			109
		1	1,200	1	1,010	1	900	4	1,140									1	980	110
														1	780			1	960	111
		1	1,800											1	600			1	360	112
														1	180					
		1	1,600					9	1,400	3	900	3	1,200			2	1,300	1	600	113
								5	1,056									4	300	114
								2	1,500											115
1	1,500							2	1,020											116
										2	1,000							1	300	117
								5	1,200											118
		1	1,800			1	1,200											1	600	119
		1	1,500					1	1,320									1	600	120
								1	1,200											121
								8	1,140											122
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.																				
								2	\$780									1	\$250	123
								1	1,080	1	\$540									124
								2	1,020											125
		1	\$1,440			1	\$1,500													126
								6	1,200	4	1,080									127
								1	1,200					1	900	1	\$1,200	1	900	128
								1	960									1	360	129
																				130

¹ None.

² In addition, receives fee in all cases prosecuted under the statutes instead of city ordinances.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 7.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—NUMBER OF SPECIFIED EMPLOYEES

(For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	OFFICERS EXCLUSIVE OF DETECTIVES.												
		Chief of police.	Deputies to chief of police.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Inspectors.		Police commissioners.	
		Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.														
130	Topeka, Kans.	\$1,500							2	\$1,020				
131	Haverhill, Mass.	1,600	1	\$1,186	1	\$1,186			1	1,140				
132	Salem, Mass.	1,700			2	1,250	3	\$1,200						
133	Davenport, Iowa.	1,800	1	1,056	1	1,320	1	1,200	3	1,056				
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,800			1	1,500			3	1,200				
									1	1,050				
									2	1,000				
135	McKeesport, Pa.	1,400					2	1,080	2	1,004				
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,800			1	1,500			1	1,200				
					1	1,200								
137	Racine, Wis.	1,800			1	1,200			3	1,020			5	(¹)
138	Superior, Wis.	2,400			1	1,200	1	1,200	3	1,140			5	(¹)
									2	1,080				
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	2,500					2	1,080						
140	Macon, Ga.	2,400					3	1,140	2	960				
141	Huntington, W. Va.	1,500			1	1,380			2	900				
142	Butte, Mont.	3,000			1	1,800	1	1,500	1	1,500			3	\$300
143	Newton, Mass.	2,300					2	1,400	4	1,300				
144	Pasadena, Cal.	1,800			1	1,200			3	1,140				
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	1,350					2	1,100	4	1,050			3	500
146	Montgomery, Ala.	1,980			1	1,500			3	1,200				
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	1,800			1	1,600			3	1,400				
148	Roanoke, Va.	1,400							4	1,080			3	(¹)
149	Chester, Pa.	1,800							1	1,200				
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	1,700			1	1,314	2	1,241	2	1,168				
151	Galveston, Tex.	1,800							2	1,080				
152	East Orange, N. J.	2,100					3	1,400	6	1,300			3	(¹)
153	Muskogee, Okla.	1,800	1	1,500					4	1,020				
154	New Castle, Pa.	1,200					1	1,020	2	900				
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	1,500			1	1,020			2	960				
156	Springfield, Mo.	900	1	900					2	900				
157	Lexington, Ky.	2,000	1	1,800	2	1,320	1	1,200	2	1,000				
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	1,360									1	\$1,020		
159	Parth Amboy, N. J.	1,800							3	1,350				
160	Charlotte, N. C.	1,500							1	1,020				
									4	900				
161	Lansing, Mich.	1,800			1	1,100	1	1,060	1	1,000				
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	1,500			3	1,020			3	840				
									3	720				
163	Decatur, Ill.	1,500	1	1,000					2	900				
164	Elmira, N. Y.	(¹)			1	1,200					1	1,320	3	(¹)
					1	1,080							7	(¹)
165	Portsmouth, Va.	1,200			2	1,120			2	960				
166	Everett, Mass.	1,650			1	1,375	2	1,300	3	1,225				
167	San Jose, Cal.	1,500			2	1,380								
168	Joliet, Ill.	1,500			2	1,200			1	1,080				
									2	930				
169	Quincy, Ill.	1,320							2	837			4	(¹)
170	Auburn, N. Y.	1,500			1	1,150			4	1,050			1	150
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	1,500			1	1,200			1	1,152	1	1,152		
172	Quincy, Mass.	1,500			1	1,300	1	1,200	2	1,150	1	1,250		
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1,600	1	1,200	1	1,200			4	960				
174	Taunton, Mass.	1,500	1	1,300	1	1,300	3	1,200	2	1,146				
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	2,700					2	1,800	4	1,500			1	1,000
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,200			1	1,000			1	960				
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,600					3	1,200	3	1,200			2	(¹)
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	1,400			1	1,080								
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	1,200	1	960									5	(¹)
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	2,100					1	1,800	4	1,500			3	(¹)
181	Lorain, Ohio.	1,500			1	1,240			1	1,166				
182	Jackson, Mich.	1,500			1	1,200	1	1,100	1	1,050				
183	Lima, Ohio.	1,200			1	1,140			2	1,020				
184	Columbia, S. C.	1,800			1	1,200			3	1,080				
185	Austin, Tex.	1,800							1	1,500			1	2,000
186	Williamsport, Pa.	1,200			1	819			2	819				
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	1,500			1	1,200	1	1,080	2	1,020			3	(¹)
188	Aurora, Ill.	1,680	1	1,280	1	1,200			1	1,080				
									1	1,000				
189	Joplin, Mo.	1,800	1	1,200					4	1,000				
190	Shreveport, La.	1,800					1	1,500	1	1,200				
							1	1,380	1	900				
191	Chelsea, Mass.	1,800			1	1,500	2	1,400	4	1,300				
192	Waco, Tex.	1,800	1	1,320										
193	Everett, Wash.	(¹)			1	1,200			2	1,080				
194	Orange, N. J.	2,000					3	1,380	3	1,296				
195	Lynchburg, Va.	1,400							1	1,140			3	(¹)
									2	1,110				
									3	1,080				
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1,800			1	1,380			3	1,080				
197	Newport, Ky.	3,000					2	1,200	2	900				
198	La Crosse, Wis.	1,650			1	1,080			1	1,020			5	(¹)
									1	1,000				
199	Danville, Ill.	1,800			1	1,500			1	1,000				
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1,500			1	1,080			2	1,020				
201	Bellingham, Wash.	1,500			1	1,140								
202	Fresno, Cal.	1,500							2	1,380				
203	Boise, Idaho.	1,800			1	1,200			1	1,200				
204	Norristown, Pa.	1,120							2	900				

¹ The table shows all compensation as annual, whether reported by the day, week, month, or year.² \$2 per day when called.³ None.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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OF POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SALARY¹ OF EACH: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

DETECTIVES.										CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.										City number.
Chief inspector.		Captains.		Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Detectives other than officers.		Wagon men, drivers, and stablemen.		Station keepers, door men, and turnkeys.		Janitors.		Surgeons.		Matrons.		
Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.																				
								4	\$960									1	\$480	130
								1	1,095			2	\$1,186	1	\$1,095			1	400	131
								6	1,056			3	1,095	3	1,095			1	864	132
								2	1,260							1	720	1	(*)	133
																1	600			134
								4	1,004									1	547	135
								1	1,080									1	600	136
								1	900											137
								2	1,080											138
								3	1,200											
								4	960											
								3	960		2	780						1	600	139
								1	1,800				1	600						140
													1	1,600	1	1,440				141
													2	1,500						142
				1	\$1,400	1	\$1,400	2	1,140	3	950			1	832			1	365	143
				1	1,100					2	821			1	821			1	400	144
								6	1,080											145
								1	1,400	1	300									146
								3	1,004											147
								12	1,278	3	730			1	912			1	730	148
								2	1,300											149
								4	900	3	900	3	900							150
								1	900	2	900									151
								3	960									2	840	152
								4	900	1	720							1	600	153
								4	1,000											154
								2	1,020	3	840									155
						2	1,350													156
								4	900											157
																				158
																				159
																				160
1	\$1,080							2	1,020	2	600	2	720	1	360			1	480	161
								1	840											162
								4	900											163
								1	1,080	1	900							1	600	164
										1	840									165
																				166
								4	1,320									1	730	167
								1	1,200									1	900	168
								1	1,080											169
								2	1,057											170
						1	1,050			2	724			1	300			1	250	171
														1	546			1	1,095	172
								4	960					1	780			1	900	173
										1	1,095			2	912			1	624	174
						2	1,800					1	900	1	840	1	\$420			175
								2	920			1	660	1	288					176
														1	820			1	480	177
								2	840											178
														1	840					179
																				180
						1	1,000	1	1,000											181
								4	1,080	1	780	3	900					1	480	182
										2	660	1	840							183
								2	1,200											184
								1	1,140											185
		1	\$819					2	1,080									1	(*)	186
								2	1,080									1	840	187
								2	1,080									1	900	188
								1	1,040											189
1	1,200							4	1,000	2	720	3	720							190
								3	1,500											191
				1	1,400			1	1,380											192
																				193
								3	1,080											194
								2	1,020	2	900	1	1,020							195
				1	1,580					1	600								1	120
																				196
																				197
								3	1,200											198
								2	1,050											199
								3	1,000											200
																				201
								7	1,000											202
								4	1,020											203
								1	1,140											204
								4	1,320											205
								2	1,080											206
								1	840											207

¹ Detectives with rank of inspector.² Office vacant, chief inspector in charge.³ The commissioner of public safety acts as chief of police.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND PENSION

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.						Subject to civil service regulations.		
		Age (years).		Height.		Weight (pounds).				
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.			
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.										
1	New York, N. Y.....	21	29	<i>Ft.</i> 5	<i>in.</i> 7½	<i>Ft.</i> 6	<i>in.</i> 5	140	185	Yes.....
2	Chicago, Ill.....	24	35	5	8	None.		160	None.	Yes.....
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	22	38	5	8	None.		145	None.	Yes.....
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	24	34	5	8	6	4	150	190	Yes.....
5	Boston, Mass.....	25	33	5	8	None.		140	None.	Yes.....
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	21	33	5	9	None.		150	230	Yes.....
7	Baltimore, Md.....	24	38	5	8	None.		None.	None.	Yes.....
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21	35	5	8	None.		140	None.	Yes.....
9	Detroit, Mich.....	23	30	5	8½	None.		147	None.	Yes.....
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.										
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	33	<i>Ft.</i> 5	<i>in.</i> 9	<i>Ft.</i> 6	<i>in.</i> 4	145	230	Yes.....
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	21	35	5	8	6	3	140	210	Yes.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	21	35	5	2	6	0	145	200	Yes.....
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	24	32	5	8	None.		None.	None.	Yes.....
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	21	34	5	7½	6	6	150	225	Yes.....
15	Newark, N. J.....	21	30	5	8	6	5	145	245	Yes.....
16	New Orleans, La.....	21	50	None.		None.		None.	None.	Yes.....
17	Washington, D. C.....	24	37	5	8	None.		145	None.	Yes.....
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	25	35	5	8	6	4	145	235	Yes.....
19	Seattle, Wash.....	23	38	5	9	None.		150	190	Yes.....
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.										
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	21	30	<i>Ft.</i> 5	<i>in.</i> 8	<i>Ft.</i> 6	<i>in.</i> 5	145	245	Yes.....
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	21	40	5	10	None.		None.	None.	No.....
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	24	35	5	9	None.		None.	None.	No.....
23	Portland, Oreg.....	25	50	5	7	6	4	140	235	Yes.....
24	Denver, Colo.....	20	35	5	8	6	4	143	235	Yes.....
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	21	30	5	9½	6	3	145	175	Yes.....
26	Providence, R. I.....	25	35	5	8	None.		150	None.	Yes.....
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	21	35	5	8	6	4	143	235	Yes.....
28	Louisville, Ky.....	31	None.	5	8	None.		130	None.	No.....
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	25	35	5	9	None.		158	None.	Yes.....
30	Oakland, Cal.....	25	35	5	8	6	4	145	235	Yes.....
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	24	35	5	9	None.		150	225	Yes.....
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	23	40	5	8	6	5	140	185	Yes.....
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	21	40	5	8	None.		160	None.	No.....
34	Worcester, Mass.....	22	40	5	7	None.		140	None.	Yes.....
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	24	38	5	8	None.		140	None.	No.....
36	New Haven, Conn.....	25	35	5	8	None.		140	195	Yes.....
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	21	35	5	8	None.		None.	None.	Yes.....
38	Scranton, Pa.....	21	35	5	8	6	6	145	225	Yes.....
39	Spokane, Wash.....	25	35	5	8	6	5	145	210	Yes.....
40	Paterson, N. J.....	21	30	5	8	6	5	145	245	Yes.....
41	Richmond, Va.....	21	35	5	8	6	5	145	235	Yes.....
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	25	40	5	8	None.		None.	None.	No.....
43	Fall River, Mass.....	25	33	5	8	None.		140	None.	Yes.....
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	21	35	5	10	None.		None.	None.	No.....
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	21	36	5	8	6	4	137	236	Yes.....
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	21	None.	None.		None.		None.	None.	No.....
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	25	35	None.		None.		None.	None.	No.....
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	21	25	None.		None.		160	None.	Yes.....
49	Dallas, Tex.....	21	40	5	11	6	4	175	240	Yes.....

1 If 55 years of age, 25; if under 55, optional after 25 years' service.

2 Chief, \$1.25; inspector, \$1.05; secretary, surgeon, and captains, 85 cents; lieutenant, 60 cents; sergeants, 55 cents; patrolmen, 50 cents per month.

3 No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension is granted in case of injury while on duty, or incapacity after 16 years' service.

4 Detective superintendent, \$75; chief of detectives, \$70; deputy superintendent, \$66; captains, \$60; lieutenants, \$55; sergeants, \$50; others receiving annually \$1,000 or more, \$50; all others, if incapacitated for regular active duty, \$45 per month.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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SYSTEM, LEAVE PRIVILEGES, AND WHETHER SUBJECT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS: 1915.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

LEAVE PRIVILEGES.		RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM.			City number.
Annual.	Sick.	Years of service required.	Rates of pay after retirement.	Employees' assessments.	
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.					
Commanding officer 20 days, chief 16, sergeant 15, patrolmen and matrons 14.	Unlimited	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	1
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half, minimum \$50, maximum \$75 per month.	1½ per cent of salary, maximum \$3 per month.	2
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 day's pay per month	3
24 days	30 days, half pay	25	One-half		4
14 days					5
12 days	Period of disability, if contracted in line of duty.	25	Two-thirds	(2)	6
20 days	Unlimited	(1)	One-half	2 per cent of salary	7
14 days	Unlimited, if injured while on duty.	20	One-half		8
14 days	At discretion of police commissioner.	25	(1)	1 per cent of salary	9
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.					
14 days	6 months, half pay; if injured on duty, 1 year, full pay.	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	10
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	\$2 per month	11
10 days	Unlimited	20	One-half		12
14 days	Unlimited	22	One-half	2½ per cent of salary	13
14 days	30 days	25	\$600 per year	\$1 per month	14
First-year men 6 days, second-year men 8, third-year men 10, fourth-year men 12.	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	15
14 days	30 days, half pay	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	16
20 days	30 days; if for injury, unlimited	(1)	(1)	\$1 per month	17
12 days	12 days	20	\$40 per month	\$2 per year	18
15 days	6 months	25	One-half	1½ per cent of salary	19
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.					
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	20
24 days	At discretion of board.				21
Officers 10 days, patrolmen 7.	On physician's certificate.	20	20 years' service, \$30 per month; 25 years' service, \$50 per month.	\$1 per month	22
15 days					23
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	24
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	25
14 days		25	One-half	1 per cent of salary	26
15 days		20	\$40 per month	\$2 per year	27
10 days	Unlimited, if incurred when on duty.	(1)	\$30 per month	50 cents per month	28
15 days	90 days, if disabled when on duty.	30	\$50 per month		29
15 days	30 days, full pay; 30, half pay	20	(7)	\$2 per month	30
12 days	Unlimited	(1)	\$50 per month		31
10 days	Unlimited	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	One-half up to \$50 per month.		32
10 days	60 days, half pay				33
10 days	30 days, half pay	20 and disability.	One-half		34
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	35
24 days		25	One-fourth to one-half	2 per cent of salary	36
10 days	Unlimited				37
10 days	Unlimited	30	One-half	1 per cent of salary	38
14 days	Unlimited	25	One-half	1½ per cent of salary	39
Chief 30 days, captain 25, lieutenant 22, sergeant 20, patrolmen 15.	Unlimited	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	One-half	1 per cent of salary	40
10 days	20 days	(1)	\$480 per year	First year, \$10 per month; thereafter, \$5 per month.	41
10 days		20	\$50 per month	50 cents per month	42
14 days		15	One-third to one-half		43
14 days		20	One-half		44
Determined by chief.	Determined by city physician	20 if 55 yrs. of age; less for disability.	\$40 per month for 20 years' service; \$1 additional per month for each additional year's service.		45
Officers 14 days, patrolmen 24.	Unlimited	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	46
Officers 20 days, patrolmen 15.	Officers, unlimited; patrolmen, none.	25	No established rate	Chief, \$12 per year; lieutenants and sergeants, \$6 per year; patrolmen, \$3 per year.	47
19 days	Unlimited, half pay				48

¹ No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension for disability in line of duty.

² Superintendent, inspectors, captains, and lieutenants, \$20 to \$100, and sergeants and privates, \$20 to \$50 per month.

³ One-half, and if entire physical disability sustained in service, further allowance at pleasure of council.

⁴ Twenty-five years of service is required or 15 years with disability; provision is made for retirement at any time for permanent disability sustained in service.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND PENSION

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City num- ber.	CITY.	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.						Subject to civil service regulations.
		Age (years).		Height.		Weight (pounds).		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.								
1	New York, N. Y.....	21	29	<i>Ft. in.</i> 5 7½	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 5	140	185	Yes.....
2	Chicago, Ill.....	24	35	5 8	None.	160	None.	Yes.....
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	22	38	5 8	None.	145	None.	Yes.....
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	24	34	5 8	6 4	150	190	Yes.....
5	Boston, Mass.....	25	33	5 8	None.	140	None.	Yes.....
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	21	33	5 9	None.	150	230	Yes.....
7	Baltimore, Md.....	24	33	5 8	None.	None.	None.	Yes.....
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	21	35	5 8	None.	140	None.	Yes.....
9	Detroit, Mich.....	23	30	5 8½	None.	147	None.	Yes.....
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.								
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	33	<i>Ft. in.</i> 5 9	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 4	145	230	Yes.....
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	21	35	5 8	6 3	140	210	Yes.....
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	21	35	5 2	6 0	185	200	Yes.....
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	24	32	5 8	None.	None.	None.	Yes.....
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	21	34	5 7½	6 6	150	225	Yes.....
15	Newark, N. J.....	21	30	5 8	6 5	145	245	Yes.....
16	New Orleans, La.....	21	50	None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.....
17	Washington, D. C.....	24	37	5 8	None.	145	None.	Yes.....
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	25	35	5 8	6 4	145	235	Yes.....
19	Seattle, Wash.....	23	38	5 9	None.	150	190	Yes.....
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.								
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	21	30	<i>Ft. in.</i> 5 8	<i>Ft. in.</i> 6 5	145	245	Yes.....
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	21	40	5 10	None.	None.	None.	No.....
22	Indianapolis, Ind.....	24	35	5 9	None.	None.	None.	No.....
23	Portland, Oreg.....	25	50	5 7	6 4	140	235	Yes.....
24	Denver, Colo.....	20	35	5 8	6 4	143	235	Yes.....
25	Rochester, N. Y.....	21	30	5 9½	6 3	145	175	Yes.....
26	Providence, R. I.....	25	35	5 8	None.	150	None.	Yes.....
27	St. Paul, Minn.....	21	35	5 8	6 4	145	235	Yes.....
28	Louisville, Ky.....	21	None.	5 8	None.	130	None.	No.....
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	25	35	5 9	None.	158	None.	Yes.....
30	Oakland, Cal.....	25	35	5 8	6 4	145	235	Yes.....
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	24	35	5 9	None.	150	225	Yes.....
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	23	40	5 8	6 5	140	185	Yes.....
33	Birmingham, Ala.....	21	40	5 8	None.	160	None.	No.....
34	Worcester, Mass.....	22	40	5 7	None.	140	None.	Yes.....
35	Syracuse, N. Y.....	24	38	5 8	None.	140	None.	No.....
36	New Haven, Conn.....	25	35	5 8	None.	140	195	Yes.....
37	Memphis, Tenn.....	21	35	5 8	None.	None.	None.	Yes.....
38	Scranton, Pa.....	21	35	5 8	6 6	145	225	Yes.....
39	Spokane, Wash.....	25	35	5 8	6 5	145	210	Yes.....
40	Paterson, N. J.....	21	30	5 8	6 5	145	245	Yes.....
41	Richmond, Va.....	21	35	5 8	6 5	145	235	Yes.....
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	25	40	5 8	None.	None.	None.	No.....
43	Fall River, Mass.....	25	33	5 8	None.	140	None.	Yes.....
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	21	35	5 10	None.	None.	None.	No.....
45	Dayton, Ohio.....	21	36	5 8	6 4	137	236	Yes.....
46	San Antonio, Tex.....	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.....
47	Bridgeport, Conn.....	25	35	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.....
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	21	35	None.	None.	160	None.	Yes.....
49	Dallas, Tex.....	21	40	5 11	6 4	175	240	Yes.....

1 If 55 years of age, 25; if under 55, optional after 25 years' service.

2 Chief, \$1.25; inspector, \$1.05; secretary, surgeon, and captains, 85 cents; lieutenant, 60 cents; sergeants, 55 cents; patrolmen, 50 cents per month.

3 No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension is granted in case of injury while on duty, or incapacity after 16 years' service.

4 Detective superintendent, \$75; chief of detectives, \$70; deputy superintendent, \$65; captains, \$60; lieutenants, \$55; sergeants, \$50; others receiving annually \$1,000 or more, \$50; all others, if incapacitated for regular active duty, \$45 per month.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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SYSTEM, LEAVE PRIVILEGES, AND WHETHER SUBJECT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS: 1915.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 29.]

LEAVE PRIVILEGES.		RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM.			City number.
Annual.	Sick.	Years of service required.	Rates of pay after retirement.	Employees' assessments.	
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.					
Commanding officer 20 days, chief 16, sergeant 15, patrolmen and matrons 14.	Unlimited	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	1
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half, minimum \$50, maximum \$75 per month.	1½ per cent of salary, maximum \$3 per month.	2
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 day's pay per month	3
24 days	30 days, half pay	25	One-half		4
14 days	Period of disability, if contracted in line of duty.	25	Two-thirds	(2)	5
12 days	Unlimited	(3)	One-half	2 per cent of salary	6
30 days	Unlimited, if injured while on duty.	20	One-half		7
14 days	At discretion of police commissioner.	25	(4)	1 per cent of salary	8
20 days					9
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.					
14 days	6 months, half pay; if injured on duty, 1 year, full pay.	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	10
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	\$2 per month	11
10 days	Unlimited	20	One-half		12
14 days	Unlimited	22	One-half	2½ per cent of salary	13
14 days	30 days	25	\$600 per year	\$1 per month	14
First-year men 6 days, second-year men 8, third-year men 10, fourth-year men 12	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	15
14 days	30 days, half pay	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	16
20 days	30 days; if for injury, unlimited	(5)	(6)	\$1 per month	17
12 days	12 days	20	\$40 per month		18
15 days	6 months	25	One-half	1½ per cent of salary	19
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.					
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	20
24 days	At discretion of board.				21
Officers 10 days, patrolmen 7.	On physician's certificate	20	20 years' service, \$30 per month; 25 years' service, \$50 per month.	\$1 per month	22
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	1 per cent of salary	23
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	24
14 days	Unlimited	25	One-half	1 per cent of salary	25
15 days	Unlimited	20	\$40 per month	\$2 per year	26
10 days	Unlimited, if incurred when on duty.	(7)	\$30 per month	50 cents per month	27
15 days	90 days, if disabled when on duty.	30	\$50 per month		28
15 days	30 days, full pay; 30, half pay	20	(7)	\$2 per month	29
12 days	Unlimited	(8)	\$60 per month		30
10 days	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	One-half up to \$50 per month.		31
10 days	60 days, half pay	20 and disability.	One-half		32
10 days	30 days, half pay				33
15 days	Unlimited	20	One-half	2 per cent of salary	34
24 days	Unlimited	25	One-fourth to one-half	2 per cent of salary	35
10 days	Unlimited	30	One-half	1 per cent of salary	36
10 days	Unlimited	25	One-half	1½ per cent of salary	37
14 days	Unlimited	20	One-half		38
Chief 30 days, captain 25, lieutenant 22, sergeant 20, patrolmen 15.	Unlimited	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	One-half	1 per cent of salary	39
10 days	20 days	(9)	\$480 per year	First year, \$10 per month; thereafter, \$5 per month.	40
10 days		20	\$50 per month	50 cents per month	41
14 days		15	One-third to one-half		42
14 days		20	One-half		43
Determined by chief	Determined by city physician	20 if 55 yrs. of age; less for disability.	\$40 per month for 20 years' service; \$1 additional per month for each additional year's service.		44
Officers 14 days, patrolmen 24.	Unlimited	25	One-half	2 per cent of salary	45
Officers 20 days, patrolmen 15.	Officers, unlimited; patrolmen, none.	25	No established rate	Chief, \$12 per year; lieutenants and sergeants, \$6 per year; patrolmen, \$3 per year.	46
19 days	Unlimited, half pay				47

¹ No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension for disability in line of duty.

² Superintendent, inspectors, captains, and lieutenants, \$20 to \$100, and sergeants and privates, \$20 to \$50 per month.

³ One-half, and if entire physical disability sustained in service, further allowance at pleasure of council.

⁴ Twenty-five years of service is required or 15 years with disability; provision is made for retirement at any time for permanent disability sustained in service.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND PENSION

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.						Subject to civil service regulations.
		Age (years).		Height.		Weight (pounds).		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.									
50	Lowell, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	No.	
51	New Bedford, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
52	Cambridge, Mass.	22	40	5 6	None.	145	None.	Yes.	
53	Salt Lake City, Utah.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
54	Hartford, Conn.	21	30	5 8	None.	None.	None.	No.	
55	Trenton, N. J.	21	33	5 8	6 5	145	185	Yes.	
56	Houston, Tex.	21	45	5 8	None.	145	235	Yes.	
57	Tacoma, Wash.	21	30	5 10	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
58	Reading, Pa.	25	45	5 6	6 6	150	225	No.	
59	Albany, N. Y.	21	35	5 7	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
60	Camden, N. J.	21	35	5 5½	None.	140	230	No.	
61	Youngstown, Ohio.	21	34	5 8	None.	150	None.	Yes.	
62	Springfield, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.									
63	Lynn, Mass.	22	40	5 8	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
64	Des Moines, Iowa.	21	35	5 9	6 0	150	175	Yes.	
65	Lawrence, Mass.	21	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
67	Kansas City, Kans.	21	45	5 8	6 4	145	225	Yes.	
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	21	35	5 8	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
69	Wilmington, Del.	21	32	5 7½	None.	128	225	No.	
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	21	40	5 7	None.	(1)	(1)	Yes.	
71	Duluth, Minn.	21	35	5 10	6 4	155	235	Yes.	
72	Norfolk, Va.	22	45	5 7	None.	140	None.	Yes.	
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	21	50	5 10	6 5	150	225	Yes.	
74	Somerville, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	21	35	5 8	None.	145	185	Yes.	
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	21	40	5 10	None.	150	None.	No.	
77	Waterbury, Conn.	23	35	5 7	None.	140	None.	No.	
78	Utica, N. Y.	21	35	5 7½	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
79	Akron, Ohio.	22	32	5 9	None.	155	235	Yes.	
80	Troy, N. Y.	21	40	5 8	None.	135	190	Yes.	
81	Manchester, N. H.	25	35	5 8	None.	160	None.	No.	
82	Hoboken, N. J.	21	55	5 8	None.	155	195	No.	
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	21	35	5 9	None.	150	225	No.	
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	21	35	5 9	None.	165	None.	No.	
85	Erie, Pa.	21	45	5 9	None.	165	None.	No.	
86	Evansville, Ind.	21	35	5 7	6 0	None.	None.	No.	
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	21	35	5 7½	None.	135	None.	No.	
88	Peoria, Ill.	21	40	None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	25	45	5 8	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
91	Savannah, Ga.	21	35	5 8	None.	145	None.	No.	
92	Passaic, N. J.	21	55	5 8	None.	155	195	No.	
93	Bayonne, N. J.	21	34	5 8	None.	145	None.	No.	
94	South Bend, Ind.	24	35	5 9	None.	160	None.	No.	
95	Wichita, Kans.	21	45	None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
96	Johnstown, Pa.	22	55	5 7	None.	(1)	(1)	No.	
97	Brockton, Mass.	25	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
98	Terra Haute, Ind.	21	45	5 8	None.	145	None.	No.	
99	Holyoke, Mass.	22	45	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
100	Sacramento, Cal.	21	35	5 8	6 4	150	240	Yes.	
101	Portland, Me.	25	45	5 8	None.	(1)	(1)	Yes.	
102	Allentown, Pa.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	

¹ Determined according to medical standard.² One-half salary at time of retirement and, if salary of grade is increased after retirement, one-half of increase.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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SYSTEM, LEAVE PRIVILEGES, AND WHETHER SUBJECT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

LEAVE PRIVILEGES.		RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM.			City number.
Annual.	Sick.	Years of service required.	Rates of pay after retirement.	Employees' assessments.	

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915—Continued.

14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		80
14 days.....	14 days, half pay.....	20.....	One-half.....		81
14 days.....	60 days, half pay.....	20.....	One-half.....		82
10 days.....	Unlimited.....	30, or disability.....	One-half.....		83
28 days.....	Unlimited.....	30, or disability.....	One-half.....		84
Chief 21 days, captain 18, sergeant 16, all others 14.	Unlimited if incapacitated in line of duty; otherwise unlimited, half pay.	20 if 50 yrs. of age.	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	85
10 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	1½ per cent of salary.....	86
7 days.....	Unlimited, half pay.....	20.....	One-half.....		87
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	\$1 per month.....	88
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	89
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	Chief, \$80; lieutenants and detectives, \$50; sergeants, \$45; others, \$40 per month.		90
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		91
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		92

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

14 days.....	30 days, half pay.....	20.....	One-half.....		63
(After first year) 15 days.....	Unlimited.....	22.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	64
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	22.....	One-half.....		65
7 days.....	Unlimited.....	25.....	One-half.....	2 per cent of salary.....	66
Chief 30 days, captain 28, lieutenant 22, sergeant 18, patrolmen 14.	Unlimited.....	25.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	67
7 days.....	Unlimited.....	25.....	One-half.....	\$37.50 to \$50 per month.....	68
14 days.....	30 days.....	20.....	One-half.....	\$1 per month.....	69
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	70
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	Optional at 65 years of age.	One-half.....	\$25 per month.....	71
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	20 or disability.....	One-half.....		72
14 days.....	28 days.....	20.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	73
10 days.....	Unlimited, half pay.....	20.....	One-half.....		74
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	(?).....		75
18 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	(?).....		76
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	\$40 per month.....	\$1 per month.....	77
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	25.....	(?).....	1 per cent of pension for grade.....	78
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	79
Chief 30 days, captain 22, sergeant 18, roundsmen 16, patrolmen 14.	Unlimited.....	(?).....	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	80
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	25 if 55 years of age.	One-half.....		81
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	20 years' service, \$30; 25 years' service, \$50 per month.	90 cents per month.....	82
30 days.....	4 months.....	20.....	\$30 to \$50 per month.....	1 per cent of salary.....	83
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	15.....	One-half.....		84
15 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half, minimum \$50, maximum \$75 per month.	1 per cent of salary, maximum \$3 per month.....	85
7 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		86
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		87
10 days.....	Unlimited.....	25 if 55 years of age; 20 if 60 years of age.	One-half.....	1 per cent of salary.....	88
Chief 30 days, captain 22, lieutenant and sergeant 18, patrolmen 14.	Unlimited.....	20 if 50 years of age.	One-half.....		89
Chief 20 days, inspector and captain 18, lieutenant 16, patrolmen 14.	30 days.....	20.....	20 years' service, \$40; 25 years' service, \$50 per month.	1 per cent of salary.....	90
10 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		91
10 days.....	30 days.....	20.....	One-half.....		92
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	20 years' service, \$30; 25 years' service, \$50 per month.	1 per cent of salary, not to exceed \$15 per year.....	93
10 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....		94
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	20.....	One-half.....	\$2 per month.....	95
14 days.....	Unlimited.....	(?).....	One-half.....		96
10 days.....	30 days.....	(?).....	One-half.....		97

* Chief \$65, captains \$60, detectives and sergeants \$55, and patrolmen \$50 per month.

* No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension for disability sustained in service.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND PENSION

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.						Subject to civil service regulations.
		Age (years).		Height.		Weight (pounds).		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.									
103	Charleston, S. C.	21	45	5 8	None.	150	None.	No.	
104	Springfield, Ill.	21	45	5 8	6 4	185	235	Yes.	
105	Canton, Ohio.	22	34	5 9	6 4	150	190	Yes.	
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	21	30	5 8½	None.	160	None.	No.	
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	21	35	5 7	None.	145	None.	No.	
108	Altoona, Pa.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
109	Covington, Ky.	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
110	Mobile, Ala.	21	40	5 8	None.	160	None.	No.	
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	21	35	5 9½	None.	170	None.	Yes.	
112	Saginaw, Mich.	21	35	5 9	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	21	45	5 7½	None.	(¹)	(¹)	No.	
114	Little Rock, Ark.	21	40	5 8	None.	None.	None.	No.	
115	Berkeley, Cal.	25	35	5 8	6 4	150	200	No.	
116	Rockford, Ill.	23	35	5 10	None.	155	215	Yes.	
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	21	35	5 8	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
118	Pueblo, Colo.	25	35	5 8	5 2	150	200	Yes.	
119	New Britain, Conn.	21	35	5 7	None.	None.	None.	No.	
120	Tampa, Fla.	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
121	El Paso, Tex.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
122	Springfield, Ohio.	21	35	5 9	6 4	150	235	Yes.	

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.									
123	Flint, Mich.	25	40	5 6	None.	150	None.	No.	
124	Lancaster, Pa.	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
125	Augusta, Ga.	21	36	5 8½	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
126	York, Pa.	21	45	5 7	None.	145	None.	No.	
127	Malden, Mass.	21	40	5 7	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
128	San Diego, Cal.	22	40	5 9	None.	(²)	(²)	No.	
129	Bay City, Mich.	21	35	5 10	None.	160	None.	No.	
130	Topeka, Kans.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
131	Haverhill, Mass.	21	40	5 7	None.	150	None.	Yes.	
132	Salem, Mass.	21	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
133	Davenport, Iowa.	24	35	5 7	None.	150	None.	Yes.	
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	23	40	5 9	6 4	150	225	Yes.	
135	McKeesport, Pa.	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
137	Racine, Wis.	21	40	5 8	None.	155	None.	Yes.	
138	Superior, Wis.	21	55	5 8½	None.	155	None.	Yes.	
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	25	35	5 10	6 0	180	200	No.	
140	Macon, Ga.	21	45	5 10	None.	140	None.	Yes.	
141	Huntington, W. Va.	21	45	5 7	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
142	Butte, Mont.	21	50	None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
143	Newton, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
144	Pasadena, Cal.	21	35	5 8	None.	None.	None.	No.	
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	21	35	5 8	None.	150	None.	No.	
146	Montgomery, Ala.	21	45	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	21	40	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
148	Roanoke, Va.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
149	Chester, Pa.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	140	None.	Yes.	
151	Galveston, Tex.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
152	East Orange, N. J.	21	30	5 8	None.	145	None.	Yes.	
153	Muskogee, Okla.	21	40	5 9	None.	160	225	Yes.	
154	New Castle, Pa.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	25	45	5 8½	6 3	145	220	Yes.	
156	Springfield, Mo.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
157	Lexington, Ky.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	26	45	5 8½	None.	165	200	Yes.	
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	21	45	5 7	None.	None.	None.	No.	
160	Charlotte, N. C.	21	45	5 8	None.	150	None.	No.	
161	Lansing, Mich.	21	40	5 10	6 4	165	220	No.	
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	21	35	5 9	None.	145	None.	Yes.	
163	Decatur, Ill.	21	50	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
164	Elmira, N. Y.	21	35	5 7	None.	138	None.	Yes.	
165	Portsmouth, Va.	21	45	5 7	None.	135	250	No.	
166	Everett, Mass.	22	40	5 8	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
167	San Jose, Cal.	21	36	5 7	6 4	150	200	No.	

¹ Determined according to medical standing.

² Neither 20 per cent under nor over the medical standard.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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SYSTEM, LEAVE PRIVILEGES, AND WHETHER SUBJECT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS: 1915—Continued.

assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 20.]

LEAVE PRIVILEGES.		RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM.			City number.
Annual.	Sick.	Years of service required.	Rates of pay after retirement.	Employees' assessments.	

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915—Continued.

	At discretion of chief.	20	One-half to two-thirds.		103
		20	One-half, minimum \$50, maximum \$75 per month.	1½ per cent of salary, maximum \$3 per month.	104
14 days	90 days.	20	\$50 per month.		105
10 days	4 days; 60 if injured on duty.	20	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	106
10 days		20	Two-thirds.		107
At discretion of mayor.	At discretion of mayor.				108
19 days					109
					110
10 days	4 days.	23	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	111
9 days	28 days.	25	One-half.		112
Officers 14 days, patrolmen 12	Unlimited. Officers, full pay; patrolmen, half pay.	20 if 50 years of age.	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	113
10 days	Unlimited.				114
12 days	30 days.				115
24 days		20	One-half, maximum \$50 per month.	1 per cent of salary, maximum \$1 per month.	116
14 days	Unlimited.	20	One-half.	2 per cent of salary.	117
14 days					118
14 days	14 days.	20	One-half.		119
10 days					120
15 days	7 days.	20	One-half.		121
15 days		20	One-half.		122

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

20 days.					123
10 days	Unlimited.				124
Chief 20 days, captain and lieutenant 15, sergeant 12, patrolmen 10.		25	One-half.		125
10 days	30 days, half pay.				126
14 days	2 days without pay, following 30 days with pay.	20	One-half.		127
15 days	Unlimited.	20	One-half.		128
15 days		25	One-half.		129
10 days	No deduction unless off duty 30 consecutive days.				130
10 days		20	One-half.		131
14 days		20	One-half.		132
10 days		22	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	133
14 days	Unlimited.				134
14 days					135
10 days	At discretion of chief.	22	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	136
14 days		22	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	137
14 days		22	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	138
15 days		20	One-half.		139
14 days					140
10 days	Determined by city physician.				141
14 days	7 days.	20	One-half.		142
15 days	60 days, half pay.				143
10 days	Unlimited.	(5)	Two-fifths.	1 per cent of salary.	144
15 days	5 days.	20	One-half.		145
14 days	Unlimited.	20	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	146
10 days					147
10 days	Unlimited.				148
10 days	30 days, half pay.	20	One-half.		149
13 days	Unlimited.				150
13 days	Unlimited.				151
13 days	Unlimited.	25 if 55 years of age; 20 if 60 years of age or disability.	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	152
10 days	Unlimited.				153
14 days	Unlimited.				154
15 days	Full pay for injury; unlimited, half pay.	22	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	155
14 days					156
10 days					157
10 days		20	\$50 per month.		158
10 days	Unlimited.	20 if 60 yrs. of age.	One-half.	1 per cent of salary.	159
10 days	Unlimited.				160
10 days		20 days.	One-half.		161
10 days					162
10 days	Unlimited.				163
10 days	Unlimited.	(5)	2 per cent of annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service.	1 per cent of salary.	164
10 days					165
14 days	30 days.	20	One-half.		166
13 days	30 days.	20	One-half.	\$2 per month.	167

* No retirement for length of service or age, but a pension for disability sustained in service.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND PENSION

(For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number

City number.	CITY.	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT.						Subject to civil service regulations.
		Age (years).		Height.		Weight (pounds).		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.									
168	Joliet, Ill.	24	40	5 9	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
169	Quincy, Ill.	21	50	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
170	Auburn, N. Y.	21	45	5 9	None.	145	None.	Yes.	
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	21	40	5 7	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
172	Quincy, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	147	None.	Yes.	
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	24	35	5 9	6 4	145	225	Yes.	
174	Taunton, Mass.	22	40	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	21	30	5 7½	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	21	35	5 8	None.	140	None.	Yes.	
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	24	38	5 8	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	22	36	5 10	None.	138	None.	Yes.	
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	21	55	5 7	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	21	32	5 8	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
181	Lorain, Ohio.	25	40	5 8	6 4	155	190	Yes.	
182	Jackson, Mich.	21	None.	5 6	None.	None.	None.	No.	
183	Lima, Ohio.	21	35	5 8	None.	180	225	Yes.	
184	Columbia, S. C.	21	45	5 8	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
185	Austin, Tex.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
186	Williamsport, Pa.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	21	42	5 8	6 4	165	235	Yes.	
188	Aurora, Ill.	21	35	5 7	6 1	150	200	Yes.	
189	Joplin, Mo.	25	35	5 9	None.	160	None.	Yes.	
190	Shreveport, La.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
191	Chelsea, Mass.	21	35	5 7	None.	135	None.	Yes.	
192	Waco, Tex.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
193	Everett, Wash.	20	35	5 10	6 4	160	260	Yes.	
194	Orange, N. J.	21	32	5 7½	None.	(*)	(*)	No.	
195	Lynchburg, Va.	21	35	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	25	40	5 9	None.	165	None.	Yes.	
197	Newport, Ky.	21	45	5 8	None.	None.	None.	Yes.	
198	La Crosse, Wis.	21	55	5 9	None.	160	None.	No.	
199	Danville, Ill.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	22	45	5 8	6 4	145	270	Yes.	
201	Bellingham, Wash.	21	50	5 10	6 4	155	225	Yes.	
202	Fresno, Cal.	25	45	5 9	None.	160	None.	No.	
203	Boise, Idaho.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	No.	
204	Norristown, Pa.	21	37	5 7	6 4	160	190	No.	

* No regulations established, as the fund was created in 1913, and no pensions will be paid until \$15,000 has accumulated.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

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TABLE 9.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF POLICE, NUMBER OF PRECINCTS, RANK OF COMMANDING OFFICER, AND NUMBER OF STATION HOUSES: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 32.]

City number.	CITY.	Close of fiscal year.	CHIEF OF POLICE.		PRECINCTS, DISTRICTS, OR DIVISIONS.		Number of station houses.
			Appointed by—	Date of commission.	Number.	Rank of officer in command.	
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.							
63	Lynn, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Mar. 17, 1903			1
64	Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	Superintendent of public safety	Apr. 7, 1914			1
65	Lawrence, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Director of public safety	Jan. —, 1914			1
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Apr. 15, 1915	2	Captain	3
67	Kansas City, Kans.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Apr. 20, 1915	4	Sergeant	4
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	May 1, 1908	4	Captain	4
69	Wilmington, Del.	June 30, 1915	Police commissioners	Feb. 17, 1902			1
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	Sept. 19, 1904	4	Sergeant	4
71	Duluth, Minn.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	May 15, 1915	4	Lieutenant	4
72	Norfolk, Va.	June 30, 1915	Board of control	Sept. —, 1914	4	2—Captain, 1—Sergeant	4
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	May —, 1915			1
74	Somerville, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Feb. 27, 1909			1
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	June 30, 1915	City council	Oct. 15, 1913	3	2—Captain, 1—Sergeant	3
76	St. Joseph, Mo.	Apr. 21, 1915	Police commissioners	June 1, 1915			1
77	Waterbury, Conn.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	May 8, 1905			1
78	Utica, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	Apr. 5, 1910			1
79	Akron, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor and council	Dec. 14, 1900			1
80	Troy, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	Feb. 1, 1912	4	Captain	4
81	Manchester, N. H.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	Dec. 28, 1913			1
82	Hoboken, N. J.	May 3, 1915	Director of public safety	Dec. 1, 1902	2	Captain	2
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 6, 1913			1
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1914	Board of public safety	Jan. 1, 1914			1
85	Erie, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 4, 1911			1
86	Evansville, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1914	Board of public safety	Jan. 4, 1915			1
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	Dec. 31, 1914	Board of bond trustees	July 10, 1913			1
88	Peoria, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	May 6, 1913			1
89	East St. Louis, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police and fire commissioners	May 30, 1915			1
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 10, 1913			1
91	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 31, 1914	Council	Jan. —, 1913			1
92	Passaic, N. J.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	July 1, 1903			1
93	Bayonne, N. J.	Apr. 30, 1915	City commissioners	Jan. 1, 1915			1
94	South Bend, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1914	Board of public safety	Jan. 5, 1913	2	Sergeant	1
95	Wichita, Kans.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	July —, 1915			1
96	Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 4, 1915	City commissioners	May 1, 1913			1
97	Brookton, Mass.	Nov. 30, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 2, 1915	2	1—Chief police, 1—captain	2
98	Terre Haute, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1914	Board of public safety	Jan. 1, 1915			1
99	Holyoke, Mass.	Nov. 30, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 5, 1914			1
100	Sacramento, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public health and safety	July 1, 1915			1
101	Portland, Me.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Nov. —, 1914	2	Captain	4
102	Allentown, Pa.	Jan. 4, 1915	City commissioners	Dec. 4, 1911			1
103	Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 12, 1912			1
104	Springfield, Ill.	Feb. 28, 1915	City commissioners	May 6, 1915			1
105	Canton, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	May 23, 1915			1
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor and aldermen	Aug. 7, 1907			1
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Sept. 30, 1914	City commissioners	June 1, 1915			1
108	Altoona, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 1, 1911			1
109	Covington, Ky.	Dec. 31, 1914	(c)	Jan. 1, 1914			1
110	Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1914	City commissioners	Nov. 1, 1912			1
111	Sioux City, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. —, 1914			1
112	Saginaw, Mich.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. 13, 1915	2	Captain	2
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1914	Director of public safety	Nov. 18, 1907			1
114	Little Rock, Ark.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Dec. 15, 1914			1
115	Berkeley, Cal.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	July 1, 1909			1
116	Rockford, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	May —, 1894			1
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioner	Jan. 14, 1915			1
118	Pueblo, Colo.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Jan. 20, 1913			1
119	New Britain, Conn.	Mar. 31, 1915	Board of public safety	Apr. 1, 1900			1
120	Tampa, Fla.	May 31, 1915	Mayor	June 1, 1912			1
121	El Paso, Tex.	Mar. 31, 1915	City commissioners	May 1, 1915			5
122	Springfield, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	May 1, 1899			1

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	Feb. 28, 1915	Police commissioners	Aug. 1, 1914			1
124	Lancaster, Pa.	June 1, 1915	Mayor	Apr. 1, 1904			1
125	Augusta, Ga.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police and fire commissioners	Jan. —, 1910	2	Lieutenant	2
126	York, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. —, 1913			1
127	Malden, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor and aldermen	June 20, 1908			1
128	San Diego, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	May 5, 1913			1
129	Bay City, Mich.	June 30, 1915	Council	July —, 1911			1
130	Topeka, Kans.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Apr. 12, 1915			1
131	Haverhill, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Jan. —, 1907			1
132	Salem, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	May 4, 1914			1
133	Davenport, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	Mayor	May 4, 1910			1
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar. 31, 1915	Police and fire commissioners	Jan. 1, 1912			1
135	McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 4, 1915	City commissioners	Feb. 2, 1914			1
136	Lincoln, Neb.	Aug. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	May 10, 1915			1
137	Racine, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police and fire commissioners	Sept. 1, 1907			1

* One station house is not in use. * Includes 1 substation. * Both precincts use same station house. * Includes 2 substations. * Elected * Includes 4 substations.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 9.—POLICE DEPARTMENTS—APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF POLICE, NUMBER OF PRECINCTS, RANK OF COMMANDING OFFICER, AND NUMBER OF STATION HOUSES: 1915—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 32.]

City number.	CITY.	Close of fiscal year.	CHIEF OF POLICE.		PRECINCTS, DISTRICTS, OR DIVISIONS.		Number of station houses.
			Appointed by—	Date of commission.	Number.	Rank of officer in command.	
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.							
138	Superior, Wis.	Sept. 30, 1914	City commissioners	Jan. —, 1903			1
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	June 30, 1915	(1)	July —, 1913			1
140	Macon, Ga.	Dec. 31, 1914	Council	Nov. —, 1914			1
141	Huntington, W. Va.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	May 1, 1911			1
142	Butte, Mont.	Apr. 30, 1915	Mayor	May —, 1909			1
143	Newton, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Feb. 6, 1905			1
144	Pasadena, Cal.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	June 1, 1913			1
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	Oct. 14, 1913			1
146	Montgomery, Ala.	June 30, 1915	Board of public safety	Mar. 1, 1915			1
147	West Hoboken, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1914	Council	Apr. 5, 1898			1
148	Roanoke, Va.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	July 1, 1912			1
149	Chester, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 1, 1911			1
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	Nov. 30, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 1, 1915			1
151	Galveston, Tex.	Feb. 28, 1915	City commissioners	June 4, 1915			1
152	East Orange, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Apr. 15, 1911			1
153	Muskogee, Okla.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. 10, 1912			1
154	New Castle, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Feb. 2, 1914			1
155	Dubuque, Iowa	Feb. 28, 1915	Mayor	Apr. 1, 1914			1
156	Springfield, Mo.	June 30, 1915	(1)	Apr. 16, 1914			1
157	Lexington, Ky.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	June —, 1902			1
158	Hamilton, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 1, 1909			1
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Aug. 1, 1892			1
160	Charlotte, N. C.	Apr. 30, 1915	Executive board	May —, 1913			1
161	Lansing, Mich.	Apr. 30, 1915	Police and fire commissioners	June 1, 1914			1
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	Jan. 23, 1915	City commissioners	Jan. 23, 1910			1
163	Decatur, Ill.	Apr. 30, 1915	City commissioners	May 1, 1915			2
164	Elmira, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	(1)			1
165	Portsmouth, Va.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	Dec. 1, 1914			1
166	Everett, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Mar. 1, 1908			1
167	San Jose, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1914	Police and fire commissioners	Feb. 1, 1915			1
168	Joliet, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	June 1, 1913			1
169	Quincy, Ill.	Apr. 30, 1915	Mayor	May 3, 1915			1
170	Auburn, N. Y.	June 30, 1915	Police commissioners	Feb. 1, 1904			1
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	May 8, 1915			1
172	Quincy, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Feb. 1, 1910			1
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. 1, 1914			1
174	Taunton, Mass.	Nov. 30, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 1, 1912	4	1—Captain, 2—Sergeant, 1—Patrolman.	4
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Apr. 30, 1915	Police commissioners	June 15, 1892			1
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Commissioner of public safety	Jan. 1, 1909			1
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	May 28, 1909			2
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1915	Police commissioners	Dec. —, 1893			1
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	Sept. 30, 1914	City commissioners	—, 1907			1
180	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police commissioners	May 19, 1899			1
181	Lorain, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Apr. 30, 1913			1
182	Jackson, Mich.	Feb. 28, 1915	City manager	Jan. 1, 1915			1
183	Lima, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 16, 1915			1
184	Columbia, S. C.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Oct. 1, 1914			1
185	Austin, Tex.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	May —, 1913			1
186	Williamsport, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Dec. 4, 1911			1
187	Waterloo, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	Mayor	Apr. —, 1914			1
188	Aurora, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Oct. 18, 1899			1
189	Joplin, Mo.	June 30, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. 20, 1914			1
190	Shreveport, La.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Nov. 9, 1914			1
191	Chelsea, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 1, 1915			1
192	Waco, Tex.	Mar. 31, 1915	City commissioners	Apr. 15, 1915			1
193	Everett, Wash.	Dec. 31, 1914	(1)	(1)			1
194	Orange, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Jan. 1, 1912			1
195	Lynchburg, Va.	Jan. 31, 1915	Police commissioners	July 1, 1909			1
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Dec. 31, 1914	City commissioners	Mar. 15, 1914			1
197	Newport, Ky.	Dec. 31, 1914	(1)	Jan. 1, 1914			1
198	La Crosse, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1914	Police and fire commissioners	Oct. 21, 1907			1
199	Danville, Ill.	Apr. 30, 1915	Mayor	Apr. 7, 1915			1
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1915	Mayor	Apr. 1, 1914			1
201	Bellingham, Wash.	Dec. 31, 1914	Mayor	Jan. 7, 1914			1
202	Fresno, Cal.	June 30, 1915	Police and fire commissioners	Apr. 2, 1915			1
203	Boise, Idaho	Apr. 30, 1915	City commissioners	Aug. 1, 1914			1
204	Norristown, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1914	Council	Mar. 16, 1914			1

1 Elected.

2 Includes 1 substation.

3 Office vacant, chief inspector in charge.

4 Commissioner of safety is also commanding officer of the police force.

PART III.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC

TABLE 10.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LIMITATIONS UPON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SALOONS, AUTHORITIES CLOSE OF LICENSE

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 83.]

City number.	CITY.	Form of prohibition.	LIMITATION UPON SALOONS AS TO—	
			Number.	Location.
ALABAMA.				
33	Birmingham.....		One to each 3,000 population.....	Not on prominent corners.....
110	Mobile.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not in amusement parks, red-light district, on Dauphin street, nor within 300 feet of a church or school.
146	Montgomery.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
ARKANSAS.				
114	Little Rock.....			Not in residence districts.....
CALIFORNIA.				
115	Berkeley.....	City.....	To be limited to 40; there were 45 in 1915.	
202	Fresno.....		No new licenses outside "liquor zones;" 200 in Zone 1, 6 in Zone 2, and 1 in Zone 3.	Not within 600 feet of a school.....
12	Los Angeles.....		Limited to 393.....	Confined to business districts; not within 300 feet of a church or school.
30	Oakland.....	City.....	Limited to 100.....	Not in residence districts; not within one block of a school.....
144	Pasadena.....		Limited to 55.....	Confined to business districts.....
100	Sacramento.....		Limited to 1,711.....	All new locations not to be within 150 feet of a church, school, fire house, or children's playground.
128	San Diego.....			
11	San Francisco.....		Limited to 70.....	
167	San Jose.....			
COLORADO.				
196	Colorado Springs ¹		One licensed drug store to each 2,000 population.	Confined to business districts.....
24	Denver.....	District.....		Not within 500 feet of a school or park.....
118	Pueblo.....	District.....	Limited to 100.....	
CONNECTICUT.				
47	Bridgport.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
54	Hartford.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
119	New Britain.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
38	New Haven.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
77	Waterbury.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
DELAWARE.				
69	Wilmington.....			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
17	Washington.....		Limited to 300.....	Not within 1 mile of Soldiers' Home, nor 400 feet of a church or school.....
FLORIDA.				
87	Jacksonville.....			Certain designated streets, not within 100 feet of a residence, except by consent of owner.
120	Tampa.....			
GEORGIA.				
32	Atlanta.....	State.....		
125	Augusta.....	State.....		
140	Macon.....	State.....		
91	Savannah.....	State.....		
IDAHO.				
203	Boise.....		Limited to 25.....	Not within 100 feet of church, school, or Y. M. C. A.....
ILLINOIS.				
188	Aurora.....	District.....	One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
2	Chicago.....		One to each 500 population.....	Certain designated districts.....
199	Danville.....		One to each 500 population.....	
163	Decatur.....	City.....		Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
89	East St. Louis.....		Limited to 142.....	Certain designated streets.....
168	Joliet.....		Limited to 300.....	Restricted to alleys, in business centers.....
88	Peoria.....		Limited to 145.....	
169	Quincy.....	City.....		
116	Rockford.....			Certain designated saloon districts.....
104	Springfield.....			
INDIANA.				
86	Evansville.....		One to each 500 population.....	
84	Fort Wayne.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
22	Indianapolis.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church, school, or park.....
94	South Bend.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
98	Terre Haute.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
IOWA.				
173	Cedar Rapids.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
200	Council Bluffs.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
133	Davenport.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
64	Des Moines.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
155	Dubuque.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
111	Sioux City.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not in resident districts nor within 300 feet of a church or school.....
187	Waterloo.....	City.....		

¹ Except as otherwise stated, the title of official issuing the license indicates the civil division authorized to grant licenses.² No established date.³ No saloon licenses are granted under the city charter, but retail licenses are granted to hotels and clubs, and drug stores are licensed to sell liquor in original packages.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

109

GRANTING LICENSES AND COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES, HOURS OF OPENING AND CLOSING, AND DATE OF YEAR: 1915.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

Official issuing license. ¹	Official collecting license taxes.	Hour of opening (week days).	Hour of closing (week days).	Date of close of license year.	City num- ber.
County excise commissioners.....	Judge of probate (county)	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	33
City excise commissioners.....	Judge of probate (county)	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	110
County excise commissioners.....	Judge of probate (county)	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	146
City collector	City collector	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	114
City clerk	City collector	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	115
City clerk	City collector	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	June 30, 1915	202
City tax collector	City tax collector	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	(²)	12
City collector	City collector	6 a.m.	2 a.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	80
City auditor	City collector	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	144
City board of police commissioners.....	City tax collector	6 a.m.	2 a.m.	June 30, 1915	100
City treasurer	City treasurer	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	128
City clerk	City clerk	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(³)	11
City commissioner of finance	City auditor	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(³)	167
City clerk	City treasurer	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁴)	196
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 30, 1914	24
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	May 4, 1915	118
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	May 4, 1915	47
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 2, 1914	54
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 2, 1914	119
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 2, 1914	36
County commissioners.....	County commissioners.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 2, 1914	77
State clerk of the peace.....	State clerk of the peace.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(²)	69
City assessor.....	City tax collector	7 a.m.	1 a.m.	Oct. 31, 1914	17
City recorder.....	City treasurer	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	87
City tax collector	City tax collector	4 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	120
City clerk	City clerk	8 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	82
City clerk	City clerk	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	June 30, 1915	125
City clerk	City collector	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	140
City clerk	City clerk	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	91
City clerk	City clerk	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	203
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	188
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	2
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	190
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	163
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	80
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	168
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	88
City clerk	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	169
Mayor.....	City license collector	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁴)	116
County commissioners.....	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	104
County commissioners.....	City comptroller.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	86
County commissioners.....	City comptroller.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	84
County commissioners.....	City comptroller.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	22
County commissioners.....	City comptroller.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	94
County commissioners.....	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁵)	96
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	June 30, 1915	173
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	200
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	June 30, 1915	133
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	64
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	June 30, 1915	155
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	111
City clerk	City treasurer	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	197

¹ Licenses issued June 30 and December 31.

² Licenses issued January 15 and July 15.

TABLE 10.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LIMITATIONS UPON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SALOONS. AUTHORITY: CLOSE OF LICENSES.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 83.]

City number.	CITY.	Form of prohibition.	LIMITATION UPON SALOONS AS TO—	
			Number.	Location.
ALABAMA.				
33	Birmingham.....		One to each 3,000 population.....	Not on prominent corners.....
110	Mobile.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not in amusement parks, red-light district, on Dauphin street, nor within 300 feet of a church or school.
146	Montgomery.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
ARKANSAS.				
114	Little Rock.....			Not in residence districts.....
CALIFORNIA.				
115	Berkeley.....	City.....	To be limited to 40; there were 45 in 1915.	
202	Fresno.....		No new licenses outside "liquor zones;" 200 in Zone 1, 6 in Zone 2, and 1 in Zone 3.	Not within 600 feet of a school.....
12	Los Angeles.....		Limited to 393.....	Confined to business districts; not within 300 feet of a church or school.
30	Oakland.....		Limited to 100.....	Not in residence districts; not within one block of a school.
144	Pasadena.....	City.....	Limited to 55.....	Confined to business districts.
100	Sacramento.....		Limited to 1,711.....	All new locations not to be within 150 feet of a church, school, fire house or children's playground.
128	San Diego.....			
11	San Francisco.....		Limited to 70.....	
167	San Jose.....			
COLORADO.				
196	Colorado Springs ¹		One licensed drug store to each 2,000 population.	Confined to business districts.....
24	Denver.....	District.....		Not within 500 feet of a school or park.....
118	Pueblo.....	District.....	Limited to 100.....	
CONNECTICUT.				
47	Bridgeport.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
54	Hartford.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
119	New Britain.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
36	New Haven.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
77	Waterbury.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
DELAWARE.				
60	Wilmington.....			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
17	Washington.....		Limited to 300.....	Not within 1 mile of Soldiers' Home, nor 400 feet of a church or school.
FLORIDA.				
87	Jacksonville.....			Certain designated streets, not within 100 feet of a residence, except by consent of owner.
120	Tampa.....			
GEORGIA.				
32	Atlanta.....	State.....		
125	Augusta.....	State.....		
140	Macon.....	State.....		
91	Savannah.....	State.....		
IDAHO.				
203	Boise.....		Limited to 25.....	Not within 100 feet of church, school, or Y. M. C. A.....
ILLINOIS.				
188	Aurora.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
2	Chicago.....	District.....	One to each 500 population.....	Certain designated districts.....
199	Danville.....		One to each 500 population.....	
163	Decatur.....	City.....		Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
80	East St. Louis.....		Limited to 142.....	Certain designated streets.....
168	Joliet.....		Limited to 300.....	Restricted to alleys, in business centers.....
88	Peoria.....		Limited to 145.....	
169	Quincy.....			
116	Rockford.....	City.....		Certain designated saloon districts.....
104	Springfield.....			
INDIANA.				
86	Evansville.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
84	Fort Wayne.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church, school, or park.....
22	Indianapolis.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
94	South Bend.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church, school, or park.....
98	Terre Haute.....		One to each 500 population.....	
IOWA.				
173	Cedar Rapids.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
200	Council Bluffs.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
123	Davenport.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
64	Des Moines.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
155	Dubuque.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
111	Sioux City.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not in resident districts nor within 300 feet of a church or school.....
187	Waterloo.....	City.....		

¹ Except as otherwise stated, the title of official issuing the license indicates the civil division authorized to grant licenses.² No established date.³ No saloon licenses are granted under the city charter, but retail licenses are granted to hotels and clubs, and drug stores are licensed to sell liquor in original packages.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

111

ING LICENSES AND COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES, HOURS OF OPENING AND CLOSING, AND DATE OF
1915—Continued.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

Official issuing license. ¹	Official collecting license taxes.	Hour of opening (week days).	Hour of closing (week days).	Date of close of license year.	City num- ber.	
					67	
					130	
					95	
All new locations conditional of the street.	City clerk	4.30 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	109	
	City treasurer	4.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	157	
	Secretary and treasurer of sinking fund (city)	5 a.m. ²	1 a.m.	Aug. 2, 1914	28	
	City treasurer	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	197	
Not within 300 feet of a church or school.	Deputy commissioner treasury division (city)			Dec. 31, 1914	16	
					190	
					101	
In certain designated areas.	Clerk court of common pleas (county)	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	May 1, 1915	7	
	City collector	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	5	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	97	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	53	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	191	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	166	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	43	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	150	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	131	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	99	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	65	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	May 30, 1915	50	
Within 400 feet of a school.	City treasurer	6.30 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	63	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	127	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	51	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	143	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	171	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	172	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	132	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	74	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	62	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	174	
	City treasurer	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	34	
0 feet of a church or school.	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	129
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	9
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	123
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	44
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	7 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	182
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	7 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	134
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	161
	City clerk ³	(⁰)	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	112
In designated districts.	City treasurer	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	(⁰)	71	
In designated districts.	City comptroller	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	18	
	City clerk	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	(⁰)	27	
	City commissioner of finance	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	(⁰)		
	City commissioner of revenue	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(⁰)	189	
	City auditor	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	Jan. 4, 1915	21	
	City auditor	(⁰)	(⁰)	(⁰)	76	
	State excise commissioner	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(⁰)	4	
	City clerk	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	156	
	City treasurer	8 a.m.	12 p.m.	(⁰)	142	
	City clerk	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	May 1, 1915	136	
	City clerk	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	42	
State board of license commissioners	State board of license commissioners	6 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	81	

¹ City treasurer collects city retail license; county treasurer collects statutory wholesale and retail licenses; auditor general collects nonresident wholesale dealers' licenses.
² No established data.

church or school.
used to grant license
ant wholesale dealer

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 10.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LIMITATIONS UPON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SALOONS, AUTHORITIES
CLOSE OF LICENSE

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

City num- ber.	CITY.	Form of prohibition.	LIMITATION UPON SALOONS AS TO—	
			Number.	Location.
KANSAS.				
87	Kansas City.....	State.		
130	Topeka.....	State.		
95	Wichita.....	State.		
KENTUCKY.				
109	Covington.....		To be reduced to one to each 500 popu- lation. There were 203 in 1915.	All new locations conditional on consent of property owners on both sides of the street.
157	Lexington.....		To be reduced to 99. There were 126 in 1915.	
28	Louisville.....		To be reduced to one to each 500 popu- lation. There were 703 in 1915.	
197	Newport.....		Limited to 97.....	
LOUISIANA.				
16	New Orleans.....			Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
190	Shreveport.....	Parish.		
MAINE.				
101	Portland.....	State.		
MARYLAND.				
7	Baltimore.....			Not in certain designated areas.....
MASSACHUSETTS.				
5	Boston.....		One to each 500 population, total num- ber not to exceed 1,000.	
97	Brookton.....	City		
52	Cambridge.....	City		
191	Chelsea.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a school.....
166	Everett.....	City		
43	Fall River.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
150	Fitchburg.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a school.....
131	Haverhill.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
99	Holyoke.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a school.....
65	Lawrence.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
80	Lowell.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a school.....
63	Lynn.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a school.....
127	Malden.....	City		
51	New Bedford.....			
143	Newton.....	City		
171	Pittsfield.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
172	Quincy.....	City		
132	Salem.....	City		
74	Somerville.....	City		
62	Springfield.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
174	Taunton.....			
34	Worcester.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
MICHIGAN.				
129	Bay City.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 500 feet of a church or school.....
9	Detroit.....		One to each 500 population.....	
123	Flint.....	County.		
44	Grand Rapids.....		Limited to 161.....	Not within 400 feet of a church and must be located on a police beat.....
182	Jackson.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school and confined to business section.....
134	Kalamazoo.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not more than 2 allowed on same side of street in same block.....
161	Lansing.....	County.		
112	Saginaw.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
MINNESOTA.				
71	Duluth.....		Limited to 183.....	Confined to certain designated districts.....
18	Minneapolis.....			Confined to certain patrol limits, and not within 400 feet of a school nor 200 feet of a park.....
27	St. Paul.....		One to each 500 population.....	
MISSOURI.				
189	Joplin.....		Limited to 50.....	
21	Kansas City.....			
76	St. Joseph.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a school or church.....
4	St. Louis.....			Not within 400 feet of a park.....
156	Springfield.....			
MONTANA.				
142	Butte.....		One to each 500 population.....	
NEBRASKA.				
136	Lincoln.....		Limited to 25.....	
42	Omaha.....			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
81	Manchester.....			Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....

¹ Except as otherwise stated, the title of official issuing the license indicates the civil division authorized to grant licenses.
² Saloons may open Monday morning from midnight to 1 a. m. in addition to regular schedule.
³ City is authority for granting retail license; county for resident wholesale dealers; state for nonresident wholesale dealers.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

111

GRANTING LICENSES AND COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES, HOURS OF OPENING AND CLOSING, AND DATE OF YEAR: 1915—Continued.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

Official issuing license. ¹	Official collecting license taxes.	Hour of opening (week days).	Hour of closing (week days).	Date of close of license year.	City number.
					67
					130
					95
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	4.30 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	109
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	4.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	157
Secretary and treasurer of sinking fund (city).....	Secretary and treasurer of sinking fund (city).....	5 a.m. ²	1 a.m.	Aug. 2, 1914	28
City recorder.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	197
City license clerk.....	Deputy commissioner treasury division (city).....			Dec. 31, 1914	16
					190
					101
State board of license commissioners.....	Clerk court of common pleas (county).....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	May 1, 1915	7
City licensing board.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	5
					97
City licensing board.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	52
Board of police.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	191
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	166
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	43
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	150
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	131
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	99
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	65
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	May 30, 1915	50
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6.30 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	63
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	127
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	51
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	143
					171
					172
					132
					74
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	62
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	174
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	34
City clerk.....	(³).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	129
City clerk.....	(³).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	9
City clerk.....	(³).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	123
City clerk.....	(³).....	7 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	44
City clerk.....	(³).....	7 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	182
City clerk.....	(³).....	7 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	134
City clerk.....	(³).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	161
City clerk.....	(³).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	112
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	(³)	71
City comptroller.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	18
City clerk.....	City commissioner of finance.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	(³)	27
City commissioner of revenue.....	City commissioner of revenue.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(³)	189
City auditor.....	City excise clerk.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	Jan. 4, 1915	21
City auditor.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(³)	76
State excise commissioner.....	City collector of revenue.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(³)	4
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	156
City treasurer.....	City treasurer.....	8 a.m.	12 p.m.	(³)	142
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	May 1, 1915	136
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	42
State board of license commissioners.....	State board of license commissioners.....	6 a.m.	10 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	81

¹ City treasurer collects city retail license; county treasurer collects statutory wholesale and retail licenses; auditor general collects nonresident wholesale dealers' licenses.

² No established date.

TABLE 10.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LIMITATIONS UPON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SALOONS, AUTHORITIES
CLOSE OF LICENSE

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

City num- ber.	CITY.	Form of prohibition.	LIMITATION UPON SALOONS AS TO—	
			Number.	Location.
NEW JERSEY.				
113	Atlantic City.....		One to each 500 population.....	
93	Bayonne.....		One to each 500 population.....	
60	Camden.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
132	East Orange.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
75	Elizabeth.....		One to each 500 population.....	
82	Hoboken.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory.....
20	Jersey City.....		One to each 500 population.....	
15	Newark.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory.....
194	Orange.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
92	Passaic.....		One to each 500 population.....	
40	Paterson.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory and 1,500 feet of a park.....
159	Perth Amboy.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory.....
55	Trenton.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory.....
147	West Hoboken.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church, school, or armory.....
NEW YORK.				
59	Albany.....		One to each 750 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
178	Amsterdam.....		One to each 750 population.....	
170	Auburn.....		One to each 750 population.....	
117	Binghamton.....		One to each 750 population.....	
10	Buffalo.....		One to each 750 population.....	
164	Elmira.....		One to each 750 population.....	
178	Jamestown.....		One to each 750 population.....	
175	Mount Vernon.....		One to each 750 population.....	
180	New Rochelle.....		One to each 750 population.....	
1	New York.....		One to each 750 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
177	Niagara Falls.....		One to each 750 population.....	
25	Rochester.....		One to each 750 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
70	Schenectady.....		One to each 750 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
35	Syracuse.....		One to each 750 population.....	
80	Troy.....		One to each 750 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
78	Utica.....		One to each 750 population.....	
68	Yonkers.....		One to each 750 population.....	
NORTH CAROLINA.				
160	Charlotte.....	State.....		
OHIO.				
79	Akron.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a school.....
105	Canton.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a school.....
14	Cincinnati.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a school.....
6	Cleveland.....	District.....	One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a school.....
29	Columbus.....	District.....	One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
45	Dayton.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
158	Hamilton.....		One to each 500 population.....	
183	Lima.....		One to each 500 population.....	
181	Lorain.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
122	Springfield.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 400 feet of a church or school.....
31	Toledo.....	District.....	One to each 500 population.....	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.....
61	Youngstown.....	District.....	One to each 500 population.....	Confined to certain designated districts.....
OKLAHOMA.				
153	Muskogee.....	State.....		
73	Oklahoma City.....	State.....		
OREGON.				
23	Portland.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	
PENNSYLVANIA.				
102	Allentown.....			
108	Altoona.....			
149	Chester.....			
85	Erie.....			
90	Harrisburg.....			
98	Johnstown.....			
124	Lancaster.....			
135	McKeesport.....			
154	New Castle.....	City.....		
204	Norristown.....			
3	Philadelphia.....			
8	Pittsburgh.....	District.....		
58	Reading.....			
38	Scranton.....			
83	Wilkes-Barre.....			
186	Williamsport.....			
126	York.....			
RHODE ISLAND.				
106	Pawtucket.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
26	Providence.....		One to each 500 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
145	Woonsocket.....		One to each 1,000 population.....	Not within 200 feet of a church or school.....
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
103	Charleston ¹			
184	Columbia ²			

¹ Except as otherwise stated, the title of official issuing the license indicates the civil division authorized to grant licenses.² No established date.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

113

GRANTING LICENSES AND COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES, HOURS OF OPENING AND CLOSING, AND DATE OF YEAR: 1915—Continued.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

Official issuing license. ¹	Official collecting license taxes.	Hour of opening (week days).	Hour of closing (week days).	Date of close of license year.	City number.
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	2 a.m.	June 30, 1915	113
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	May 31, 1915	93
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	Jan. 15, 1915	60
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(²)	152
City board of excise.....	Clerk city board of excise.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	(²)	75
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	82
City clerk.....	City collector.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	20
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	15
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	(²)	194
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	92
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	June 30, 1915	40
City board of excise.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	159
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	(²)	55
City clerk.....	City clerk.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	May 31, 1915	147
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	59
County treasurer (state agent).....	County treasurer (state agent).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	178
County treasurer (state agent).....	County treasurer (state agent).....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	170
County treasurer (state agent).....	County treasurer (state agent).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	117
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	10
County treasurer (state agent).....	County treasurer (state agent).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	164
County treasurer (state agent).....	County treasurer (state agent).....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	178
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	175
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	180
State commissioner of excise.....	State commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	1
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	177
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	25
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	70
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	35
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	80
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	78
State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	State special deputy commissioner of excise.....	6 a.m.	1 a.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	68
					160
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	79
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	105
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	14
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	6
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	29
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	4.30 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	45
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	158
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	10 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	183
County liquor licensing board.....	County auditor.....	5 a.m.	10 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	181
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	122
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	4 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	31
County liquor licensing board.....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Nov. 23, 1914	61
					153
					73
City auditor.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	1 a.m.	Dec. 31, 1914	23
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	102
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	106
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Jan. 4, 1915	149
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	4 a.m.	12 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	85
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Feb. 28, 1915	90
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	96
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 1, 1915	124
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	135
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 1, 1915	154
Common pleas court (state).....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	May 31, 1915	204
Common pleas court (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Apr. 30, 1915	8
Common pleas court (state).....	County treasurer.....	5 a.m.	12 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	58
Common pleas court (state).....	County treasurer.....	6 a.m.	11 p.m.	Apr. 1, 1915	38
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	83
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	Mar. 31, 1915	186
Court of quarter sessions (state).....	County treasurer.....	5.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	Jan. 21, 1915	126
City board of license commissioners.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Nov. 30, 1914	106
City board of police commissioners.....	Secretary city board of police commissioners.....	6 a.m.	12 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	26
City board of police commissioners.....	Clerk city board of police commissioners.....	5 a.m.	11 p.m.	Sept. 30, 1914	145
					103
					184

¹ This board consists of two license commissioners, who are state officials.
² Dispensary system. See text discussion of Table 10, p. 33.

TABLE 10.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—LIMITATIONS UPON THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF SALOONS, AUTHORITIES
CLOSE OF LICENSE

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 33.]

City num- ber.	CITY.	Form of prohibition.	LIMITATION UPON SALOONS AS TO—	
			Number.	Location.
TENNESSEE.				
107	Chattanooga	State		
162	Knoxville	State		
37	Memphis	State		
48	Nashville	State		
TEXAS.				
185	Austin		One to each 500 population.	Not in the same block with church or school, nor in resident section without the consent of a majority of property owners.
49	Dallas		One to each 500 population.	Not in resident section.
121	El Paso			Not within one block of a school nor in resident section.
66	Fort Worth		One to each 500 population.	Not in the same block with church or school, nor in resident section without the consent of a majority of the property owners.
151	Galveston			Not in the resident section.
56	Houston			
46	San Antonio			Not in the same block with a church or school and each location must be approved by every property holder in the block.
192	Waco		One to each 500 population.	Not in the same block with a church or school, nor in resident section without the consent of a majority of the property owners.
UTAH.				
53	Salt Lake City		To be limited to 100. There were 136 in 1915.	Confined to business districts.
VIRGINIA.				
195	Lynchburg			
72	Norfolk			
165	Portsmouth			
41	Richmond		Limited to 170.	
148	Roanoke			
WASHINGTON.				
201	Bellingham	City		
193	Everett		One to each 1,000 population.	Not within 400 feet of a block in which a school is located.
19	Seattle		Limited to 315.	Confined to designated saloon district.
29	Spokane		One to each 500 population.	Not within 300 feet of a church or school.
57	Tacoma			Not within 300 feet of a school or library.
WEST VIRGINIA.				
141	Huntington	State		
139	Wheeling	State		
WISCONSIN.				
198	La Crosse		One to each 250 population.	
13	Milwaukee		One to each 250 population.	
179	Oshkosh		One to each 250 population.	
127	Racine		One to each 250 population.	
128	Superior		One to each 250 population.	

* Except as otherwise stated, the title of official issuing the license indicates the civil division authorized to grant licenses.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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GRANTING LICENSES AND COLLECTING LICENSE TAXES, HOURS OF OPENING AND CLOSING, AND DATE OF YEAR: 1915—Continued.

[For a text discussion of this table, see page 83.]

Official issuing license. ¹	Official collecting license taxes.	Hour of opening (week days.)	Hour of closing (week days.)	Date of close of license year.	City num- ber.
					107
					102
					37
					48
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	July 11, 1914	185
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	(²)	49
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	July 11, 1914	121
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	July 11, 1914	66
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	(²)	151
City collector.....	City collector.....	5 a.m.....	9 p.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	56
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	(²)	46
City collector.....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	9.30 p.m.....	(²)	102
City recorder.....	City license collector.....	6 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	53
Judge of corporation court (state).....	City collector.....	5 a.m.....	10 p.m.....	Apr. 30, 1915	195
Judge of corporation court (state).....	City collector.....	Sunrise.....	12 p.m.....	Apr. 30, 1915	72
Judge of corporation court (state).....	City collector.....	Sunrise.....	12 p.m.....	Apr. 30, 1915	165
Judge of corporation court (state).....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	Apr. 30, 1915	41
Judge of corporation court (state).....	City collector.....	6 a.m.....	10 p.m.....	Apr. 30, 1915	148
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	7 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	201
City comptroller.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	1 a.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	198
City auditor.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.....	12.30 a.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	19
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	6 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	Dec. 31, 1914	39
					57
					141
					139
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	June 30, 1915	196
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	12.30 a.m.....	June 30, 1915	13
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	June 30, 1915	179
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	June 30, 1915	157
City clerk.....	City treasurer.....	5 a.m.....	12 p.m.....	June 30, 1915	138

¹ No established date.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
	Grand total.....	71,014	62,199	60,489		875		266		207		362	
	ALABAMA.												
23	Birmingham.....	108	70	58	\$3,000							12	\$300
	City.....				1,950								195
	State.....				300								30
	County.....				750								75
110	Mobile.....	84	70	62	1,500							8	300
	City.....				600								120
	State.....				300								60
	County.....				600								120
146	Montgomery.....	60	49	42	1,500							7	300
	City.....				600								120
	State.....				300								60
	County.....				600								120
	ARKANSAS.												
114	Little Rock.....	62	53	53	2,000								
	City.....				1,200								
	State.....				300								
	County.....				300								
	School district.....				200								
	CALIFORNIA.												
208	Fresno.....	91	78	45	1,000			8	\$600	21	\$300	4	100
	City.....				1,000				600		300		100
	State.....												
	County.....												
12	Los Angeles.....	491	352	198	2,100			10	3,600	109	(1)	35	450
	City.....				2,100				3,600		(1)		450
	State.....												
	County.....												
30	Oakland.....	436	382	* 363	600							19	60
	City.....				600								60
	State.....												
	County.....												
100	Sacramento.....	388	247	190	(*)					52	(*)	5	60
	City.....				(*)						(*)		60
	State.....												
	County.....												
128	San Diego.....	116	103	63	1,800			22	900			18	120
	City.....				1,800				900				120
	State.....												
	County.....												
11	San Francisco.....	2,073	2,073	2,073	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
167	San Jose.....	117	94	90	500					4	140		
	City.....				500						140		
	State.....												
	County.....												
	COLORADO.												
196	Colorado Springs.....	20	6					2	(*)			4	825
	City.....								(*)				500
	State.....								25				25
	County.....								300				300
24	Denver.....	570	495	495	625								
	City.....				600								
	State.....				25								
	County.....												

* There are 42 restaurants of the first class, paying \$1,200, and 67 of the second class, paying \$600.

* Includes 38 wine dealers paying only \$300.

* Of these, 54 dealers pay \$100 additional for the privilege of conducting family liquor stores.

* Includes 11 dealers conducting family liquor stores, who pay \$600.

* There are 19 dealers paying \$420 and 171 paying \$500.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

117

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915.

are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.											DRUGGISTS.		City number.
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.				
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	
6,038	5,193		120		336		371		18		2,777		
38	21	\$1,500	15	\$1,500					2	\$1,500			
		975		975						975			
		150		150						150			
		375		375						375			
14	11	1,500	2	1,500			1	\$1,500					
		600		600				600					
		300		300				300					
		600		600				600					
11	5	1,500	1	1,500			5	1,500					
		600		600				600					
		300		300				300					
		600		600				600					
9	4	2,000	4	650			1	650					
		1,200		500				500					
		300		50				50					
		300		100				100					
		200											
13	12	400					1	400					
		400						400					
139	92	1,200			6	\$1,200	* 41	2,400					
		1,200				1,200		2,400					
39	* 23	100	2	100	9	100	5	100			15	\$100	
		100		100		100		100				100	
124	122	(?)					2	300			17	120	
		(?)						300				120	
13	11	1,500					2	1,800					
		1,500						1,800					
23	14	200			9	60							
		200				60							
14	* 14	1,225											
		1,200											
		25											
											75	35	
												10	
												25	

* There are 35 dealers paying \$120 and 17 paying \$300.

* There are 77 dealers paying \$90 and 45 paying \$120.

* One dealer pays \$1,000, the other, \$500.

* Drug stores, licensed to sell liquor in original packages.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments]

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.		
COLORADO—continued.													
118	Pueblo.....	93	92	92	\$1,325								
	City.....				1,000								
	State.....				25								
	County.....				300								
CONNECTICUT.													
47	Bridgeport.....	406	335	322	450	13	\$200						
	City.....				405		180						
	State.....				45		20						
	County.....												
54	Hartford.....	259	182	175	450	7	200						
	City.....				405		180						
	State.....				45		20						
	County.....												
119	New Britain.....	85	65	63	450	2	200						
	City.....				405		180						
	State.....				45		20						
	County.....												
36	New Haven.....	503	387	383	450	4	200						
	City.....				405		180						
	State.....				45		20						
	County.....												
77	Waterbury.....	236	183	178	450	5	200						
	City.....				405		180						
	State.....				45		20						
	County.....												
DELAWARE.													
69	Wilmington.....	204	170	170	1,300								
	City.....				1,300								
	State.....												
	County.....												
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
17	Washington.....	415	300	300	1,000								
FLORIDA.													
87	Jacksonville.....	157	134	134	1,500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....				500								
	County.....				500								
120	Tampa.....	61	60	53	1,750							7	\$500
	City.....				750								125
	State.....				500								250
	County.....				500								125
IDAHO.													
203	Boise.....	30	23	23	1,950								
	City.....				1,200								
	State.....				75								
	County.....				300								
	School district.....				375								
ILLINOIS.													
188	Aurora.....	51	43	43	1,000								
	City.....				1,000								
	State.....												
	County.....												

1 All dealers took out an additional license for the growler trade, for which the charge was \$25.

2 All dealers took out an additional license granting the privilege of selling in quantities of 2 quarts or less, for which the charge was \$25.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

119

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
1	1	\$525											118
		400											
		25											
		100											
13	10	200					3	\$200			58	\$50	47
		180						180				45	
		20						20				5	
7	7	200									70	50	54
		180										45	
		20										5	
											20	50	119
												45	
												5	
34	30	200					4	200			82	50	36
		180						180				45	
		20						20				5	
6	6	200									47	50	77
		180										45	
		20										5	
29	4	\$ 500				\$ 25	\$200				5	20	69
		\$ 500					200					20	
115	115	500											17
23	23	1,500											37
		500											
		500											
		500											
1							1	1,000					120
								250					
								750					
7	7	500											208
		500											
		20											
		80											
		100											
8	8	500											186
		500											

* Five dealers took out an additional license, granting the privilege of selling in quantities of 3 quarts or less, for which the charge was \$25.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments]

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Num-ber.	Annual rate.	Num-ber.	Annual rate.	Num-ber.	Annual rate.	Num-ber.	Annual rate.	Num-ber.	Annual rate.
ILLINOIS—continued.													
2	Chicago.....	8,135	7,152	7,152	\$1,000								
	City.....				1,000								
	State.....												
	County.....												
199	Danville.....	80	73	73	800								
	City.....				800								
	State.....												
	County.....												
89	East St. Louis.....	373	359	359	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
168	Joliet.....	161	142	142	1,000								
	City.....				1,000								
	State.....												
	County.....												
88	Peoria.....	344	302	302	600								
	City.....				600								
	State.....												
	County.....												
169	Quincy.....	168	139	139	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
116	Rockford.....	21											
	City.....												
	State.....												
	County.....												
104	Springfield.....	262	220	220	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
INDIANA.													
86	Evansville.....	298	285	285	500								
	City.....				300								
	State.....				200								
	County.....												
84	Fort Wayne.....	209	192	192	500								
	City.....				300								
	State.....				200								
	County.....												
22	Indianapolis.....	679	645	645	700								
	City.....				500								
	State.....				200								
	County.....												
94	South Bend.....	209	205	205	500								
	City.....				300								
	State.....				200								
	County.....												
98	Terre Haute.....	272	258	258	500								
	City.....				300								
	State.....				200								
	County.....												

¹ There are 270 dealers in malt liquors, paying \$50; 280 dealers in spirituous liquors, paying \$100; and 379 dealers in vinous liquors, paying \$50.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

121

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												DRUGGISTS.		City number.
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.					
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.				Annual rate.
983	929	(1)					54	\$500	(1)					2
		(1)						500						
7			6	\$200			1	200						199
				200				200						
14	14	\$150												89
		150												
											19	\$10		168
												10		
											42	25		88
												25		
12	8	25	4	25							17	25		189
		25		25								25		
											21	5		116
												5		
4	4	100									38	25		104
		100										25		
13	10	200	3	200										86
		100		100										
		100		100										
17	12	200	3	200			2	200						84
		100		100				100						
		100		100				100						
24	23	200					11	200						22
		100						100						
		100						100						
4	2	200					2	200						94
		100						100						
		100						100						
14	14	200												98
		100												
		100												

¹ Includes distillers, who operate under the same grade of license as brewers.

² Included in column "Brewers."

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.											
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.		
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.				
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	
IOWA.														
173	Cedar Rapids.....	35	33	33	\$2,300									
	City.....				2,000									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
200	Council Bluffs.....	32	29	29	2,000									
	City.....				1,700									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
123	Davenport.....	74	74	74	1,110									
	City.....				810									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
64	Des Moines.....	86	86	86	1,500									
	City.....				1,200									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
155	Dubuque.....	58	58	58	1,500									
	City.....				1,200									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
111	Sioux City.....	47	44	44	2,040									
	City.....				1,740									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
KENTUCKY.														
109	Covington.....	263	208	208	500									
	City.....				300									
	State.....				200									
	County.....													
157	Lexington.....	144	126	126	700									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				200									
	County.....													
28	Louisville.....	703	703	703	700									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				200									
	County.....													
197	Newport.....	110	97	97	400									
	City.....				200									
	State.....				200									
	County.....													
LOUISIANA.														
16	New Orleans.....	1,565	1,488	1,154	(4) (5)	* 334	\$252							
	City.....				(5)		252							
	State.....				(5)									
	County.....													
MARYLAND.														
7	Baltimore.....	1,290	1,203	1,192	1,000								11	\$750
	City.....				750									562
	State.....				250									188
	County.....													
MASSACHUSETTS.														
5	Boston.....	1,285	715	573	1,200	6	500	85	\$2,500				51	500
	City.....				900		375		1,875					375
	State.....				300		125		625					125
	County.....													

* Ten rectifiers pay a city rate of \$50, and a state rate of \$100; 2 distillers pay a city rate of \$300, and a state rate of \$100; and 9 wholesale dealers pay a city rate of \$300, with a state rate depending on quantity sold—minimum \$100, maximum \$300.

* Includes six dealers who sell in quantities of not more than one gallon, paying the same city rate and only \$100 to state.

* State rate depends on quantity sold—minimum \$100, maximum \$300.

* There are 1,083 dealers who pay \$500; 37 dealers who pay \$700; 11 dealers who pay \$900; 7 dealers who pay \$1,100; 2 dealers who pay \$1,200; 1 dealer who pays \$1,400; 3 dealers who pay \$1,600.

* Based on gross annual receipts: \$50,000 or more, \$1,600; \$40,000 to \$50,000, \$1,400; \$30,000 to \$40,000, \$1,200; \$20,000 to \$30,000, \$900; \$10,000 to \$20,000, \$600; \$5,000 to \$10,000, \$400; less than \$5,000, \$200.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

123

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.

are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
2	2	\$2,300											173
		2,000											
		300											
3	3	600											200
		300											
		300											133
													64
													155
3	3	2,040											111
		1,740											
		300											
29	21	(1)	5	\$325			3	\$500			31	\$125	109
		(1)		300				300				25	
		(1)		25				200				100	
16	8	450	7	275			1	450			2	150	157
		250		250				250				50	
		200		25				200				100	
													28
13	6	(1)	6	175			1	450					197
		200		150				250					
		(1)		25				200					
77	68	55	8	55			5	(1)	1	\$1,875			16
		55		55				(1)		1,875			
87	85	1,000			2	\$100							7
		750				120							
		250				40							
360	298	1,200			43	1,500	17	2,000	2	1,200	210	(11)	5
		900				1,125		1,500		900		(11)	
		300				375		500		300		(11)	

¹ Includes 1 dealer who pays \$100 additional for the privilege of selling wines.

² Of these, 66 pay \$55 for privilege of selling malt liquors only, and 2 pay \$105 for privilege of selling all kinds of liquors.

³ Includes 1 dealer who pays \$105.

⁴ Rate based on amount of sales.

⁵ Includes 13 wholesale druggists, paying a city rate of \$188 and a state rate of \$62, and 23 grocers, paying a city rate of \$375 and a state rate of \$125.

¹¹ City \$0.75, state \$0.25.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
	MASSACHUSETTS—continued.												
52	Cambridge.....	61											
	City.....												
	State.....												
	County.....												
191	Chelsea.....	44	22	21	\$1,250							1 \$100	
	City.....				938							75	
	State.....				312							25	
	County.....												
43	Fall River.....	175	87	78	1,500			5	\$1,800			4 500	
	City.....				1,125				1,350			375	
	State.....				375				450			125	
	County.....												
150	Fitchburg.....	60	21	13	1,500			3	2,000			5 300	
	City.....				1,125				1,500			225	
	State.....				375				500			75	
	County.....												
131	Haverhill.....	75	36	27	1,700			4	2,500			5 200	
	City.....				1,275				1,875			150	
	State.....				425				625			50	
	County.....												
99	Holyoke.....	99	59	36	1,500			12	2,200			11 300	
	City.....				1,125				1,650			225	
	State.....				375				550			75	
	County.....												
65	Lawrence.....	95	72	58	1,500			4	2,800			10 500	
	City.....				1,125				2,100			375	
	State.....				375				700			125	
	County.....												
50	Lowell.....	160	82	63	1,300			11	1,800			8 300	
	City.....				975				1,350			225	
	State.....				325				450			75	
	County.....												
63	Lynn.....	127	54	47	1,500			6	2,000			1 500	
	City.....				1,125				1,500			375	
	State.....				375				500			125	
	County.....												
51	New Bedford.....	190	93	73	1,100			7	1,500			13 300	
	City.....				825				1,125			225	
	State.....				275				375			75	
	County.....												
171	Pittsfield.....	49	23	17	1,300			3	1,800			3 50	
	City.....				975				1,350			38	
	State.....				325				450			12	
	County.....												
74	Somerville.....	27											
	City.....												
	State.....												
	County.....												
62	Springfield.....	159	77	43	1,500			30	2,250			4 300	
	City.....				1,125				1,688			225	
	State.....				375				562			75	
	County.....												

¹ City \$0.75, state \$0.25.

² Includes 7 dealers, who sell in quantities of not more than 4½ gallons, paying city \$1,500 and state \$500.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

125

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												DRUGGISTS.		City number.
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.					
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.		
											61	(1)	53	
												(1)		
11	11	\$1,250									11	(1)	191	
		938										(1)		
		312										(1)		
36	34	1,500					2	\$3,000			52	(1)	43	
		1,125						2,250				(1)		
		375						750				(1)		
14	14	2,000									25	(1)	150	
		1,500										(1)		
		500										(1)		
13	13	2,000									26	(1)	131	
		1,500										(1)		
		500										(1)		
9	2	1,500				7	\$1,500				31	(1)	99	
		1,125					1,125					(1)		
		375					375					(1)		
23	* 22	2,500						1	2,500				65	
		1,875							1,875					
		625							625					
32	31	1,200						1	1,200		46	(1)	80	
		900							900			(1)		
		300							300			(1)		
36	36	1,500									37	(1)	63	
		1,125										(1)		
		375										(1)		
16	16	1,000									81	(1)	51	
		750										(1)		
		250										(1)		
10	8	1,200				1	1,300	1	1,600		16	(1)	171	
		900					975		1,200			(1)		
		300					325		400			(1)		
											27	(1)	74	
												(1)		
												(1)		
27	9	2,000				15	1,800	3	2,700		* 55	(1)	62	
		1,500					1,125		2,025			(1)		
		500					375		675			(1)		

* Includes 1 wholesale druggist paying city \$475 and state \$125 for privilege of selling to retail druggists.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishment]													
City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	Aggregate Total number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.									
				Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
MASSACHUSETTS—continued.													
174	Taunton.....	58	35	28	\$1,300			6	\$2,300			1	\$200
	City.....				975				1,725				150
	State.....				325				575				50
	County.....												
24	Worcester.....	210	112	88	1,500			13	2,250			11	500
	City.....				1,125				1,688				375
	State.....				375				562				125
	County.....												
MICHIGAN.													
129	Bay City.....	114	114	114	500								
	City.....				250								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
9	Detroit.....	1,435	1,377	* 1,377	500								
	City.....				250								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
44	Grand Rapids.....	172	161	161	500								
	City.....				250								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
182	Jackson.....	49	32	32	1,000								
	City.....				750								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
124	Kalamazoo.....	42	39	39	1,000								
	City.....				750								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
112	Saginaw.....	109	101	101	700								
	City.....				450								
	State.....				250								
	County.....												
MINNESOTA.													
71	Duluth.....	170	170	170	1,000								
	City.....				980								
	State.....				20								
	County.....												
18	Minneapolis.....	401	401	401	1,000								
	City.....				980								
	State.....				20								
	County.....												
27	St. Paul.....	413	413	413	1,000								
	City.....				980								
	State.....				20								
	County.....												
MISSOURI.													
189	Joplin.....	58	50	50	2,200								
	City.....				1,600								
	State.....				200								
	County.....				400								
21	Kansas City.....	574	574	574	1,300								
	City.....				500								
	State.....				200								
	County.....				600								
76	St. Joseph.....	174	174	174	1,000								
	City.....				470								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				480								

* City \$0.75, state \$0.25.

* Of these, 6 dealers pay \$300 additional, divided equally between city and state, for the privilege of selling at wholesale.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
8	8	\$1,000									15	(1)	174
		750										(1)	
		250										(1)	
44	42	2,000					2	\$3,000			54	(1)	34
		1,500						2,250				(1)	
		500						750				(1)	
													129
58	31	500	9	\$550			18	65					9
		250		25				33					
		250		500				32					
		250		25				32					
11	4	500	4	550			3	65					44
		250		25				33					
		250		500				32					
		250		25				32					
17	8	500	8	550			1	65					182
		250		25				33					
		250		500				32					
		250		25				32					
3			2	550			1	65					134
				25				33					
				500				32					
				25				32					
8	1	500	2	550			5	65					112
		250		25				33					
		250		500				32					
		250		25				32					
													71
													18
													27
8							4	200	4	\$200			190
								200		200			
													21
													76

* This dealer pays \$300 additional, divided equally between city and county, for privilege of selling at retail.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments.]

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.									
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Number.
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.		
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	
MISSOURI—continued.												
4	St. Louis.....	2,300	2,300	2,300	\$800							
	City.....				500							
	State.....				300							
	County.....											
156	Springfield.....	33	30	30	1,950							
	City.....				1,000							
	State.....				200							
	County.....				750							
MONTANA.												
142	Butte.....	167	160	160	1,000							
	City.....				300							
	State.....				100							
	County.....				600							
NEBRASKA.												
136	Lincoln.....	25	25	25	2,000							
	City.....											
	State.....											
	County.....				2,000							
	School district.....											
42	Omaha.....	349	265	265	1,000							
	City.....											
	State.....											
	County.....				1,000							
	School district.....											
NEW HAMPSHIRE.												
81	Manchester.....	143	93	*77	1,200			7	(*)			9
	City.....				600				(*)			
	State.....				600				(*)			
	County.....											
NEW JERSEY.												
113	Atlantic City.....	207	188	183	650							5
	City.....				650							
	State.....											
	County.....											
93	Bayonne.....	195	168	168	300							
	City.....				300							
	State.....											
	County.....											
60	Camden.....	281	237	234	500							3
	City.....				500							
	State.....											
	County.....											
152	East Orange.....	18	11	10	750							1
	City.....				750							
	State.....											
	County.....											
75	Elizabeth.....	278	254	254	500							
	City.....				500							
	State.....											
	County.....											
82	Hoboken.....	368	341	341	300							
	City.....				300							
	State.....											
	County.....											

* License rate based on amount of monthly sales: \$5 per month for sales of less than \$500; \$7.50 per month for sales of \$500 to \$1,000; \$15 per month for sales of \$1,000 and over; \$25 per month for sales of \$3,000 and over.

* Includes 1 dealer in light liquors and wines, paying only \$600, divided equally between city and state.

* License rates, at the discretion of the state license commissioners: Hotels—minimum, \$300, maximum, \$1,000; clubs—minimum, \$100, maximum, \$300; 1 hotel pay \$300, and 6 pay \$700; 2 clubs pay \$200, and 7 pay \$250.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

129

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												DRUGGERS.		City number.
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.					
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.		
														4
3			3	\$150										156
				150										
7			3	75	2	(1)	2	(1)						142
				75		(1)		(1)						
														136
											84	\$10		42
												10		
21	20	\$800					1	\$1,000			4 29	50		81
		400						500				25		
		400						500				25		
19	19	650												113
		650												
27	7	500			20	\$100								93
		500				100								
44	* 44	250			(1)		(1)							86
		250												
7	6	750			1	300								123
		750				300								
24	8	500			16	200								76
		500				200								
27	12	500			15	100								82
		500				100								

* Includes 3 druggists who sell on physicians' prescriptions only; rate \$10, apportioned equally between city and state.

* Two pay \$300 each and 3 pay \$250 each.

* Includes bottlers and brewers, who operate under the same grade of license as wholesale dealers.

* Included in column "Wholesale dealers."

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments]

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
NEW JERSEY—continued.													
20	Jersey City.....	979	928	917	\$500							11	\$250
	City.....				500								250
	State.....												
	County.....												
15	Newark.....	1,467	1,386	1,386	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
194	Orange.....	84	73	73	400								
	City.....				400								
	State.....												
	County.....												
92	Passaic.....	121	106	102	500							6	300
	City.....				500								300
	State.....												
	County.....												
40	Paterson.....	521	477	477	300								
	City.....				300								
	State.....												
	County.....												
159	Perth Amboy.....	158	135	135	450								
	City.....				450								
	State.....												
	County.....												
55	Trenton.....	205	200	200	400							2	250
	City.....				400								250
	State.....												
	County.....												
147	West Hoboken.....	165	164	164	300								
	City.....				300								
	State.....												
	County.....												
NEW YORK.													
59	Albany.....	399	329	329	750								
	City.....				375								
	State.....				375								
	County.....												
176	Amsterdam.....	118	101	101	525								
	City.....				262								
	State.....				263								
	County.....												
170	Auburn.....	121	107	107	525								
	City.....				262								
	State.....				263								
	County.....												
117	Binghamton.....	152	126	126	525								
	City.....				262								
	State.....				263								
	County.....												
10	Buffalo.....	1,778	1,653	1,653	750								
	City.....				375								
	State.....				375								
	County.....												
164	Elmira.....	154	135	135	525								
	City.....				262								
	State.....				263								
	County.....												

1 Includes 3 fishing clubs, each paying only \$25.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

131

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City number.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
51	33	\$500			18	\$100							20
		500				100							
81	39	550			42	200							15
		550				200							
11	7	500			4	200							194
		500				200							
13	12	500			1	500							62
		500				500							
44	25	500			19	300							40
		500				300							
23	4	600			19	150							159
		600				150							
15	15	600											55
		600											
1					1	100							147
						100							
31	31	450									39	38	59
		225										4	
		225										4	
8	8	300									9	8	176
		150										4	
		150										4	
5	5	300									9	8	170
		150										4	
		150										4	
17	17	300									9	8	117
		150										4	
		150										4	
74	55	450			3	450	16	\$450			51	8	10
		225				225		225				4	
		225				225		225				4	
9	9	300									10	8	164
		150										4	
		150										4	

* Includes 1 wholesale druggist paying \$22, apportioned equally between city and state.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

(Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments)

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.											
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.		
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.				
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.			
NEW YORK—continued.														
178	Jamestown.....	78	57	57	\$525									
	City.....				262									
	State.....				263									
	County.....													
175	Mount Vernon.....	119	98	98	525									
	City.....				262									
	State.....				263									
	County.....													
180	New Rochelle.....	119	98	98	525									
	City.....				262									
	State.....				263									
	County.....													
1	New York.....	12,243	10,357	10,357	(1)									
	City.....				(1)									
	State.....				(1)									
	County.....													
177	Niagara Falls.....	222	205	205	525									
	City.....				262									
	State.....				263									
	County.....													
25	Rochester.....	594	537	537	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
70	Schenectady.....	289	256	256	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
25	Syracuse.....	453	377	377	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
80	Troy.....	301	241	241	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
78	Utica.....	311	257	257	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
68	Yonkers.....	261	225	225	750									
	City.....				375									
	State.....				375									
	County.....													
OHIO.														
79	Akron.....	158	156	156	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
106	Canton.....	116	116	116	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
14	Cincinnati.....	938	880	880	1,000									
	City.....				700									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													
6	Cleveland.....	1,271	1,258	1,258	1,000									
	City.....				700									
	State.....				300									
	County.....													

¹ There are 8,165 dealers paying \$1,200; 759 dealers paying \$525; 454 dealers paying \$450; 601 dealers paying \$300; and 378 dealers paying \$150, divided equally between city and state.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

133

CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.

are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
10	10	\$300									11	\$8	178
		150										4	
		150										4	
14	14	300									7	8	175
		150										4	
		150										4	
14	14	300									7	8	180
		150										4	
		150										4	
1,325	1,325	(²)									561	8	1
		(²)										4	
		(²)										4	
6	6	300									11	8	177
		150										4	
		150										4	
23	17	450			8	\$450	8	\$450			24	8	25
		225				225		225				4	
		225				225		225				4	
10	10	450									23	8	70
		225										4	
		225										4	
21	21	450									55	8	35
		225										4	
		225										4	
23	23	450									37	8	80
		225										4	
		225										4	
26	26	450									28	8	78
		225										4	
		225										4	
26	25	450									11	8	68
		225										4	
		225										4	
2	2	1,000											79
		500											
		300											
		200											105
58	58	1,000											14
		700											
		300											
13	13	1,000											6
		700											
		300											

* There are 1,120 dealers paying \$750; 36 dealers paying \$300; 71 dealers paying \$150; 78 dealers paying \$112, and 20 dealers paying \$75, divided equally between city and state.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.											
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.		
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.				
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	
OHIO—continued.														
20	Columbus.....	384	382	382	\$1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
45	Dayton.....	245	244	244	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
158	Hamilton.....	80	76	76	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
163	Lima.....	72	68	68	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
161	Lorain.....	70	69	69	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
122	Springfield.....	96	95	95	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
31	Toledo.....	403	390	390	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
61	Youngstown.....	186	182	182	1,000									
	City.....				500									
	State.....				300									
	County.....				200									
OREGON.														
23	Portland.....	383	341	341	800									
	City.....				800									
	State.....													
	County.....													
PENNSYLVANIA.														
102	Allentown.....	90	76	76	550									
	City.....				400									
	State.....				50									
	County.....				100									
108	Altoona.....	48	45	45	550									
	City.....				400									
	State.....				50									
	County.....				100									
140	Chester.....	53	41	41	550									
	City.....				400									
	State.....				50									
	County.....				100									
85	Erie.....	158	141	141	550									
	City.....				400									
	State.....				50									
	County.....				100									
90	Harrisburg.....	82	65	65	550									
	City.....				400									
	State.....				50									
	County.....				100									

* Of these, 16 pay \$200 additional for the privilege of selling liquor in bottles and conducting family liquor stores.

* Includes 15 grocers and 2 druggists who pay only \$400, and 6 wholesale dealers, who pay \$200 additional for rectifying.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
2	2	\$1,000											29
		500											
		300											
		200											
1	1	1,000											45
		500											
		300											
		200											
4	2	1,000	2	\$1,000									108
		500											
		300											
		200											
4			4	1,000									183
1	1	1,000											181
		500											
		300											
		200											
1	1	1,000											122
		500											
		300											
		200											
13	11	1,000	2	1,000									31
		500											
		300											
		200											
4	4	1,000											61
		500											
		300											
		200											
42	39	800					3	\$600					23
		800						600					
14	8	500			2	\$350	4	(*)					102
		500				350		(*)					
3							3	(*)					108
								(*)					
								(*)					
12	10	500			1	350	1	(*)					140
		500				350		(*)					
17	14	500					3	(*)					85
		500						(*)					
17	14	500					3	(*)					90
		500						(*)					

* Rate governed by quantity brewed—minimum \$250, maximum \$6,000.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

[Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.													
96	Johnstown.....	84	80	80	\$550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
124	Lancaster.....	85	69	69	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
135	McKeesport.....	65	63	63	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
204	Norristown.....	29	22	22	200								
	City.....				120								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				30								
3	Philadelphia.....	2,330	1,922	1,922	1,100								
	City.....				1,000								
	State.....				100								
	County.....												
8	Pittsburgh.....	954	787	787	1,100								
	City.....				900								
	State.....				100								
	County.....				100								
58	Reading.....	191	166	166	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
38	Scranton.....	302	278	278	1,100								
	City.....				900								
	State.....				100								
	County.....				100								
83	Wilkes-Barre.....	189	166	166	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
186	Williamsport.....	55	47	47	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
126	York.....	48	35	35	550								
	City.....				400								
	State.....				50								
	County.....				100								
RHODE ISLAND.													
106	Pawtucket.....	139	89	86	600							3	\$25
	City.....				450								25
	State.....				150								
	County.....												
26	Providence.....	596	430	350	800			28	\$300	17	\$200	35	25
	City.....				600				300		200		25
	State.....				200								
	County.....												
145	Woonsocket.....	89	69	69	625								
	City.....				469								
	State.....				156								
	County.....												

¹ Rate governed by quantity brewed—minimum \$250, maximum \$6,000.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.
are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
4							4	(1)					96
								(1)					
16	9	\$500			3	\$350	4	(1)					124
		500				350		(1)					
2							2	(1)					125
								(1)					
7	6	250					1	(1)					204
		250						(1)					
408	338	1,000			28	500	40	(1)	2	(2)			3
		1,000				500		(1)		(2)			
167	150	1,000					13	(1)	4	(2)			8
		1,000						(1)		(2)			
25	15	500			4	350	6	(1)					55
		500				350		(1)					
24	13	1,000			6	500	8	(1)					23
		1,000				500		(1)					
23	19	500			1	350	3	(1)					83
		500				350		(1)					
8	5	500			2	350	1	(1)					186
		500				350		(1)					
13	9	500			2	350	2	(1)					128
		500				350		(1)					
10	10	1,000									40	\$25	106
		750 250										25	
47	42	1,500					5	\$1,500			119	25	26
		1,125 375						1,125 375				25	
6	6	1,200									14	25	145
		900 300										25	

* Rate governed by quantity distilled—minimum \$100, maximum \$2,000.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS,

(Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments)

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.											
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.		
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.				
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	
TENNESSEE.														
48	Nashville.....	4												
	City.....													
	State.....													
	County.....													
TEXAS.														
185	Austin.....	94	88	48	\$750	40	\$125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
49	Dallas.....	214	199	197	750	2	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
121	El Paso.....	137	128	101	750	27	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
66	Fort Worth.....	173	166	142	750	24	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
151	Galveston.....	159	150	110	675	40	113							
	City.....				150		25							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				150		25							
56	Houston.....	300	351	135	750	216	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
46	San Antonio.....	312	290	138	750	152	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
192	Waco.....	69	63	60	750	3	125							
	City.....				188		31							
	State.....				375		63							
	County.....				187		31							
UTAH.														
53	Salt Lake City.....	201	144	136	1,500							8	\$400	
	City.....				1,500								400	
	State.....													
	County.....													
VIRGINIA.														
196	Lynchburg.....	27	23	* 22	2,050							1	(¹)	
	City.....				1,500								(¹)	
	State.....				550								(¹)	
	County.....													
72	Norfolk.....	129	116	* 112	1,300							4	(¹)	
	City.....				750								(¹)	
	State.....				550								(¹)	
	County.....													
166	Portsmouth.....	71	70	69	815							1	(¹)	
	City.....				265								(¹)	
	State.....				550								(¹)	
	County.....													

¹ Includes 8 dealers in beer only who pay \$31 to the city, \$31 to the county, and \$63 to state.² Rate governed by quantity brewed—minimum \$250, maximum \$1,250.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF LICENSE HELD, TOGETHER WITH ANNUAL LICENSE RATE, BY CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1915—Con.

are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.												City num- ber.	
Total number.	Wholesale dealers.		Brewers' agents.		Bottlers.		Brewers.		Distillers.		DRUGGISTS.		
	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.		Annual rate.
4	3	\$500					1	\$1,000					48
		500						1,000					
6	2	750					4	125					185
		188						31					
		375						63					
		187						31					
15	9	750					6	125					40
		188						31					
		375						63					
		187						31					
9	3	750	5	\$125			1	125					121
		188		31				31					
		375		63				63					
		187		31				31					
7	7	750											66
		188											
		375											
		187											
9	6	675					3	113					151
		150						25					
		375						63					
		150						25					
9	9	750											56
		188											
		375											
		187											
22	14	750			1	\$125	7	125					46
		188				31		31					
		375				63		63					
		187				31		31					
6	3	750	3	125									192
		188		31									
		375		63									
		187		31									
57	54	400					3	(*)					58
		400						(*)					
4			4	1,100									196
				600									
				500									
13	4	2,450	8	1,250			1	1,250					72
		1,200		750				750					
		1,250		500				500					
1	1	1,650											165
		400											
		1,250											

* Includes 10 dealers who pay \$450 additional to the state for privilege of shipping liquor.

* Clubs with 30 or more members, \$2 per member, not to exceed \$550.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 11.—LIQUOR TRAFFIC—DEALERS IN, BOTTLERS OF, AND MANUFACTURERS OF, INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

(Cities in which there are no licensed liquor establishments)

City number.	CIVIL DIVISION.	Aggregate number.	DEALERS SELLING BY THE DRINK.										
			Total number.	Saloon keepers.				Vendors in—				Clubs.	
				Selling all kinds of liquors.		Selling malt liquors only.		Hotels.		Restaurants.			
				Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.	Number.	Annual rate.
VIRGINIA—continued.													
41	Richmond.....	197	178	169	\$1,050							9	(?)
	City.....				500								
	State.....				550								(?)
	County.....												
148	Roanoke.....	55	50	47	1,400							3	(?)
	City.....				850								
	State.....				550								(?)
	County.....												
WASHINGTON.													
198	Everett.....	32	27	27	1,500								
	City.....				1,350								
	State.....				150								
	County.....												
19	Seattle.....	351	329	329	1,000								
	City.....				900								
	State.....				100								
	County.....												
26	Spokane.....	202	186	183	1,000							3	\$500
	City.....				900								450
	State.....				100								50
	County.....												
87	Tacoma.....	145	130	126	1,000						4	\$300	
	City.....				900							270	
	State.....				100							80	
	County.....												
WISCONSIN.													
196	La Crosse.....	169	150	150	200								
	City.....				200								
	State.....												
	County.....												
13	Milwaukee.....	2,233	2,018	2,018	200								
	City.....				200								
	State.....												
	County.....												
179	Oshkosh.....	146	133	133	200								
	City.....				200								
	State.....												
	County.....												
137	Racine.....	171	152	152	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												
138	Superior.....	179	162	162	500								
	City.....				500								
	State.....												
	County.....												

¹ Includes 34 dealers who pay \$450 additional to the state for the privilege of shipping liquor.² Clubs with 30 or more members, \$2 per member, not to exceed \$550.³ Includes 6 rectifiers, who pay \$500 to the city and \$750 to the state.⁴ Includes 9 dealers who pay \$450 additional to the state for the privilege of shipping liquor.

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are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 35.]

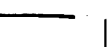
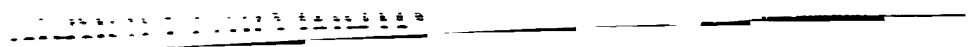
* Includes 21 dealers who operate saloons with restaurants attached, paying \$1,125 to city and \$125 to state; 2 dealers who operate saloons with restaurants and family liquor stores attached, paying \$1,350 to city and \$150 to state; 33 dealers who operate saloons and family liquor stores, paying \$1,125 to city and \$125 to state.

^a Based on number of bushels of grain mashed.

* Includes 21 dealers who operate saloons with restaurants attached, paying \$1,125 to city and \$125 to state; 2 dealers who operate saloons with restaurants and family liquor stores attached, paying \$1,350 to city and \$150 to state; 33 dealers who operate saloons and family liquor stores, paying \$1,125 to city and \$125 to state.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



PART IV.—MUNICIPALLY OWNED WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEMS AND WATER RATES

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 12.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—YEAR BUILT, YEAR PURCHASED BY CITY, CLOSE OF DEPARTMENTAL YEAR, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SYSTEM: 1915.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 41.]

City number.	CITY.	Year built.	Year purchased by city.	Close of departmental year.	Value of system (estimated).	City number.	CITY.	Year built.	Year purchased by city.	Close of departmental year.	Value of system (estimated).
	Grand total.....				\$1,071,201,511		Group III.....				\$186,574,000
	Group I.....				559,727,688		Group IV.....				93,665,860
	Group II.....				149,222,136		Group V.....				72,011,128

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	1842	(1)	Dec. 31, 1914	\$350,004,152	6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1856	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	\$17,364,730
2	Chicago, Ill.....	1840	1852	Dec. 31, 1914	52,557,484	7	Baltimore, Md.....	1808	1854	Dec. 31, 1914	17,791,595
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1801	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	30,000,000	8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1836	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	30,000,000
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	1832	1835	Apr. 1, 1915	40,000,000	9	Detroit, Mich.....	1848	1853	June 30, 1915	12,424,236
5	Boston, Mass.....	1848	.....	Jan. 31, 1915	19,585,432						

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1848	1868	June 30, 1915	\$15,702,219	15	Newark, N. J.....	1800	1900	Dec. 31, 1914	\$19,036,080
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	(2)	(2)	June 30, 1915	5,797,000	16	New Orleans, La.....	1808	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	9,242,370
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1868	1902	June 30, 1915	38,058,144	17	Washington, D. C.....	1854	.....	June 30, 1915	18,082,571
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1872	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	7,961,763	18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1869	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	9,757,554
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1821	1839	Dec. 31, 1914	17,366,561	19	Seattle, Wash.....	1882	1890	Dec. 31, 1914	10,217,800

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	1854	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	\$12,448,453	45	Dayton, Ohio.....	1870	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	\$2,693,060
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	1874	1895	Apr. 19, 1915	8,967,124	46	Nashville, Tenn.....	1832	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	6,800,000
22	Portland, Oreg.....	1857	1887	Nov. 30, 1914	11,659,370	47	Dallas, Tex.....	1876	1882	Apr. 30, 1915	5,500,000
23	Denver, Colo.....	(3)	(3)	Dec. 31, 1914	435,000	48	Lowell, Mass.....	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,029,377
24	Rochester, N. Y.....	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	9,768,056	49	New Bedford, Mass.....	1869	.....	Dec. 1, 1914	3,072,185
25	Providence, R. I.....	1871	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	5,068,030	50	Cambridge, Mass.....	1856	1865	Mar. 31, 1915	6,663,567
26	St. Paul, Minn.....	1870	1882	Dec. 31, 1914	8,000,000	51	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1875	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	7,012,472
27	Louisville, Ky.....	1860	1903	Dec. 31, 1914	8,806,000	52	Hartford, Conn.....	1854	.....	Feb. 28, 1915	4,927,617
28	Columbus, Ohio.....	1871	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	6,307,139	53	Trenton, N. J.....	1802	1859	Feb. 28, 1915	2,577,819
29	Toledo, Ohio.....	1874	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,160,015	54	Houston, Tex.....	1878	1906	Feb. 28, 1915	1,621,699
30	Atlanta, Ga.....	1875	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	6,868,356	55	Tacoma, Wash.....	1883	1893	Dec. 31, 1914	5,000,000
31	Birmingham, Ala.....	1903	1910	Sept. 30, 1914	89,010	56	Reading, Pa.....	1819	1865	Dec. 31, 1914	4,188,873
32	Worcester, Mass.....	1845	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	6,551,673	57	Albany, N. Y.....	1799	1850	Sept. 30, 1914	3,931,027
33	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1842	1890	Dec. 31, 1914	5,239,363	58	Camden, N. J.....	1845	1870	Dec. 31, 1914	2,620,503
34	Memphis, Tenn.....	1876	1903	Dec. 31, 1914	6,000,000	59	Youngstown, Ohio.....	1872	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,084,491
35	Spokane, Wash.....	1885	1894	Dec. 31, 1914	4,692,518	60	Springfield, Mass.....	1843	1872	Nov. 30, 1914	5,314,446
36	Richmond, Va.....	1830	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	4,000,000						
37	Omaha, Nebr.....	1880	1912	Dec. 31, 1914	7,271,596						
38	Fall River, Mass.....	1874	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,089,900						
39	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1874	.....	Mar. 31, 1915	2,134,000						

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

63	Lynn, Mass.....	1871	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	\$3,700,000	93	Bayonne, N. J.....	1882	.....	Apr. 30, 1915	\$565,285
64	Lawrence, Mass.....	1875	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,563,281	94	South Bend, Ind.....	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,904,813
65	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1883	1889	Dec. 31, 1914	3,937,893	95	Brookton, Mass.....	1880	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	2,254,000
66	Kansas City, Kans.....	1895	1909	Dec. 31, 1914	2,155,818	96	Holyoke, Mass.....	1873	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	1,398,786
67	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1874	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,695,826	97	Sacramento, Cal.....	1852	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,079,687
68	Wilmington, Del.....	1827	.....	June 30, 1915	3,279,011	100	Portland, Me.....	1869	1908	Dec. 31, 1914	5,209,728
69	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1872	1895	Oct. 31, 1914	2,728,611	101	Allentown, Pa.....	1825	1869	Jan. 4, 1915	1,465,152
70	Duluth, Minn.....	1883	1898	Dec. 31, 1914	3,170,709	102	Springfield, Ill.....	1866	.....	Feb. 28, 1915	944,103
71	Norfolk, Va.....	1873	.....	June 30, 1915	2,837,589	103	Canton, Ohio.....	1869	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	906,845
72	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	(4)	1900	June 30, 1915	1,448,689	104	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1878	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,799,730
73	Somerville, Mass.....	1868	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,017,365	105	Altoona, Pa.....	1860	1872	Dec. 31, 1914	2,123,505
74	Waterbury, Conn.....	1868	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,064,489	106	Covington, Ky.....	1889	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	4,000,000
75	Akron, Ohio.....	1881	1912	Dec. 31, 1914	845,000	107	Mobile, Ala.....	1887	1906	Dec. 31, 1914	2,248,289
76	Troy, N. Y.....	1833	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,085,897	108	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1885	.....	Mar. 31, 1915	1,500,000
77	Manchester, N. H.....	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,370,596	109	Saginaw, Mich.....	1873	.....	June 30, 1915	1,065,000
78	Hoboken, N. J.....	1855	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	603,700	110	Atlantic City, N. J.....	1882	1895	Aug. 31, 1914	2,108,147
79	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1880	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,725,000	111	Rockford, Ill.....	1876	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	901,643
80	Erie, Pa.....	1868	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,463,150	112	Binghamton, N. Y.....	1867	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	3,020,000
81	Evansville, Ind.....	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,700,000	113	Pueblo, Colo.....	(5)	(5)	Dec. 31, 1914	1,770,050
82	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1880	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,121,908	114	New Britain, Conn.....	1857	.....	Mar. 31, 1915	2,795,410
83	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1843	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,487,150	115	El Paso, Tex.....	1905	1911	Mar. 31, 1915	1,545,506
84	Savannah, Ga.....	1859	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	788,410	116	Springfield, Ohio.....	1882	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,276,134

1 Other plants built in subsequent years are now part of the city's system. Data for the years of construction and acquisition of these different plants are not available.

2 Built by city.

3 A small system for domestic service was built in 1902 and acquired by the city in 1906. A high-pressure system for fire purposes was built by the city in 1912.

4 Water operations began in 1800. The plant purchased by the city in 1900 was completed by a private corporation in 1893.

5 Built by city. Prior to the construction of this plant the city was supplied with water by a private corporation which built its plant in 1836.

6 Two systems in use: One, built in 1889 and acquired by the city in 1894 by the annexation of South Denver; the other, built in 1894 and acquired by the city in 1902 by the annexation of Globeville.

7 Municipal plant supplies only a part of the city.

8 Not reported.

9 Two systems in use: One built by a private corporation in 1874 and purchased by the city in 1906; the other built by the city in 1881.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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TABLE 12.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—YEAR BUILT, YEAR PURCHASED BY CITY, CLOSE OF DEPARTMENTAL YEAR, AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SYSTEM: 1915—Continued.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 41.]

City number.	CITY.	Year built.	Year purchased by city.	Close of departmental year.	Value of system (estimated).	City number.	CITY.	Year built.	Year purchased by city.	Close of departmental year.	Value of system (estimated).
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.											
123	Flint, Mich.	1880	1902	Feb. 28, 1915	\$742,853	163	Decatur, Ill.	1870	.....	Apr. 30, 1915	\$1,135,000
124	Lancaster, Pa.	1836	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,010,000	166	Everett, Mass.	1871	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	276,174
125	Augusta, Ga.	1849	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,498,880	168	Joliet, Ill.	1883	1899	Dec. 31, 1914	750,000
127	Malden, Mass.	1869	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,010,353	170	Auburn, N. Y.	1865	1894	Dec. 31, 1914	978,632
128	San Diego, Cal.	1897	1913	Dec. 31, 1914	7,621,776	171	Pittsfield, Mass.	1855	1891	Dec. 31, 1914	2,200,000
129	Bay City, Mich.	1872	.....	June 30, 1915	1,023,000	172	Quincy, Mass.	1883	1893	Dec. 31, 1914	1,098,245
130	Topeka, Kans.	1882	1905	Dec. 31, 1914	761,930	173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1876	1903	Mar. 31, 1915	1,005,054
131	Haverhill, Mass.	1802	1891	Nov. 30, 1914	1,508,965	174	Taunton, Mass.	1876	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	1,510,886
132	Salem, Mass.	1869	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,015,400	176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1881	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,080,000
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1869	.....	Mar. 31, 1915	800,000	177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,000,000
135	McKeesport, Pa.	1883	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,500,000	178	Jamestown, N. Y.	1888	1908	Feb. 28, 1915	1,104,979
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	1883	.....	Aug. 31, 1914	1,551,300	179	Oshkosh, Wis.	1884	1913	June 30, 1915	505,146
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	1834	.....	June 30, 1915	1,225,894	181	Lorain, Ohio	1884	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	680,542
140	Macon, Ga.	1881	1911	Dec. 31, 1914	974,046	182	Jackson, Mich.	1870	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	547,521
143	Newton, Mass.	1876	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,261,890	183	Lima, Ohio	1880	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,083,000
144	Pasadena, Cal.	(*)	1912	June 30, 1915	1,433,000	184	Columbia, S. C.	1823	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,000,000
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	1884	1885	Dec. 31, 1914	1,118,350	185	Anstin, Tex.	1902	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	743,034
146	Montgomery, Ala.	1885	1898	June 30, 1915	2,274,044	187	Waterloo, Iowa.	1885	1910	Mar. 31, 1915	702,000
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	1873	.....	Nov. 30, 1914	1,247,316	188	Aurora, Ill.	1867	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	500,000
151	Galveston, Tex.	1888	(*)	Feb. 28, 1915	1,800,000	191	Chelsea, Mass.	1867	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	586,892
152	East Orange, N. J.	1882	1901	Dec. 31, 1914	1,470,256	192	Waco, Tex.	1894	1914	Mar. 31, 1915	1,187,629
153	Muskogee, Okla.	1902	.....	June 30, 1915	1,227,028	194	Orange, N. J.	1882	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	924,327
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	1872	1900	May 31, 1915	655,657	195	Lynchburg, Va.	1870	.....	Jan. 31, 1915	1,500,000
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	1883	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,072,461	196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1878	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	2,153,963
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1892	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	1,184,026	197	Newport, Ky.	1873	.....	Dec. 31, 1914	889,300
160	Charlotte, N. C.	1882	1899	Apr. 30, 1915	999,514	198	La Crosse, Wis.	1877	.....	June 30, 1915	1,020,745
161	Lansing, Mich.	1885	.....	Apr. 30, 1915	640,000	200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1885	1911	May 31, 1915	963,778
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	1882	1909	Jan. 23, 1915	1,518,744	201	Bellingham, Wash.	1890	1893	June 30, 1915	764,886

* Built by city.

* Not reported.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 13.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—SOURCE OF SUPPLY, RESERVOIRS, STANDPIPES, AND WELLS: 1915.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 41.]

City number.	CITY.	Source of supply.	RESERVOIRS.				STANDPIPES.		WELLS.		
			Impounding. *		Distributing.		Number.	Capacity (million gallons).	Number.	Depth (feet).	Diameter of bore (inches).
			Number.	Capacity (million gallons).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons).					
	Grand total.....		153	253,725.1	294	10,682.2	163	65,620,812	3,668		
	Group I.....		27	114,436.3	35	5,342.9	32	8,514,300	1,367		
	Group II.....		9	38,871.0	42	1,644.8	25	7,682,470	2		
	Group III.....		38	31,952.5	68	1,852.3	37	20,131,335	1,133		
	Group IV.....		43	30,776.2	70	853.8	29	12,935,756	455		
	Group V.....		35	37,689.1	79	988.4	39	16,356,951	711		
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.											
1	New York, N. Y.....	Croton, Bronx, and Byram Rivers, streams, and wells.	21	111,737.0	9	2,507.0	9	2,330,000	1,367	30-460	4.5-10
2	Chicago, Ill.....	Lake Michigan.									
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers.	14	409.3	5	872.9	3	300,000			
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	Mississippi River.			5	134.0	3	66,000			
5	Boston, Mass.....	Metropolitan water system.					2	650,000			
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Lake Erie.			3	139.0	1	200,000			
7	Baltimore, Md.....	Gunpowder River and Jones Falls.	2	2,300.0	7	1,231.0	2	552,300			
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Allegheny River.			6	459.0	12	4,416,000			
9	Detroit, Mich.....	Lake St. Clair.									
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.											
10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Lake Erie.			1	116.2	1	704,970			
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	Wells. ¹			4	12.8			2	150	16
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Los Angeles and Owens Rivers.	5	29,779.0	15	218.2					
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Lake Michigan.			1	21.5	2	240,000			
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Ohio River.			3	120.0	6	2,634,000			
15	Newark, N. J.....	Pequannock River.	4	9,092.0	4	718.2					
16	New Orleans, La.....	Mississippi River.			2	15.0	1	200,000			
17	Washington, D. C.....	Potomac River.			2	35.9	1	503,500			
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Mississippi River.			2	120.0	2	400,000			
19	Seattle, Wash.....	Cedar River.			8	267.0	9	3,000,000			
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.											
20	Jersey City, N. J.....	Rockaway River.	1	7,300.0	2	95.4					
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	Missouri River.			4	115.0					
22	Portland, Oreg.....	Bull Run River.			11	192.6	3	533,400			
23	Denver, Colo.....	South Platte River and creeks.									
24	Rochester, N. Y.....	Genesee River and Hamlock Lake.			3	228.5					
25	Providence, R. I.....	Pawtuxet River.			3	156.0					
26	St. Paul, Minn.....	Lakes and wells.	14	2,610.0	1	16.0	2	400,000	46	390-1,000	8-12
27	Louisville, Ky.....	Ohio River.			1	25.0	1	1,200,000			
28	Columbus, Ohio.....	Scioto River.	1	1,720.0							
29	Toledo, Ohio.....	Maumee River.			2	21.0	1	33,000			
30	Atlanta, Ga.....	Chattahoochee River.			2	1.8					
31	Birmingham, Ala. ²	Cahaba River and Five Mile Creek.									
32	Worcester, Mass.....	Lynde, Kettle, and Tatnuck Brooks.	48	3,304.0							
33	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Skanateles Lake.			1	121.0	1	1,230,000			
34	Memphis, Tenn.....	Wells.			1	30.0			80	500	10
35	Spokane, Wash.....	Wells.			2	39.0	6	2,100,000	3	40	(?)
36	Richmond, Va.....	James River.			2	58.0	1	150,000			
37	Omaha, Nebr.....	Missouri River.			3	24.0					
38	Fall River, Mass.....	North Watuppa Pond.					4	5,306,592			
39	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Grand River.			1	6.0	1	851,800			
40	Dayton, Ohio.....	Wells.					2	963,000	126	50-70	8
41	Nashville, Tenn.....	Cumberland River.									
42	Dallas, Tex.....	Trinity River, wells, and streams.	5	7,200.0	1	123.0	6	542,543	4	2,400-3,000	6-14
43	Lowell, Mass.....	Wells.			8	36.5			689	50	2.5
44	New Bedford, Mass.....	Great and Little Quitticus Ponds.	1	300.0	2	80.0					
45	Cambridge, Mass.....	Stony and Hobbs Brooks and Fresh Pond.	3	3,222.0	1	43.0					
46	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Big Cottonwood, Emigration, Parley's, and City Creeks.			7	9.1					
47	Hartford, Conn.....	Small streams.	6	2,123.0							
48	Trenton, N. J.....	Delaware River.			1	125.0	1	300,000			
49	Houston, Tex.....	Wells.					1	795,000	66	300-1,300	6-12
50	Tacoma, Wash.....	Green River and wells.	1	110.0	2	24.0	3	1,145,000	13	25-75	12
51	Reading, Pa.....	Malden Creek and springs.	3	150.0	4	35.8					
52	Albany, N. Y.....	Hudson River and springs.			7	223.6					
53	Camden, N. J.....	Wells.					1	581,000	106	100-120	8-12
54	Youngstown, Ohio.....	Mahoning River.					3	4,000,000			
55	Springfield, Mass.....	Westfield Little River.	5	4,013.5	1	17.0					

¹ Used for both impounding and distributing.
² Wells furnish water for the domestic service plant, which supplies only a part of the city; water for the high-pressure fire service is purchased from a private corporation.
³ The municipal system supplies only a part of the city, purchasing the water supplied from a private corporation.
⁴ Includes 2 reservoirs, with total capacity of 965 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁵ This is a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.
⁶ Average depth.
⁷ Wells are 25 feet in diameter.
⁸ Includes 1 reservoir, with capacity of 146 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.
⁹ Includes 2 reservoirs, with total capacity of 1,634.2 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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TABLE 13.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—SOURCE OF SUPPLY, RESERVOIRS, STANDPIPES, AND WELLS: 1915—Continued.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 41.]

City number.	CITY.	Source of supply.	RESERVOIRS.				STANDPIPES.		WELLS.		
			Impounding.		Distributing.		Number.	Capacity (gallons).	Number.	Depth (feet).	Diameter of bore (inches).
			Number.	Capacity (million gallons).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons).					
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.											
63	Lynn, Mass.	Ipswich and Saugus Rivers and small streams.	4	4,389.0	1	20.0	1	500,000			
65	Lawrence, Mass.	Merrimack River.			1	40.0	1	530,000			
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	Trinity River and wells.			1	35.0	2	400,000	42	300-1,000	6-14
67	Kansas City, Kans.	Missouri River.			5	16.0					
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	Saw Mill Creek and Sprain and Grassy Sprain Brooks.	1	900.0	2	64.0	2	315,000			
69	Wilmington, Del.	Brandywine Creek.			2	75.0	1	500,000			
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	Wells.					2	3,000,000	3	40-44	(¹)
71	Duluth, Minn.	Lake Superior and wells.			5	33.3	3	260,000	7	40-380	4-6
72	Norfolk, Va.	Small streams.	7	2,571.0							
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	North Canadian River.			1	1.5					
74	Somerville, Mass.	Metropolitan water system.									
77	Waterbury, Conn.	West Branch of Naugatuck River.	6	2,951.0							
79	Akron, Ohio.	Summit Lake.			1	5.0	1	265,000			
80	Troy, N. Y.	Tombanoek Creek, ponds, and small streams.	11	13,214.2	4	76.6					
81	Manchester, N. H.	Lake Massabesic.			2	19.0					
82	Hoboken, N. J. ⁴	Hackensack River.									
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Wells.			1	5.0			57	100-250	8
85	Erie, Pa.	Lake Erie.			1	33.0	1	293,756			
86	Evansville, Ind.	Ohio River.									
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	Wells.			1	3.5	1	150,000	13	985-1,015	6-12
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	Susquehanna River.			2	27.0					
91	Savannah, Ga.	Wells.							13	500	12
93	Bayonne, N. J. ⁴	Passaic River.									
94	South Bend, Ind.	Wells.			1	6.0	1	30,000	100	92-107	4-10
97	Brockton, Mass.	Silver Lake.	1	300.0	2	8.0	3	1,200,000			
99	Holyoke, Mass.	Branch of the Manhan River, small lakes, and streams.	6	2,354.0							
100	Sacramento, Cal.	Sacramento River.									
101	Portland, Me.	Sebago Lake.			3	39.0	2	1,250,000			
102	Allentown, Pa.	Shantz and Crystal Springs.			2	3.9	1	200,000			
104	Springfield, Ill.	Wells.			1	4.0			28	48	10-12
105	Canton, Ohio.	Wells.					1	1,000,000	90	100-365	4-8
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	Abbott Run.	1	1,450.0	1	20.0					
108	Altoona, Pa.	Springs and streams.	3	1,030.0	2	11.5					
109	Covington, Ky.	Ohio River.			3	111.0					
110	Mobile, Ala.	Spring Hill Creek and springs.			2	20.0					
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	Wells.			2	7.5	1	100,000	38	67-416	6-26
112	Saginaw, Mich.	Saginaw River.									
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	Absecon Creek and wells.			2	75.0	2	750,000	27	100-200	10
116	Rockford, Ill.	Wells.			2	2.0			11	1,800-2,000	8-22
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	Susquehanna River.			1	5.0					
118	Pueblo, Colo.	Arkansas River.			10	80.0	2	1,600,000			
119	New Britain, Conn.	Shuttle Meadow Lake and Burlington and Roaring Brooks.	3	1,617.0	1	3.0					
121	El Paso, Tex.	Wells.			5	4.0			26	600	6
122	Springfield, Ohio.	Wells.					1	592,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Two wells are 47 feet in diameter, and 1 is 8 by 60 feet.

² Used for both impounding and distributing.

³ Includes 4 reservoirs, with total capacity of 128 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁴ Water purchased from a private corporation.

⁵ Average depth.

⁶ Includes 3 reservoirs, with total capacity of 1,628 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁷ Includes 1 reservoir, with capacity of 1,400 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁸ Not reported.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 12.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—SOURCE OF SUPPLY, RESERVOIRS, STANDPIPES, AND WELLS: 1915—Continued.

Cities having no municipally owned water supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by state, with the number assigned to each, see page 1. For a text discussion of this table, see page 41.

City number	City.	Source of supply.	RESERVOIR		STANDPIPE		WELLS					
			Impounding.		Distributing.		Num- ber.	Capacity million gallons.	Num- ber.	Depth (feet).	Diameter of bore (inches).	
			Num- ber.	Capacity million gallons.	Num- ber.	Capacity million gallons.						
GROUP 7.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 250,000 IN 1915.												
123	Flint, Mich.	Flint River			1	2.0						
124	Lancaster, Pa.	Swatara Creek			1	5.5	1	400,000				
125	Anguila, Ga.	Savannah River	1	400.0	1	50.0	1	30,000				
127	Marion, Mass.	Metropolitan water system					1	1,150,000				
128	San Diego, Cal.	Mountain streams and wells	3	20,000.0	8	113.4	2	302,000	13	145		12
129	Bay City, Mich.	Sturgeon Bay										
130	Topeka, Kans.	Wells							136	130		6-8
131	Overland Park, Kans.	Johnson Pond and Crystal, Kan- sa, Pottawatomie, and Saltwater Lakes	1	113.0	2	12.0						
132	Salem, Mass.	Wachusett Lake			1	20.0						
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Wells					3	1,325,000	22	130		6
135	McKeesport, Pa.	Youghiogheny River and wells			1	6.0			7	(¹)		(¹)
136	Leominster, Mass.	Wells			4	4.3			12	130-305		12
137	Washington, W. Va.	Ohio River			1	3.3	6	150,000				
139	Warren, Pa.	Conemaugh River			1	2.5	1	353,000				
142	Scorton, Mass.	Wells			1	4.5			200	142		25
144	Pasadena, Cal.	Mountain streams and wells			9	58.8			11	255-600		12-18
145	Wilmington, N. C.	Creek Falls Brook	2	504.9			4	3,300,742				
146	Montgomery, Ala.	Alabama River and wells			4	1.9	2	1,053,000	15	250-670		8-10
148	Flushing, Mass.	Wachusett Lake, Meeting House Pond, and Fitch Brook	4	1,320.0	3	62.0						
151	Galveston, Tex.	Wells			2	1.5	1	552,000	32	740-840		7-12
152	East Orange, N. J.	Wells			1	5.0	1	30,000	40	110-300		6-8
153	Monticello, N. Y.	Grand River			1	6.5	1	300,000				
154	Frederick, Md.	Wells			2	8.5	1	300,000	22	100-1,300		12
155	Hamilton, Ohio	Wells			1	7.5			22	52-125		6-8
156	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Wells					2	805,000	90	52-270		4.5-6
159	Charlotte, N. C.	Catawba River			1	60.0	1	750,000				
161	Lansing, Mich.	Wells					1	750,000				
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	Tennessee River			2	2.0	1	250,000	44	227-400		6-20
163	Douglas, Ill.	Mississippi River	1	135.0	2	2.0	2	760,300				
165	Everett, Mass.	Metropolitan water system										
166	Joliet, Ill.	Wells			1	1.0	1	200,000	9	1,600		5-10
170	Arden, N. Y.	Orangetown Lake										
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	Lakes, brooks, and wells	7	892.0					2	400		6
172	Quincy, Mass.	Metropolitan water system			1	180.0	2	811,000				
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Color River and well	1	268.1	1	0.6			1	1,515		10
174	Taunton, Mass.	Assonet and Elders Ponds										
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Little Round Lake	4	1,400.0	1	100.0						
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Niagara River										
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	Wells			1	5.0			15	195		8
179	Onitka, Wis.	Lake Winnebago			1	1.2						
181	Lorain, Ohio	Lake Erie										
182	Jackson, Mich.	Wells							16	250-450		8-12
183	Irma, Ohio	Ottawa River and wells	3	457.0	2	120.0			14	167		6-10
184	Columbia, N. C.	Congaree River			1	1.2	1	365,000				
186	Austin, Tex.	Colorado River			1	10.0						
187	Waterloo, Iowa	Wells			1	2.0			4	11,380	(¹)	
188	Aurora, Ill.	Wells			1	1.5	1	287,000	6	12,250		6-14
191	Chelsea, Mass.	Metropolitan water system			1	1.0						
192	Waco, Tex.	Brazos River and wells			1	1.0	1	900,000	6	2,400	(¹)	
194	Orange, N. J.	East branch of Rahway River	2	260.0	1	6.0						
196	Lynchburg, Va.	Pedlar River	1	500.0	2	8.0						
198	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Mountain streams	6	2,254.1	3	22.8						
197	Newport, Ky.	Ohio River			1	58.0	1	40,000				
199	La Crosse, Wis.	Wells			2	6.0			20	120		10
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Missouri River			4	17.0	1	125,000				
201	Bellingham, Wash.	Lake Whatcom			1	0.4						

¹ Average depth.

² Exclusive of 3 wells with average depth of 47 feet; the diameter of one is 48 feet, and of each of others, 60 feet.

³ Used for both impounding and distributing.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Exclusive of 1 well 60 feet in depth and 40 feet in diameter.

⁶ Includes 1 reservoir, with capacity of 500 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁷ Includes 4 reservoirs, with total capacity of 43 million gallons, used for both impounding and distributing.

⁸ The diameter at top of wells is 16 inches and at bottom 8 inches.

⁹ The diameter at top of wells is 8 inches and at bottom 6½ inches.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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TABLE 14.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—POWER AND PUMPS: 1915.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 42.]

City number.	CITY.	POWER.										PUMPS.			
		Steam engines (not turbines).		Steam turbines.		Gas and oil engines.		Water wheels and turbines.		Electric motors.		Centrifugal.		Plunger.	
		Num-ber.	Capacity (horse-power).	Num-ber.	Capacity (horse-power).	Num-ber.	Capacity (horse-power).	Num-ber.	Capacity (horse-power).	Num-ber.	Capacity (horse-power).	Num-ber.	Capacity (million gallons per day).	Num-ber.	Capacity (million gallons per day).
	Grand total.....	742	253,169	69	26,331	42	2,965	36	11,032	349	55,076	361	3,356.1	773	6,218.4
	Group I.....	292	120,004	26	11,175	8	850	.....	.....	80	19,219	83	1,370.0	276	3,062.4
	Group II.....	71	31,710	8	6,000	7	158	2	180	15	7,722	31	444.0	69	680.5
	Group III.....	133	46,074	11	3,588	9	1,394	20	7,792	96	9,596	86	834.8	183	1,150.9
	Group IV.....	121	27,495	11	4,075	11	278	7	1,500	44	7,529	57	840.2	130	722.2
	Group V.....	125	27,886	13	1,493	7	285	7	1,560	114	11,010	104	867.1	145	602.4

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	142	15,869	3	600	3	600	.....	.....	20	16,000	41	242.0	121	745.0
2	Chicago, Ill.....	34	15,935	8	4,950	3	150	.....	.....	3	2,075	11	203.0	37	674.0
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	39	30,000	9	850	2	100	.....	.....	54	794	20	524.0	43	516.0
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	18	20,520	3	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100.0	18	320.0
5	Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	7,880	2	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	3	46.0	11	179.0
7	Baltimore, Md.....	7	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	83.4
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	31	17,300	1	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150	5	255.0	29	268.0
9	Detroit, Mich.....	10	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	267.0

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,500	3	75.0	6	180.0
11	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	.....	8	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	85	8	35.0	4	0.5
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	18	3,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	44.0
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	11	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	131.0
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	14	11,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	93.0
15	Newark, N. J.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	9	154.0	5	98.0
16	New Orleans, La.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	6	132.0	12	100.0
17	Washington, D. C.....	20	3,000	.....	.....	7	158	.....	.....	2	2	2	40.0	2	30.0
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,400	2	8.0	3	6.0
19	Seattle, Wash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180	7	735	.....	.....	.....	.....

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	240	2	20	2	4.0	2	8.5
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	11	7,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	6	160.0	5	85.0
22	Portland, Oreg.....	5	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	186	3	150	.....	.....	11	20.9
23	Denver, Colo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	300	1	300	.....	.....	2	500	1	275	2	6.0	3	7.0
25	Providence, R. I.....	1	150	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,300	5	70.0	6	69.0
26	St. Paul, Minn.....	9	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	1	3.0	9	52.0
27	Louisville, Ky.....	2	1,575	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30.0	5	114.0
28	Columbus, Ohio.....	2	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	3	45.0	.....	.....
29	Toledo, Ohio.....	5	3,500	.....	.....	5	1,200	.....	.....	39	816	4	50.0	5	72.0
30	Atlanta, Ga.....	7	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650	5	65.0	3	38.0
31	Birmingham, Ala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Syracuse, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Memphis, Tenn.....	8	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,500	15	15.0	9	18.0
35	Spokane, Wash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,416	4	900	10	104.0	13	34.5
36	Richmond, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	450	6	200	6	21.0	9	12.0
37	Omaha, Nebr.....	10	3,800	1	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30.0	10	122.0
38	Fall River, Mass.....	4	1,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26.5
39	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	2,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	35.0
40	Dayton, Ohio.....	8	3,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	140	3	2.8	4	29.0
41	Nashville, Tenn.....	4	3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50.0
42	Dallas, Tex.....	6	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10.0	6	47.0
43	Lowell, Mass.....	9	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	43.5
44	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20.0
45	Cambridge, Mass.....	4	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	33.0
46	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	2	4.0
47	Hartford, Conn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Trenton, N. J.....	3	1,467	2	600	2	44	.....	.....	2	240	2	40.0	3	47.0
49	Houston, Tex.....	3	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28.0
50	Tacoma, Wash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,795	8	16.5	2	1.5
51	Reading, Pa.....	3	750	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31.5
52	Albany, N. Y.....	12	3,460	3	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	131.0	5	42.0
53	Camden, N. J.....	3	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20.0
54	Youngstown, Ohio.....	6	1,550	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31.5	3	15.0
55	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Not reported.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 14.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—POWER AND PUMPS: 1915—Continued.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 42.]

City number.	CITY.	POWER.										PUMPS.			
		Steam engines (not turbines).		Steam turbines.		Gas and oil engines.		Water wheels and turbines.		Electric motors.		Centrifugal.		Plunger.	
		Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons per day).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons per day).
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.															
63	Lynn, Mass.	2	600	1	525							2	15.0	2	16.0
65	Lawrence, Mass.	3	550	1	150							1	4.0	3	11.0
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	7	2,400							6	780	4	3.5	5	24.5
67	Kansas City, Kans.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)	2	15.0	3	21.0
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	8	1,545											8	37.0
69	Wilmington, Del.	2	625							2	20	1	1.0	2	12.0
70	Schenectady, N. Y.									3	2,050	3	32.2		
71	Duluth, Minn.	5	1,500			2	50			6	1,510	6	19.2	7	22.7
72	Norfolk, Va.	4	110			5	136					1	12.0	5	30.0
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	(1)									3	16.0		
74	Somerville, Mass.									1					
77	Waterbury, Conn.									1	6	1	1.5		
79	Akron, Ohio.	2	800	2	400			2	400	1	220	2	20.0	2	32.0
80	Troy, N. Y.														
81	Manchester, N. H.							2	500	1	250			7	22.0
82	Hoboken, N. J.														
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	475							2	268	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
85	Erie, Pa.	4	2,500									2	40.0	4	45.0
86	Evansville, Ind.	2	1,000	4	1,600							4	60.0	2	20.0
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	5	940							2	750	2	8.0	5	28.0
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	2	700			1	30			1	40			3	12.0
91	Savannah, Ga.	2	360											2	19.0
93	Bayonne, N. J.														
94	South Bend, Ind.	2	50					3	600	1	300	2	16.0	6	24.0
97	Brookton, Mass.	3	680			1	12			1	12			6	17.5
99	Holyoke, Mass.														
100	Sacramento, Cal.	4	440											4	22.0
101	Portland, Me.														
102	Allentown, Pa.	4	625									4	24.0		
104	Springfield, Ill.	1	200	1	1,000					7	130	6	8.0	3	22.0
105	Canton, Ohio.	2	400							6	515	4	2.3	6	32.5
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	4	1,450											5	27.0
108	Altoona, Pa.														
109	Covington, Ky.	2	350											2	10.0
110	Mobile, Ala.	5	500											5	27.0
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	4	500			2	50			1	150	1	2.5	4	12.0
112	Saginaw, Mich.	6	1,350											6	34.0
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	6	860	2	400					1	20	2	15.0	4	24.5
116	Rockford, Ill.	6	(1)											6	34.0
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	3	(1)									4	25.0		
118	Pueblo, Colo.	7	3,250							1	8			7	46.0
119	New Britain, Conn.														
121	El Paso, Tex.	2	1,500							1	500			3	8.0
123	Springfield, Ohio.	3	1,235											3	29.5

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	3	900											3	23.0
124	Lancaster, Pa.	3	1,185											3	28.0
125	Augusta, Ga.	1	500					2	1,000					6	15.0
127	Malden, Mass.														
128	San Diego, Cal.					4	150			4	800	6	14.0	2	1.0
129	Bay City, Mich.	5	1,200	1	213							1	5.0	5	19.0
130	Topeka, Kans.	3	1,100									3	18.0		
131	Haverhill, Mass.	5	695											5	24.0
132	Salem, Mass.	2	224											2	10.0
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	350							3	181	3	3.0	2	6.0
135	McKeesport, Pa.			2	320			1	10	6	24	2	14.0	3	12.0
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	3	230							13	535	10	12.4	6	15.5
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	4	2,600							4	120			4	47.0
140	Macon, Ga.	1	600											5	21.5
143	Newton, Mass.	2	440							1	20	5	23.0		
144	Pasadena, Cal.	2	350							8	845	8	10.0	2	3.0
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	4	400											1	9.5
146	Montgomery, Ala.	3	799							6	1,800	4	12.0	4	8.0
150	Fitchburg, Mass.														
151	Galveston, Tex.	2	300									2	2.0	5	19.0
152	East Orange, N. J.	2	300							2	90	2	9.0	2	8.0
153	Muskogee, Okla.	5	825							17	20	1	6.0	6	18.0
155	Dubuque, Iowa.	3	140	1	400	1	75			2	250	2	6.0	3	13.0
158	Hamilton, Ohio.	1	350									2	6.0		
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	3	500	1	100							1	5.0	3	24.0

1 Not reported.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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TABLE 14.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—POWER AND PUMPS: 1915—Continued.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 42.]

City number.	CITY.	POWER.										PUMPS.			
		Steam engines (not turbines).		Steam turbines.		Gas and oil engines.		Water wheels and turbines.		Electric motors.		Centrifugal.		Plunger.	
		Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (horse-power).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons per day).	Number.	Capacity (million gallons per day).
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.															
160	Charlotte, N. C.	3	320							5	1,180	5	15.0	3	10.5
161	Lansing, Mich.	1	100							6	750	3	7.0	4	9.0
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	3	600							2	200	2	7.7	3	18.5
163	Decatur, Ill.	3	720	4	340							7	17.0	3	11.0
166	Everett, Mass.														
168	Joliet, Ill.									5	450			7	12.0
170	Auburn, N. Y.	1	500					2	200					4	24.5
171	Pittsfield, Mass.									2	250	1	2.0	1	1.3
172	Quincy, Mass.														
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	5	316							1	100			5	16.0
174	Taunton, Mass.	4	500											4	27.0
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.														
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.									9	1,920	6	36.0	3	18.0
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	6	600											6	10.0
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	5	1,380									2	3.0	3	9.5
181	Lorain, Ohio	4	489	4	120	2	60					5	21.0	3	12.0
182	Jackson, Mich.	3	1,490									1	25.0		
183	Lima, Ohio	3	600							1	300	1	3.0	3	12.0
184	Columbia, S. C.	2	700					2	360	2	100	2	24.0	4	17.0
185	Austin, Tex.	2	511							1	400	3	12.0	2	13.0
187	Waterloo, Iowa.	4	680							3	180	4	4.0	3	11.0
188	Aurora, Ill.	2	525											3	6.5
191	Chelsea, Mass.														
192	Waco, Tex.	4	910									2	10.0	2	6.0
194	Orange, N. J.	2	480											2	6.0
195	Lynchburg, Va.														
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.														
197	Newport, Ky.	1	250							1	50			1	5.0
198	La Crosse, Wis.	3	1,087							5	125			3	22.0
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	4	1,100							4	260	5	34.0	1	0.1
201	Bellingham, Wash.	1	40							1	60	3	1.0		

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 15.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—

(Cities having no purification plants are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by

City num- ber.	CITY.	PURIFICATION.									
		Cost of treat- ment per million gallons.	Sedimentation.				Coagulation.				
			Year of installa- tion.	Reservoirs.		Daily capacity (million gallons).	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installa- tion.	Number of plants.	Daily capacity (million gallons).	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).
				Number.	Area (acres).						
	Grand total .....	.....	.....	87	511.3	2,252	958.6	.....	42	989	492.1
	Group I.....			14	145.0	692	517.9	.....	4	200	94.9
	Group II.....			18	179.0	511	153.3	.....	4	231	128.3
	Group III.....			25	140.4	808	200.1	.....	13	394	189.3
	Group IV.....			16	32.8	123	51.5	.....	10	92	44.0
	Group V.....			14	14.1	118	35.8	.....	11	72	35.6

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	(1)									
2	Chicago, Ill.....	\$0.04									
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	0.22	1902	4	78.0	292	252.0				
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	4.56	1904	7	40.0	200	94.9	1904	4	200	94.9
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	0.19									
7	Baltimore, Md.....	1.06									
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2.34	1908	3	27.0	200	131.0				
9	Detroit, Mich.....	0.12									

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$0.16									
12	Milwaukee, Wis.....	0.20									
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3.57	1908	2	43.0	340	50.8	1908	3	112	50.8
16	New Orleans, La.....	5.49	1908	9	9.0	43	23.0	1908	(*)	43	23.0
17	Washington, D. C.....	1.68	1853	3	128.0	76	54.5	1910	1	76	54.5
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	9.18	1913	4	1.0	52	25.0				

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	\$0.67									
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	2.69	1900	4	14.2	90	36.7	1900	1	90	36.7
26	Providence, R. I.....	4.86									
28	Louisville, Ky.....	3.54	1879	2	14.0	100	26.0	1909	2	50	26.0
29	Columbus, Ohio.....	17.46									
31	Toledo, Ohio.....	5.57									
32	Atlanta, Ga.....	2.10	1892	2	53.8	400	17.0	1904	4	70	17.0
41	Richmond, Va.....	5.60	1909	2	1.8	16	13.9	1909	2	30	13.9
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	4.00	1890	6	12.6	30	17.6	1890	(*)	30	17.6
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	11.31									
48	Nashville, Tenn.....	2.84	1908	1	5.0	51	12.8	1909	2	15	12.8
49	Dallas, Tex.....	8.07	1889	2	12.0	15	13.0	1914	2	15	13.0
54	Hartford, Conn.....	1.00									
55	Trenton, N. J.....	3.00	1914	2	0.6	30	19.4	1914	(*)	30	19.4
57	Tacoma, Wash.....	0.20									
58	Reading, Pa.....	1.50									
59	Albany, N. Y.....	7.75	1899	1	5.0	24	22.4	1914	(*)	24	22.4
61	Youngstown, Ohio.....	2.40	1905	2	1.4	12	10.8				
62	Springfield, Mass.....	4.38	1910	1	20.0	40	10.5	1910	(*)	40	10.5

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

65	Lawrence, Mass.....	\$4.62									
66	Fort Worth, Tex.....	9.35									
67	Kansas City, Kans.....	4.08	1909	5	2.1	15	9.6	1909	5	15	9.6
68	Yonkers, N. Y.....	3.48									
69	Wilmington, Del.....	1.34	1905	1	6.0	35	9.7				
71	Duluth, Minn.....	0.12									
72	Norfolk, Va.....	5.36									
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1.90	1907	3	1.1	8	8.0				
85	Erie, Pa.....	1.72									
86	Evansville, Ind.....	2.48						1912	3	12	10.2
90	Harrisburg, Pa.....	6.10	1905	1	1.1	15	7.7	1905	2	15	7.7
101	Portland, Me.....	0.41									
108	Altoona, Pa.....	(*)									
110	Mobile, Ala.....	0.27									
117	Binghamton, N. Y.....	5.00									
118	Pueblo, Colo.....	4.45	1910	6	22.5	50	16.5	1910	(*)	50	16.5

* Slow sand filtration, \$11; mechanical filtration, \$14; chemical sterilization, \$0.22.

* Includes 188 mechanical filters for which no separate data are reported.

* Not reported separately; included with slow sand filters.

* Filters not in use prior to Dec. 31, 1914.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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PURIFICATION PLANTS: 1915.

states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 43.]

PURIFICATION—continued.												
Slow sand filtration.					Mechanical filtration.					Chemical sterilization.		City number.
Year of installation.	Filters.			Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installation.	Filters.			Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installation.	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	
	Number.	Area (acres).	Daily capacity (million gallons).			Number.	Area (square feet).	Daily capacity (million gallons).				
.....	527	255.0	1,081	598.7	.....	439	335,624	1,004	469.6	.....	1,972.9	
.....	371	151.1	556	423.8	.....	35	116,903	336	102.9	.....	1,344.8	
.....	29	29.0	76	54.5	.....	58	76,024	206	98.8	.....	247.3	
.....	28	63.8	361	64.6	.....	176	87,750	289	158.5	.....	259.5	
.....	48	9.6	64	34.2	.....	63	28,939	104	60.3	.....	64.2	
.....	51	1.5	24	21.6	.....	107	26,008	89	49.1	.....	57.1	

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1906	9	4.1	6	3.8	1903	2	4,071	8	8.0	1912	380.0	1
1902	306	91.0	350	292.0	.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	1912	182.0	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1915	1	56,000	200	94.9	1913	292.0	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	94.9	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914	32	56,832	128	(*)	1913	81.9	6
1908	56	56.0	200	128.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)	75.0	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1910	128.0	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	111.0	9

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914	148.0	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1908	28	39,200	112	50.8	1910	45.8	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1908	14	15,200	42	23.0	1911	50.8	14
1903	29	29.0	76	54.5	1913	16	21,624	52	25.0	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1908	47.4	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1911	34.5	21
1902	10	9.8	294	17.7	1909	18	25,932	78	26.0	1913	25.0	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1908	10	10,800	30	18.3	1908	18.3	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1910	34	12,240	34	18.6	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1910	48	(*)	21	17.0	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	10	7,380	25	13.0	1908	17.6	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914	12	4,212	15	13.0	1909	12.8	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914	16	10,464	30	19.4	1914	13.0	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1913	9.1	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1911	19.4	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	40.0	57
1903	4	45.4	25	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
1899	8	5.6	24	22.4	1909	16	13,088	24	22.4	1911	22.4	59
1910	6	3.0	18	10.5	1905	12	3,654	12	10.8	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.

1893	25	3.2	8	4.1	1912	2	2,250	5	2.5	.....	.....	65
1909	9	0.1	15	9.6	1909	10	2,614	15	9.6	1909	9.6	66
1903	6	4.0	20	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
1908	6	0.3	15	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	9.7	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1899	16	2,827	8	6.3	1913	7.5	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914	2	8,550	24	17.3	.....	.....	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912	12	4,416	12	10.2	1912	10.2	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1905	12	5,384	15	7.7	1905	7.7	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1913	10.0	86
1894	2	2.0	6	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1902	9	2,896	25	6.7	1900	9.5	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118

* Not reported.

† Coagulants used during process of sedimentation.

‡ Of these filters, 36 are 8 feet in diameter and 20 feet long, and 12 are 12 feet in diameter and 13 feet long.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 15.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—

[Cities having no purification plants are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by

City number.	CITY.	PURIFICATION.									
		Cost of treatment per million gallons.	Year of installation.	Sedimentation.				Coagulation.			
				Reservoirs.		Daily capacity (million gallons).	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installation.	Number of plants.	Daily capacity (million gallons).	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).
				Number.	Area (acres).						
123	Flint, Mich.	\$2.50	1912	2	0.3	8	4.5				
125	Augusta, Ga.	(1)									
128	San Diego, Cal.	(1)									
129	Bay City, Mich.	0.30									
135	McKeesport, Pa.	(1)	1908	1	0.6	10	3.5				
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	0.60									
140	Macon, Ga.	2.00	1898	2	1.7	5	4.5				
146	Montgomery, Ala.	(1)									
153	Muskogee, Okla.	1.50									
160	Charlotte, N. C.	10.42						1905	1	5	1.7
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	12.59	1894	2	0.3	8	7.5	1894	2	8	7.5
163	Decatur, Ill.	2.65	1914	2	0.3	9	4.0	1914	2	9	4.0
170	Auburn, N. Y.	0.25									
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	10.00						1896	(2)	4	1.4
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2.89						1911	2	16	10.0
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	4.25	1890	1	0.2	4	1.8				
181	Lorain, Ohio.	11.45						1907	(2)	9	3.5
183	Lima, Ohio.	0.68									
184	Columbia, S. C.	8.03	1905	1	10.0	60	4.5	1905	2	12	4.5
185	Austin, Tex.	(1)									
192	Waco, Tex.	5.00									
195	Lynchburg, Va.	1.00									
197	Newport, Ky.	2.44	1912	2	0.7	5	2.5				
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	4.62	1883	1	(1)	9	3.0	1910	2	9	3.0

¹ Not reported.² Less than one-twentieth of 1 acre.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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PURIFICATION PLANTS: 1915—Continued.

states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 43.]

PURIFICATION—continued.												
Slow sand filtration.					Mechanical filtration.					Chemical sterilization.		City number.
Year of installation.	Filters.			Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installation.	Filters.			Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	Year of installation.	Average quantity treated per day (million gallons).	
	Number.	Area (acres).	Daily capacity (million gallons).			Number.	Area (square feet).	Daily capacity (million gallons).				
1898	20	0.1	10	9.6	1912	8	2,816	8	4.5	1912	4.5	123
					1907	10	1,600	8	7.5			125
					1908	6	2,880	10	3.5	1914	4.0	128
												129
												135
										1911	3.3	136
1898	9	1.1	6	4.5	1911	1	320	2	1.0			140
					1896	10	1,320	5	1.7	1911	2.8	146
										1908	1.7	153
												160
1894	18	(²)	5	4.5	1904	4	272	3	3.0			162
					1914	6	3,251	9	4.0	1914	4.0	163
												170
					1896	12	(¹)	4	1.4	1913	6.6	173
					1911	16	5,800	16	10.0	1912	2.7	177
										1911	10.0	179
					1890	14	1,029	4	1.8			181
					1907	12	4,320	9	3.5			183
					1905	6	2,400	6	4.5	1910	4.0	184
										1914	4.5	185
1902	4	0.3	3	3.0								192
					1914	2	(¹)	5	2.7			195
										1913	6.0	197
										1910	3.0	200

* Coagulants used during the process of mechanical filtration.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 16.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, PER CENT OF WATER METERED, AMOUNT OF WATER SUPPLIED, POPULATION SERVED, AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION: 1915.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 46.]

City number.	CITY.	Mains (miles).	Fire hydrants (number).	Water meters (number).	Per cent of water metered.	WATER SUPPLIED TO SYSTEM DURING YEAR (MILLION GALLONS).			POPULATION SERVED.			Per capita consumption daily (gallons). ¹
						Total.	By gravity.	By pumping.	In city.		Outside of city.	
									Per cent of total.	Number.		
	Grand total.....	37,146.4	331,547	1,787,448	40	1,329,406	274,047	1,055,359		25,559,351	633,034	139
	Group I.....	12,477.9	140,761	338,947	26	704,576	98,817	605,759		12,731,778	140,500	150
	Group II.....	5,429.2	43,795	378,801	61	182,092	49,170	132,922		3,310,784	46,900	149
	Group III.....	9,062.3	75,161	553,250	54	226,889	87,822	139,067		4,817,728	220,300	123
	Group IV.....	5,278.1	38,768	261,883	50	126,074	20,499	105,575		2,781,313	145,825	118
	Group V.....	4,898.9	33,062	254,567	54	89,775	17,739	72,036		1,917,748	79,509	123

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1915.

1	New York, N. Y.....	3,016.2	47,417	98,868	26	185,237	89,790	95,447	93	4,960,191	1,500	102
2	Chicago, Ill.....	2,524.0	26,984	18,474	22	200,163		200,163	100	2,397,600	25,000	226
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,783.0	17,415	27,298	8	108,744		108,744	99	1,641,232		182
4	St. Louis, Mo.....	974.0	11,505	7,747	30	34,656		34,656	100	737,497	2,000	128
5	Boston, Mass.....	838.6	9,132	48,063	46	29,885		29,885	100	734,747		111
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	901.0	10,928	90,394	99	29,923		29,923	98	626,642	65,000	118
7	Baltimore, Md.....	781.0	8,800	4,000	27	27,375	9,027	18,348	98	567,998	3,000	131
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	743.1	6,829	12,916	15	47,868		47,868	92	519,688	1,000	252
9	Detroit, Mich.....	917.0	6,751	31,187	42	40,725		40,725	100	546,183	43,000	189

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1915.

10	Buffalo, N. Y.....	589.0	5,647	4,219	32	54,057		54,057	100	457,723		824
11	San Francisco, Cal. ²	74.4	890	70	7	69		69	(³)	(³)		(³)
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	733.0	4,659	69,628	80	21,000	16,000	5,000	90	406,926	1,000	141
13	Milwaukee, Wis.....	517.6	8,520	60,958	72	17,706		17,706	100	419,589	20,000	110
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	711.7	6,116	35,211	61	18,561		18,561	95	382,066	9,000	130
15	Newark, N. J.....	428.5	3,429	27,446	46	15,668	15,668		100	389,106	12,800	107
16	New Orleans, La.....	565.0	5,548	47,653	100	8,442		8,442	88	310,650	1,000	74
17	Washington, D. C.....	601.0	3,373	48,474	59	19,909		19,909	95	338,227		161
18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	560.0	5,300	48,100	92	9,178		9,178	90	309,119	600	81
19	Seattle, Wash.....	649.0	5,313	37,042	94	17,502	17,502		95	297,378	2,500	160

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1915.

20	Jersey City, N. J.....	231.9	2,824	5,650	24	17,322	17,322		100	293,403	25,000	149
21	Kansas City, Mo.....	665.0	7,036	35,001	71	13,414		13,414	83	236,191	10,000	149
22	Portland, Ore.....	671.3	4,904	13,976	21	12,079	11,819	260	88	228,432	6,000	141
23	Denver, Colo. ⁴	54.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	7	57	57		(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)
24	Rochester, N. Y.....	500.0	5,289	45,380	70	9,300	8,524	776	98	240,175		106
25	Providence, R. I.....	421.3	2,571	28,381	70	6,470		6,470	100	243,856	27,800	65
26	St. Paul, Minn.....	392.0	3,497	30,442	61	4,885	1,933	2,952	81	191,780		70
27	Louisville, Ky.....	398.4	1,276	5,631	45	11,086		11,086	90	211,034	25,000	129
28	Columbus, Ohio.....	336.1	2,454	30,731	95	6,888		6,888	98	200,476	4,000	92
29	Toledo, Ohio.....	303.0	2,211	29,207	90	6,791		6,791	80	147,801	10,000	118
30	Atlanta, Ga.....	353.0	3,251	29,409	100	7,421		7,421	100	179,292		113
31	Birmingham, Ala. ⁶	19.0	64	1,200	100	252		252	(⁷)	(⁷)	150	(⁷)
32	Worcester, Mass.....	285.9	2,553	18,909	74	4,497	4,497		100	157,499		78
33	Syracuse, N. Y.....	213.7	3,209	26,116	99	8,030	8,030		100	149,353		147
34	Memphis, Tenn.....	266.0	1,678	15,150	60	4,853		4,853	100	143,231	10,000	87
35	Spokane, Wash.....	355.6	2,146	13,922	65	11,111		11,111	91	123,448	180	246
36	Richmond, Va.....	190.9	1,504	22,000	70	5,095	3,673	1,422	98	132,360		105
37	Omaha, Neb.....	296.8	2,550	25,621	96	6,437		6,437	90	119,947	30,000	118
38	Fall River, Mass.....	125.4	1,525	9,588	57	2,178		2,178	100	125,443		48
39	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	217.4	2,102	16,242	60	4,784		4,784	85	105,281	1,500	123
40	Dayton, Ohio.....	220.0	2,000	26,000	100	4,513		4,513	85	105,225	800	117
41	Nashville, Tenn.....	200.0	1,702	15,842	75	4,682		4,682	100	114,899	6,000	106
42	Dallas, Tex.....	191.2	1,281	11,720	50	4,748	180	4,568	97	110,119	3,000	115
43	Lowell, Mass.....	155.7	1,363	11,093	56	3,916		3,916	98	108,784		99
44	New Bedford, Mass.....	162.5	1,304	13,788	96	2,722		2,722	94	104,285		72
45	Cambridge, Mass.....	139.5	1,156	5,585	33	3,434		3,434	99	109,578		86
46	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	243.8	1,976	1,731	33	7,310	7,310		90	98,762		203
47	Hartford, Conn.....	192.0	1,476	13,811	100	8,351	8,351		100	107,521	35,000	64
48	Trenton, N. J.....	154.7	1,114	2,530	22	7,112		7,112	100	107,228	20,000	153
49	Houston, Tex.....	120.0	993	11,299	58	1,981		1,981	80	62,836		86
50	Tacoma, Wash.....	322.0	1,405	1,334	8	14,600	14,600		90	93,076		1430
51	Reading, Pa.....	114.8	1,000	4,664	20	5,227	1,743	3,484	100	103,361		139
52	Albany, N. Y.....	153.8	1,245	6,519	33	8,694	880	7,814	100	102,961	500	230
53	Camden, N. J.....	116.9	930	1,203	6	3,804		3,804	80	81,972		127
54	Youngstown, Ohio.....	166.2	1,694	9,436	33	3,942		3,942	80	80,474		134
55	Springfield, Mass.....	212.7	1,878	13,539	69	3,903	3,903		98	98,145	5,400	103

¹ Based on total amount of water supplied to system.

² Water supplied to city mains by the Metropolitan water system.

³ The municipal water system supplies water to the high-pressure system for fire purposes and to a small section of the city for domestic purposes.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ The two municipal systems supply only a part of the city. In 1915, one was operated under lease by a private corporation; the other, by the city as a distributing system.

⁶ The municipal system supplies only a part of the city, purchasing the water supplied from a private corporation.

⁷ See text discussion, p. 47.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

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TABLE 16.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, PER CENT OF WATER METERED, AMOUNT OF WATER SUPPLIED, POPULATION SERVED, AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION: 1915—Continued.

[Cities having no municipally owned water-supply systems are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 9. For a text discussion of this table, see page 46.]

City number.	CITY.	Mains (miles).	Fire hydrants (number).	Water meters (number).	Per cent of water metered.	WATER SUPPLIED TO SYSTEM DURING YEAR (MILLION GALLONS).			POPULATION SERVED.			Per capita consumption daily (gallons). ¹
						Total.	By gravity.	By pumping.	In city.		Outside of city.	
									Per cent of total.	Number.		
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1915.												
63	Lynn, Mass.	154.0	1,150	7,908	50	2,468		2,468	100	98,207	8,100	64
65	Lawrence, Mass.	102.2	867	7,613	93	1,508		1,508	100	95,534		43
66	Fort Worth, Tex.	178.4	1,261	12,650	100	2,190		2,190	80	75,586		79
67	Kansas City, Kans.	120.4	833	6,326	62	3,512		3,512	65	61,276		157
68	Yonkers, N. Y.	160.0	1,788	9,849	100	3,120		3,120	100	93,383		91
69	Wilmington, Del.	138.0	967	19,883	100	3,551		3,551	100	92,609	400	105
70	Schenectady, N. Y.	112.6	1,487	582	11	4,251		4,251	98	89,192	300	130
71	Duluth, Minn.	156.1	1,001	8,546	73	2,744		2,744	80	71,465	2,300	102
72	Norfolk, Va.	105.0	605	11,500	80	2,333		2,333	78	68,100		94
73	Oklahoma City, Okla.	154.0	900	10,000	98	2,920		2,920	80	68,686		116
74	Somerville, Mass.	99.1	1,190	8,499	65	2,263		2,263	100	83,881		74
77	Waterbury, Conn.	92.2	648	1,546	50	2,702	2,702		90	74,265		100
79	Akron, Ohio.	167.0	900	4,370	30	3,733		3,733	80	64,233	1,500	156
80	Troy, N. Y.	124.5	1,200	292	12	8,030	8,030		90	69,804	250	314
81	Manchester, N. H.	137.0	970	6,194	25	1,606		1,606	90	68,072	500	64
82	Hoboken, N. J.	26.0	375	3,400	70	2,562		2,562	100	75,364		93
84	Fort Wayne, Ind.	135.0	935	14,500	100	1,600		1,600	95	68,802		64
85	Erie, Pa.	150.1	931	413	36	6,314		6,314	100	72,401	2,625	231
86	Evansville, Ind.	118.2	882	271	18	3,737		3,737	85	60,561	2,000	164
87	Jacksonville, Fla.	83.0	831	10,286	95	2,239		2,239	98	68,770		89
90	Harrisburg, Pa.	95.0	1,069	11,968	90	2,824		2,824	100	69,493	75	111
91	Savannah, Ga.	86.0	800	265	2	3,323		3,323	95	64,521	500	140
93	Bayonne, N. J.	62.0	650	7,500	100	2,892		2,892	100	66,041		120
94	South Bend, Ind.	121.5	1,072	3,874	33	1,812		1,812	90	58,603		85
97	Brookton, Mass.	139.0	1,137	9,207	100	1,147		1,147	100	63,901	10,800	42
99	Holyoke, Mass.	94.3	973	409	29	2,534	2,534		99	62,123	50	112
100	Sacramento, Cal.	62.6	608			5,610		5,610	67	42,020		366
101	Portland, Me.	241.0	904	3,721	20	3,650	3,650		100	62,161	15,000	130
102	Allentown, Pa.	79.6	602	112	1	2,432		2,432	92	56,473		120
104	Springfield, Ill.	110.0	595	7,898	99	1,797		1,797	56	32,604	200	150
105	Canton, Ohio.	129.0	650	1,281	35	2,412		2,412	90	51,683	1,500	124
106	Pawtucket, R. I.	194.2	754	10,657	90	2,411		2,411	100	56,901	50,000	62
108	Altoona, Pa.	93.5	870	900	6	2,008	2,008		90	50,896	25	108
109	Covington, Ky.	94.0	612	9,100	100	1,191		1,191	90	50,306	20,000	46
110	Mobile, Ala.	170.2	974	4,008	32	3,600		3,600	100	56,332	12,000	146
111	Sioux City, Iowa.	89.3	635	7,459	100	1,092		1,092	70	38,129		78
112	Saginaw, Mich.	128.0	1,107	346	15	3,675		3,675	56	30,465		330
113	Atlantic City, N. J.	105.0	914	6,917	98	3,078		3,078	100	53,952		156
116	Rockford, Ill.	117.0	709	9,058	100	1,000		1,000	90	47,108		88
117	Binghamton, N. Y.	97.6	904	6,589	59	2,451		2,451	100	52,191	500	127
118	Pueblo, Colo.	130.0	714	125	7	6,049		6,049	100	51,218	5,000	295
119	New Britain, Conn.	87.5	656	5,061	99	1,575	1,575		99	50,500		85
121	El Paso, Tex.	125.0	338	7,800	90	1,560		1,560	100	50,113	12,000	69
122	Springfield, Ohio.	120.0	800	3,000	48	2,568		2,568	90	45,052	200	155

GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915.

123	Flint, Mich.	72.0	393	4,200	60	1,645	.....	1,645	75	37,486	120
124	Lancaster, Pa.	69.0	706	4,771	29	2,639	.....	2,639	100	49,928	5,000
125	Augusta, Ga.	109.0	918	587	9	3,530	.....	3,530	100	49,451	196
127	Malden, Mass.	90.3	561	7,609	100	817	.....	817	100	48,979	46
128	San Diego, Cal.	347.5	965	14,642	100	2,905	.....	2,885	20	48,900	9,000
129	Bay City, Mich.	105.0	930	2,700	30	2,412	.....	2,412	75	35,453	3,000
130	Topeka, Kans.	72.4	632	7,477	100	1,028	.....	1,028	67	31,558	200
131	Haverhill, Mass.	109.1	400	2,012	27	2,863	.....	1,060	92	43,305	2,253
132	Salem, Mass.	69.0	592	191	25	1,520	.....	1,520	100	46,994	89
134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	89.9	772	7,505	100	866	.....	866	80	36,978	64
135	McKeesport, Pa.	68.5	480	4,060	66	1,314	.....	1,314	67	30,797	1,200
136	Lincoln, Nebr.	87.2	737	9,202	100	1,239	.....	1,239	96	43,239	100
139	Wheeling, W. Va.	49.2	459	68	6	5,163	.....	5,163	95	40,809	5,000
140	Macon, Ga.	88.0	523	3,626	50	1,644	.....	1,644	70	29,930	150
143	Newton, Mass.	154.7	1,042	8,110	61	1,079	.....	1,079	99	42,030	200
144	Pasadena, Cal.	199.0	552	11,601	96	2,030	.....	1,780	98	41,522	4,800
145	Woonsocket, R. I.	63.0	721	3,695	98	598	.....	598	99	41,926	8,120
146	Montgomery, Ala.	102.0	678	5,629	75	1,460	.....	1,460	100	42,154	8,000
150	Fitchburg, Mass.	83.4	757	4,987	100	1,460	.....	1,460	95	38,431	104
151	Galveston, Tex.	70.0	740	7,120	99	1,337	.....	1,337	95	38,399	300
152	East Orange, N. J.	84.2	791	4,431	44	994	.....	994	100	39,852	60
153	Muskogee, Okla.	79.0	629	4,862	88	1,034	.....	1,034	75	29,840	1,000
155	Dubuque, Iowa	57.4	425	4,305	100	954	.....	954	60	23,679	110
158	Hamilton, Ohio	82.0	530	5,100	85	1,129	.....	1,129	95	36,873	94
159	Perth Amboy, N. J.	63.8	335	2,408	85	2,783	.....	2,783	90	34,438	5,100

¹ Based on total amount of water supplied to system.

² Water supplied to city mains by the Metropolitan water system.

³ Water supplied to city mains by a private corporation.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES.

TABLE 16.—WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT, PER CENT OF WATER METERED, AMOUNT OF WATER SUPPLIED, POPULATION SERVED, AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION: 1915—Continued.

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						Total.	By gravity.	By pumping.	In city.		Outside of city.	
									Per cent of total.	Number.		
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1915—Continued.												
160	Charlotte, N. C.	80.0	414	5,100	100	723	723	80	30,610	600	63	
161	Lansing, Mich.	83.2	560	6,560	80	1,330	1,330	90	34,209	200	106	
162	Knoxville, Tenn.	134.0	526	5,900	47	2,738	2,738	90	34,160	.....	220
163	Decatur, Ill.	66.2	673	6,370	95	1,514	1,514	90	34,073	100	121	
166	Everett, Mass.	51.6	570	2,604	46	980	980	100	37,381	.....	72
168	Joliet, Ill.	45.0	350	4,400	90	2,008	2,008	70	25,854	1,500	201	
170	Auburn, N. Y.	68.2	678	783	21	2,426	2,426	100	36,728	864	177	
171	Pittsfield, Mass.	112.5	546	535	15	1,825	1,825	90	32,878	.....	152
172	Quincy, Mass.	133.1	1,041	8,065	90	952	952	95	34,548	1,000	73	
173	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	70.0	556	7,000	100	1,044	1,044	88	31,714	.....	90
174	Taunton, Mass.	93.2	865	3,292	58	899	899	100	35,604	1,000	65	
176	Amsterdam, N. Y.	50.0	425	365	14	2,738	2,738	95	33,462	.....	234
177	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	85.5	817	2,650	40	3,650	3,650	100	35,127	250	283	
178	Jamestown, N. Y.	103.0	525	7,600	65	1,051	1,051	100	35,020	2,500	77	
179	Oshkosh, Wis.	61.0	486	1,345	38	662	662	40	13,990	.....	130
181	Lorain, Ohio	61.0	615	3,876	37	1,296	1,296	87	26,893	.....	119
182	Jackson, Mich.	95.0	794	7,300	100	1,042	1,042	90	30,782	.....	93
183	Lima, Ohio	67.0	387	6,000	80	1,460	1,460	80	27,123	87	147	
184	Columbia, S. C.	65.0	425	4,000	100	1,642	1,642	95	31,831	.....	141
185	Austin, Tex.	80.0	558	5,238	75	1,186	1,186	80	26,574	10	122	
187	Waterloo, Iowa	53.6	563	4,497	62	440	440	67	22,150	.....	54
188	Aurora, Ill.	74.0	619	6,436	75	900	900	75	24,766	125	99	
191	Chelsea, Mass.	43.4	323	4,793	67	1,061	1,061	100	32,452	.....	90
192	Waco, Tex.	105.0	507	3,250	33	1,502	1,502	90	29,056	200	141	
194	Orange, N. J.	50.3	349	3,739	100	842	842	100	31,968	200	72	
195	Lynchburg, Va.	97.0	498	575	15	2,190	2,190	93	26,457	500	223	
196	Colorado Springs, Colo.	143.5	507	239	2	2,323	2,323	99	31,400	4,000	180	
197	Newport, Ky.	48.0	260	2,800	66	1,023	1,023	100	31,517	15,000	60	
198	La Crosse, Wis.	68.0	553	2,837	56	1,143	1,143	80	25,094	.....	126
200	Council Bluffs, Iowa	68.0	411	4,530	75	1,100	1,100	67	20,680	.....	146
201	Bellingham, Wash.	84.0	375	1,300	25	1,642	1,478	164	27,696	40	162	

¹ Based on total amount of water supplied to system.

² Water supplied to city system by Metropolitan water system.

WATER RATES.

Flat and meter rates.—Water rates in 155 cities—those of the 204 cities covered by this inquiry which have municipal water plants—vary so widely and are based on so many diverse standards of measurement that a comparative rate table of any considerable value would hardly be possible. For this reason water rates of cities are presented individually in the following pages with no attempt to tabulate them or translate them into units which might readily be compared. Meter rates of various cities, if translated into common units of quantity, time, and price, would be in a measure comparable, but the difficulty lies in the fact that hardly any two cities use the same progression in quantity when passing from a higher to a lower rate. In some cities, too, the rate is based on daily consumption, while others base the rate on the monthly, quarterly, or even yearly use of water.

Flat rates show much greater variation than meter rates. Most of the fixed rates are figured on an annual basis, and the most common unit in computing residence rates is the number of rooms in a house or apartment. Another common unit is the number of persons in a family or the number of faucets used. Usually an extra charge is made for baths and water-closets. A number of cities base flat rates on building frontage and number of stories, while a few use the assessed valuation or rental value of the premises as a base.

In listing flat rates for business houses the method employed in the following pages is generally to omit those rates which do not show a basis of computation. For example, a rate for restaurants in one city may be given as \$10 to \$40 a year, while in another city the charge may be \$1 for each table with four chairs. Rates with a definite basis have been given preference in the selection. No attempt has been made to quote all flat rates, but enough have been given to permit comparisons where comparisons are possible.

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NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

One-story residences and business buildings.

16 feet front and under..... \$4.00	22½ to 25 feet front..... \$3.00
16 to 18 feet front..... 5.00	25 to 30 feet front..... 10.00
18 to 20 feet front..... 6.00	30 to 37½ feet front..... 12.00
20 to 22½ feet front..... 7.00	37½ to 50 feet front..... 14.00

Each 10 feet front over 50, \$2; each story over one, \$1. Each additional family or apartment, \$1. Rear buildings on lots occupied also by front buildings, \$5 for each 25 feet front.

Bath in each house free; each additional bath, \$3; closet, free; each additional closet and each urinal, \$2. Each bath in public house, barber shop, or bathing establishment, \$5. Bakeries, \$5 per oven. Barber shops, each, up to and including three chairs, \$5; each over three, \$1. Stalls in stables, each \$1. Hoses, \$5, for use eight months between 4 p. m. and 8 a. m. Special business rates are added to frontage rates.

METER RATE.

One dollar per 1,000 cubic feet.

CHICAGO, ILL.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of 12 or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water-closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs, and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged \$7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate \$1.50.

12 feet and less.....	\$2.50	40 to 44 feet.....	\$11.50
12 to 15 feet.....	3.50	44 to 48 feet.....	12.50
15 to 18 feet.....	4.50	48 to 52 feet.....	13.50
18 to 21 feet.....	5.50	52 to 56 feet.....	14.50
21 to 24 feet.....	6.00	56 to 62 feet.....	15.50
24 to 27 feet.....	7.00	62 to 67 feet.....	16.00
27 to 30 feet.....	8.00	67 to 72 feet.....	17.00
30 to 33 feet.....	9.00	72 to 77 feet.....	18.00
33 to 36 feet.....	9.50	77 to 82 feet.....	19.00
36 to 40 feet.....	11.00	82 to 87 feet.....	20.00

Residences.—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam-heating plant; each 100 square feet greenhouse space, \$2; hose connection, 30 feet frontage, \$2; 30 to 50 feet frontage, \$3; each additional 25 feet frontage, 50 cents.

Business.—Hotels, lodging houses, and taverns, not over 12 rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, \$1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, \$3; sinks, each, \$1; hand basins, each, \$1; water-closets, each, \$3; urinals, each, \$1.50; steam heaters, same as residences; steam engines, per horsepower, \$4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over 10 employed. Additional fixtures: Hand washbasin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures: Bathtub, \$6; hand basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; urinal, \$1.50; laundry tub, \$1.75. Barber-shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building.—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than \$100 a year, metered service is required.

METER RATES.

Sixty-two and one-half cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits, and from Lake Michigan or Chicago River.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Half-dwelling (one room on floor without hydrant or sink on premises), each, \$2.50; all other dwellings without hydrant or sink on premises, \$5. Dwellings with hydrant or sink, or hydrant in yard with sink in kitchen, \$5; basin, \$1; bath, \$3; lawn sprinkler, \$5; urinal, tank or self-closing flush, \$1; positive or siphon flush, \$5; closet, tank or self-closing flush, \$1; positive or siphon flush, \$5.

Business.—Bakeries, dwelling charges plus \$3 and fixtures; breweries and distilleries, each 100 barrels of product (regular rate for additional openings), \$2; brickyard, per gang of men, \$5; dye work, each tub, \$5; photographers, each operator, \$5; market houses, each stall, 25 cents; baths, in hotels, clubs, hospitals, and public bath-houses, each, \$6; urinals, tank or self-closing flush, each, \$2; positive or siphon flush, \$5; stalls with constant flow, per linear foot, \$3; closets, tank or self-closing, each, \$2; positive or siphon flush, \$5.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; stone, per perch, 2 cents.

METER RATES.

Thirty cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Minimum rates, per year.

	Flat rates.	Meter rates.		Flat rates.	Meter rates.
1-inch ferrule.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	1½-inch ferrule.....	\$90.00	\$45.00
1½-inch ferrule.....	16.00	8.00	2-inch ferrule.....	180.00	90.00
2-inch ferrule.....	26.00	13.00	3-inch ferrule.....	360.00	180.00
3-inch ferrule.....	40.00	20.00	4-inch ferrule.....	640.00	320.00
4-inch ferrule.....	62.50	31.25	6-inch ferrule.....	1,440.00	720.00

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One family only, 3 rooms, \$1; 4 or 5 rooms, \$1.50; over 5 rooms, 50 cents additional per room up to 11 rooms; 11 or 12 rooms, \$4.50; 13 or 14 rooms, \$5; 15 or 16 rooms, \$5.50; 17 or 18 rooms, \$6; 19 or 20 rooms, \$6.50; for each additional room, 25 cents. More than one family, per room, 50 cents; horse, \$1.50. Sprinkling garden or pavement with hose, for street frontage 25 feet or less, 50 cents. Each additional foot frontage, 4 cents. Bath, \$1; water-closet, \$1.50; urinal basin, \$5. Washing machine, \$1.50; automobile, \$1.

Business.—Brickyards, each gang of men, \$10. Boarding houses per room, 50 cents; hotels, per room, 50 cents. Liquor stores, \$15; saloons, \$10 to \$50. Restaurants, 20 to 40 chairs, \$10; over 40 chairs, 25 cents per chair. Barber shops, first chair, \$2.50; each additional chair, \$1. Water-closet in hotel, \$5; urinal basin, not in private residence, \$10.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents.

METER RATES.

[Selected from 92 classifications.]

USE IN CUBIC FEET PER 6 MONTHS.	Rates in cents per 100 cubic feet.	USE IN CUBIC FEET PER 6 MONTHS.	Rates in cents per 100 cubic feet.
0 to 1,000.....	15.0	30,800 to 32,200.....	12.2
1,000 to 1,600.....	14.9	32,200 to 41,000.....	11.7
1,600 to 2,200.....	14.8	41,000 to 51,000.....	11.2
2,200 to 3,800.....	14.2	51,000 to 75,000.....	10.6
3,800 to 5,200.....	13.7	75,000 to 100,000.....	10.1
5,200 to 11,200.....	13.3	100,000 to 150,000.....	9.5
11,200 to 16,800.....	12.9	150,000 to 310,000.....	7.9
16,800 to 22,400.....	12.6	310,000 to 500,000.....	6.0
22,400 to 26,800.....		All over 500,000.....	

Manufacturing purposes only, without regard to quantity consumed, 8 cents per 133½ cubic feet.

BOSTON, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Dwelling houses, occupied by one family, value of building not more than \$500, \$5; building worth \$500 and not more than \$1,000, \$6; increase for each \$1,000 value, \$1, up to \$25,000 valuation. Each additional family, \$2; one or more self-closing closets, \$5; closets, other kinds, \$10. Stables, two horses or less, \$6; each additional horse, \$2; hand hose, ¼-inch nozzle, \$5.

Apartment houses, each tenement of annual rental not exceeding \$300, \$2.50; each \$100 additional rental, 50 cents; self-closing closet, \$3; bathtub, \$3; tub and self-closing closet, \$5.

Business.—Each tenement used as store, office, shop, etc., with 10 or less employees, \$5; each additional 10 employees, \$2.50; bathtub, \$3; self-closing water-closet, \$5; self-closing urinal, \$2.50; water faucet, more than one, \$2.

Small manufactories and shops using more than ordinary amount of water, not less than \$5 for 10 persons, but at rates fixed by commissioner of public works. Livery stables, three horses or less, \$6; each additional horse, \$2. Gas or petroleum engine, per horsepower, \$8; engine and drill, per horsepower, \$6.

Building.

	Cents.
Each cubic yard rubble stone laid in lime.....	3
Each cubic yard block stone laid in lime.....	1½
Each cubic yard rubble stone laid in cement.....	5
Each cubic yard block stone laid in cement.....	2½
Each 1,200 brick laid for other than sewers.....	7
Each 40 yards lime plastering laid.....	7
Each cubic yard brick sewer in cement or lime.....	3
Each cubic yard granolithic or concrete.....	3
Each 100 cubic feet of puddled material.....	22½

METER RATES.

	[Per 100 cubic feet.]	Cents.
Not over 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....		14
20,000 to 40,000 cubic feet per quarter.....		13
40,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet per quarter.....		12
Over 1,000,000 cubic feet per quarter.....		8

Minimum meter charge per year, \$8.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One, two, or three rooms, \$1.50; each additional room, 25 cents; bathtubs, each, \$1; water-closets, each, \$1; urinals (self-closing), each, 50 cents; horses, each, 50 cents; sprinkling streets and lawns, lot 66 feet or less in front, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch connection, per season, free; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, \$1; 1-inch, \$1.50; lots over 66 feet to 100 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, \$1; lots over 100 feet to 200 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, \$2. Larger sizes of connections and larger lots, in proportion.

Business.—Rooms, 50 cents each; bathtub, general use, \$2.50; closet, general use, \$2.50; urinal (self-closing), \$1.50; bathtub in suite of rooms, \$1; closet in suite, \$1. Stores and business premises requiring no more than ordinary supply of water, 20 feet front or less, \$1.50; 20 to 35 feet front, \$2.50; 35 to 65 feet, \$4; over 65 feet, \$5. Restaurants and saloons, \$2.50 to \$12.50; closet, \$1; urinal (self-closing), 50 cents.

Small manufactories and businesses using more than ordinary amounts of water are charged in proportion to use. Barber shops, one chair, \$2.50; two chairs, \$4; each additional chair, \$1. Baths in barber shops, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Churches, \$1.50 to \$5. Livery stables, per stall up to six stalls, \$1; each additional stall, 50 cents. Steam engines, per day of 10 hours, per horsepower, \$1.

Building.—Perch work, stone footings, etc., 1 cent per 10 cubic feet; cement sidewalks and floors, concrete, 1 cent per 10 cubic feet; brickwork, 1 cent per 10 cubic feet; fireproof floors, tile facings, and partitions, 1 cent per 20 cubic feet; fireproofing concrete, 1 cent per 10 cubic feet; tile partitions (not over 6 inches thick), 1 cent per 40 square feet; plastering, 1 cent per 10 square yards; additional charges for boilers, etc.

METER RATES.

Forty cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 gallons. Water supplied through $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch meter, minimum semiannual payment, \$1.25 where the semiannual payment rate is less than \$4.50, and shall not be less than \$2.50 semiannually; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meter, minimum, \$5; 1-inch meter, minimum, \$6; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meter, minimum, \$8; 2-inch meter, minimum, \$12; 3-inch meter, minimum, \$25; 4-inch meter, minimum, \$40; 6-inch meter, minimum, \$75. Where meter is furnished and set by consumer, minimum semiannual payment is \$2.50 for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meter and \$4 each for all larger meters.

Rates are quoted for consumers who have their own water supply, but have city connections also, in case of emergency or insufficiency of their own supplies.

BALTIMORE, Md.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.

12 feet front or under.....	\$3.25
Over 12 and not over 13 feet front.....	5.00
Over 13 and not over 14 feet front.....	6.50
Over 14 and not over 15 feet front.....	7.50
Over 15 and not over 16 feet front.....	9.00
Over 16 and not over 17 feet front.....	11.50
Over 17 and not over 18 feet front.....	15.50
Over 18 and not over 19 feet front.....	17.00
Over 19 and not over 22 feet front.....	19.50
Over 22 and not over 25 feet front.....	22.00
Over 25 and not over 30 feet front.....	25.00
Over 30 and not over 35 feet front.....	27.50
Over 35 and not over 40 feet front.....	30.00
Over 40 feet front.....	32.50

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Business.

22 feet front or over.....	\$12.00
17 feet and less than 22 feet front.....	10.50
Under 17 feet front.....	8.00
Attachments for washing pavements.....	4.00

Additional charges for specified establishments and fixtures are as follows: Stables, garages, public bathtubs, gas engines, photographers, bottlers, butcheries, etc., \$13; laundries, dairies, lunch-rooms, soda fountains, etc., \$6.50; offices, \$5; closet, \$2.50; carriage horses, carriages, and automobiles, \$2; urinal, \$2; and employees, 50 cents each.

METER RATES.

Domestic and commercial, 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Elevator service, 78 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Orphan asylums, reformatories, etc., which give free care or treatment to over two-thirds of their inmates or patients, 9 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. To institutions giving free service to between one-third and two-thirds, 19 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; to those giving any free treatment, 29 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; to such institutions giving no free treatment, and to churches and other religious institutions, 39 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Pay schools, 48 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; free schools, 9 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Outside city limits for domestic use, \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Minimum meter charges: 1-inch meter or larger, \$2.50 per quarter; meter under 1 inch, \$1.50 per quarter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, one room, \$1.50; each additional room except bathrooms, \$1. Bathtub, \$2; shower bath, \$5; water-closet, self-closing, \$3; other than self-closing, \$4; constant-flow closet, \$35 to \$55, metered. Urinal, self-closing, \$1.50; other than self-closing, \$3; constant flow, same as closet. Hose attachment, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch connection, \$5; lawn sprinkler, \$15. Water motors for vacuum cleaners and clothes washers, houses 1 to 4 rooms, \$3.50 each, graded up to \$20 in houses of 14 rooms.

Business.—Boarding houses, domestic rates plus \$2 for not exceeding 5 boarders; not exceeding 10, \$5; not exceeding 25, \$10; each additional 25, \$5. Hotels, restaurants, etc., not over 25 rooms, per room, \$1.25; more than 25 rooms, each, \$1.25, metered. Bar, including water fixtures, \$30, metered. Private bath in hotel, \$7; public bath, \$12.50; shower bath, \$15. (Flat rates on large hotels quoted only to protect city until meters can be installed. This applies to practically all other business flat rates.) School buildings, per room, \$1.50; water-closets, self-closing, each, \$3; other than self-closing, each, \$4. Other public buildings, steam or water boilers for heating, 1 to 10 horsepower, \$1 per horsepower; each horsepower over 10 horsepower, \$2. Stores, first floor, per 100 square feet, \$1; additional floors, per 100 square feet, 75 cents. Offices, each room, \$2.

Building.—Stone, per perch, 5 cents; brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; plaster, per 100 square yards, 50 cents; cement flooring, per 100 square feet, 12 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 5 cents.

METER RATES.

	[Per 1,000 gallons.]	Cents.
First 250,000 gallons or less, per quarter.....		18
Second 250,000 gallons or less, per quarter.....		16
Third 250,000 gallons or less, per quarter.....		14
Fourth 250,000 gallons or less, per quarter.....		12

Minimum for residences.

	[Per quarter.]		
1 and 2 rooms.....	\$0.25	11 and 12 rooms.....	\$2.50
3 and 4 rooms.....	0.50	13 and 14 rooms.....	3.00
5 and 6 rooms.....	1.00	15 and 16 rooms.....	4.00
7 and 8 rooms.....	1.25	More than 16 rooms.....	5.00
9 and 10 rooms.....	2.00		

DETROIT, MICH.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Household purposes, one family, \$3.20; bathtub, \$1; automatic closet, \$1.60; each additional, 60 cents; hand wash-basin, 50 cents; hose bib or connection, 30 feet front or less, \$1; 30 to 60 feet front, \$1.40; 60 to 100 feet front, \$2; stable, each horse, \$1.20.

Business.—Bakeries, per barrel of flour in average daily use, \$2. Barber shops, each chair, \$2. Hotels and taverns, family rate plus 60 cents per room. Boarding houses, family rate plus 40 cents per boarder or roomer. Work shops, 10 persons or less, \$3; each additional 10 persons, \$1. Livery stables, each horse, \$1.20. Dray or team horse, \$1. Cow, \$1. Public bath, \$4. Automatic closet in hotel, store, factory, etc., for 10 persons, \$2; each additional person, 20 cents. Urinal, not less than \$2. Automobile, \$1.20.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 7 cents; stone, per perch, 1 cent; minimum, 50 cents.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
First 2,000 cubic feet, per quarter (minimum).....	90.00
Next 2,000 cubic feet, per quarter..... per 1,000 gallons.....	44.25
Each additional 1,000 cubic feet, per quarter..... do.....	22.44

Double rates outside city.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—For water used in laundry tub, sinks, and wash-stands:

PERCENTAGE OF BUILDING.	SPRINKLES.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Under 25 feet.....	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20
25 to 35 feet.....	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
35 to 45 feet.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
45 to 55 feet.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
55 to 65 feet.....	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60

Access rate, per family, \$1.20; more than one family in house, no charge; each family, \$2.50. Bathing, \$1; self-closing closet, \$1.50; each additional, \$1; non-self-closing closet, \$2.50; each additional, \$1.20; urinal, \$1.50. Lawn sprinkling, per square yard of lawn area, if over 2,000 square feet, \$1.25.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$2; each additional chair, \$1.50. Bathing, in other than private house, \$2; closet in other than private house or tenement, \$1.50. Boarding houses, family rate plus 40 cents per boarder. Lodging houses, specific rate plus 40 cents per bed. Offices, with fixtures, \$2; without fixtures, \$1.20. Urinal, per tap, or 5 feet if brought, \$1. Churches, classrooms, and convalescent halls, specific rates plus \$1.25 per square foot.

Building.—Stone, per yard, 5 cents; brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; plastering, two coats per 100 square yards, 15 cents; three coats, per 100 square yards, 25 cents; cement sidewalk or flooring, per cubic yard, 1 cent.

METER RATES.

Per 1,000 gallons.

	Cents.
First 12,000 gallons per month.....	6
All over 12,000 gallons per month.....	2

MINIMUM MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR WATER SERVICE.

1-inch meter.....	\$3	1-inch meter.....	\$20
1-inch meter.....	5	1-inch meter.....	30
1-inch meter.....	10	1-inch meter.....	40
1-inch meter.....	15	1-inch meter.....	50
1-inch meter.....	20	1-inch meter.....	60
1-inch meter.....	25	1-inch meter.....	70

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco's municipal waterworks supplies only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the city's population, and water rates are fixed by act of council. Since the city plant has had practically no influence in fixing these rates, they are not quoted here.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Three rooms or less, 50 cents; 4 rooms, 55 cents; 5 rooms, 70 cents; 6 rooms, 85 cents; 7 rooms, 90 cents; 8 rooms, \$1.10; 9 rooms, \$1.15; 10 rooms, \$1.25; over 10 rooms, each additional room, 5 cents; bathtub, 15 cents; water-closet, 15 cents; lawn or garden hose, lots not over 150 feet deep, per front foot, nine-tenths of 1 cent; horse, 15 cents; each additional horse, 5 cents; cow, 10 cents.

Business.—Hotels or boarding houses, basis rate of \$2 plus 10 cents for each room; bathtub, 50 cents; public closet in hotel, \$1.20; closet in hotel or lodging house, en suite, 25 cents; closet in lodging house, 75 cents. Restaurants and eating houses, store rates plus \$1.75 for each 25 persons fed per day (average). Business blocks, \$2 plus 8 cents per room; urinal or closet, 75 cents; store, warehouse, shop, etc., 75 cents, not including closets or urinals; closet or urinal, 35 cents. Barber shops, 1 chair, \$1; each additional chair, 30 cents; bath, \$1.25. Boarding schools, house rate plus 5 cents per pupil. Steam boilers or gas engines, per horsepower, 35 cents.

Building.—Plastering, per 100 yards, 35 cents; brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; all other purposes, per barrel lime, 10 cents; cement walks, per 100 square feet, 15 cents; cement curbs, per 100 lineal feet, 30 cents; all other purposes, per barrel of cement, 10 cents.

Discount of 10 per cent allowed on all above rates.

METER RATES.

Seven cents per 100 cubic feet.

Minimum meter charges.

[Per month.]

1/2 and 1-inch meters.....	\$0.75
1-inch meters.....	1.00
1 1/2-inch meters.....	1.50
2-inch meters.....	2.00
3-inch meters.....	3.00
4-inch meters.....	4.00
6-inch meters.....	6.00

The above rates apply to the city of Los Angeles proper. Rates in the "Harbor District," a section composed of the former cities, San Pedro and Wilmington, are as follows:

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Each house of 2 rooms or less occupied by a single person, 50 cents; single family, 3 rooms, 65 cents; 4 rooms, 80 cents; 5 rooms, 95 cents; 6 rooms, \$1.10; 7 rooms, \$1.25; 8 rooms, \$1.40; 9 rooms, \$1.55; 10 rooms, \$1.70; each room over 10, 5 cents. Sprinkling lawns and gardens, lots not over 150 feet deep, per front foot, 1 cent; other fixtures and connections same as Los Angeles proper.

Business and building rates same as Los Angeles proper.

METER RATES.

Five hundred cubic feet or less, \$1; each 100 cubic feet in excess of 500, 9 cents.

Water from the Los Angeles aqueduct for irrigation purposes only, 1 cent per miner's inch per hour.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FLAT RATES.

Flat rates apply only to some school buildings owned by the city.

METER RATES.

Four and one-half cents per 100 cubic feet; outside city, 6 cents per 100 cubic feet.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One family only, yard hydrant and kitchen sink included in following charges: 1 or 2 rooms, \$1.08; 3 or 4 rooms, \$1.56; 5 or 6 rooms, \$2.08; 7 or 8 rooms, \$2.52; 9 or 10 rooms, \$3; 11 or 12 rooms, \$3.48; 13 or 14 rooms, \$3.94; 15 or 16 rooms, \$4.42; each additional room, 14 cents. Bath, \$1.19; steam or hot-water heating, each ton of coal consumed, 5 cents; sprinkling, per square yard, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent; urinal, \$1; water-closet, self-closing, 71 cents; nonself-closing, \$2; basin, 43 cents.

Business.—Store or business premises, 500 square feet or less, 50 cents; each additional 500 square feet, 30 cents. Barber shops, store charge plus 80 cents per chair and \$1.25 for stationary washstand; each additional washstand, 75 cents. Boarding houses, residence rate plus 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per room. Blacksmith shops, each forge, 90 cents. Offices, same as stores. Schools, private, per room, 90 cents. Public urinals (accessible to six persons or more), \$2.50 to \$12.50; public closet, self-closing, \$3 to \$9, without self-closing valve, \$6 to \$25. Engines, gas or steam, per horsepower, \$1. Boilers, without engine, per horsepower, \$1.

METER RATES.

Eight cents per 100 cubic feet; minimum monthly charge, 30 cents.

Outside city, 8.8 cents per 100 cubic feet; minimum monthly charge, 45 cents.

NEWARK, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, supplied from hydrants or faucets, \$6.25; bath, hot and cold, \$5; each additional, \$2.75; bath with cold water only, \$2.50; each additional, \$1.25; hot water for family, \$1.25; closet, \$2.50; each additional, \$1.25; hose on premises, 25 by 100 feet or less, \$3; exceeding 25 by 100 up to 50 by 100 feet, \$5; hose on corner premises, \$5.

Business.—Barber shop, per chair, \$2.50. Water closets in saloons or public halls, each, \$5; closet or urinal in store, each 10 persons or less, \$2.50. Baths for public use, in barber shops, hotels, etc., \$10. Boarders and lodgers, each 50 cents. Stores, \$1.50 to \$3; each clerk, additional, 25 cents. Parochial schools, each student, 5 cents; private schools, each student, 25 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 35 cents; lime (extra) per barrel, 10 cents; stone and concrete, per cubic yard, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

METER RATES.

First 500 cubic feet per quarter (minimum)..... \$1.50
Excess of 500 cubic feet per quarter..... per 1,000 cubic feet.. 1.00

The following discounts for prompt payment are allowed: 2 per cent for each \$100 annual payment, 4 per cent for each \$200, and so on until the payment is \$2,000 and the maximum of 40 per cent discount has been reached.

Cost of new services: $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch meter, \$14; 1-inch meter, \$20; larger sizes, at cost.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
100,000 gallons or less per month.....	10
Over 100,000 gallons per month.....	7

Service charges, per quarter, paid as long as premises are occupied:

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch meter.....	\$0.75	2-inch meter.....	\$4.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meter.....	0.90	4-inch meter.....	6.00
1-inch meter.....	1.20	6-inch meter.....	10.50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch meter.....	1.80	8-inch meter.....	18.00
2-inch meter.....	2.00		

Consumers are allowed a percentage of free water for sewerage purposes. Consumers who use a considerable percentage of their

water for sewerage are allowed one-third free. Other consumers, an estimated amount based on 1,000 gallons per quarter for each person residing and sleeping on the premises, 500 gallons per quarter for each person on premises not less than 8 hours per day, and 300 gallons per quarter for each person on the premises not less than 5 hours per day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Two stories high, front width 16 feet or less, \$5; each additional front foot, 31 cents; each additional story, one-third added to charge as computed above. If the frontage of a house is greater than its depth, the rent is based on the lesser dimension. Apartment houses with two or more tenements, each tenement, \$5.

Business.—Clubrooms, \$5.25 per room. Fixtures in business establishments, \$3.50 each. Gas engines, per horsepower, \$4. Horses, \$1 each. Public bath, \$4. Barber shops, first chair, \$3.50; each additional chair, \$1.75. Other business rates are quoted in terms of a minimum, ranging to \$25. When the charge on a flat-rate basis reaches \$25 meter service is substituted.

METER RATES.

7,500 cubic feet per year (minimum)..... \$4.50
Over 7,500 cubic feet per year..... per 100 cubic feet.. 0.04

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms or less, one family, \$1.50; each additional room, 30 cents; bath, \$2; urinal, \$2; closet, \$2.50; sprinkling lawn, area 2,000 square feet or less, \$3; each additional 1,000 square feet, 50 cents.

Business.—Barber shops, one chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$1.50. Boarding houses, kitchen, \$6; each room for boarders or lodgers, 30 cents. Offices, single, \$2; in suites of two or three rooms, \$3; each additional room, \$1. Steam engine, each horsepower up to 10, \$3; each horsepower above 10, \$1.50. Stores, except liquor and drug stores, \$4. Bath, public or in boarding houses, \$6; each tub over one, \$3. Water-closet, public, \$8. Urinal, public, \$6. Blacksmith shop, one fire, \$2.50; each additional fire, \$1.50.

Building.—Stone, per perch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 20 cents; concrete, per yard, 1 to 5 cents.

METER RATE.

Eight cents per 1,000 gallons; minimum, \$4 per year.

SEATTLE, WASH.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Eight persons or less, using same kitchen, 65 cents; each additional person, 10 cents; bathtub or closet, 20 cents; each additional tub or closet, 15 cents; cow, 20 cents.

Building.—Plastering, per 100 yards, 20 cents; brick per 1,000, 15 cents; wetting each barrel of lime for purposes other than above, 10 cents; wetting each barrel of cement, 10 cents; paving and laying sidewalks, concrete, per 100 yards or less, for 6-inch base or less, 50 cents.

Portable engines, first horsepower, 80 cents; each additional horsepower, 20 cents. Other rates metered.

METER RATES.

Cents.

500 cubic feet or less per month..... 50
Over 500 cubic feet per month..... per 100 cubic feet.. 6

For factories, laundries, motors, and elevators, all over 30,000 cubic feet, per month, 4 cents per 100 cubic feet.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Front buildings (selected from 26 classifications).

	STORIES.				
	1	1½	2	2½	3
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$6.25	\$7.05	\$7.85	\$8.65	\$9.40
15 and under 20 feet.....	7.05	7.85	8.65	9.40	10.20
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 feet..	14.15	16.45	18.80	20.60	22.50
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 60 feet..	17.25	19.65	21.95	23.80	25.65
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 110 feet..	22.40	24.75	27.10	28.95	30.75
Exceeding 240 and not exceeding 250 feet..	61.15	62.25	65.85	67.65	69.50

	STORIES.				
	3½	4	4½	5	6
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$10.20	\$11.00	\$11.75	\$12.55	\$14.15
15 and under 20 feet.....	11.00	11.75	12.55	13.35	14.95
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 feet..	24.30	26.10	27.95	29.80	32.55
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 60 feet..	27.45	29.25	31.15	32.95	36.65
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 110 feet..	42.60	44.45	46.25	48.05	51.70
Exceeding 240 and not exceeding 250 feet..	71.35	73.15	75.00	76.85	80.50

Private and rear buildings (selected from 6 classifications).

	STORIES.				
	1	1½	2	2½	3
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$4.15	\$4.75	\$5.20	\$5.70	\$6.25
15 and under 20 feet.....	4.75	5.20	5.70	6.25	6.80
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 feet..	9.40	10.95	12.55	13.75	15.00

	STORIES.			
	3½	4	4½	5
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$6.80	\$7.30	\$7.85	\$8.35
15 and under 20 feet.....	7.31	7.85	8.35	8.90
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 feet..	16.10	17.45	18.65	19.85

Cellars and basements occupied and used for kitchen and laundry purposes shall each count one story.

Garrets with finished rooms used for sleeping purposes will be charged one-half story; more than two rooms, one story.

*Residences (in addition to frontage rates).—*Bath, \$4; shower attachment, \$1. Lawn sprinklers and fountains only on metered premises. Water-closet, \$3; urinal (self-closing), \$2. Tenement houses, in addition to building rates and charges for fixtures, \$2 per annum each family over two.

*Business (in addition to frontage rates).—*Bath, \$10; each additional, \$5. Bakeries, 1 cent per annum per barrel of flour used. Barber shops, one chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$1. Drug stores, \$5 per annum. Hotels, metered. Restaurants, \$1.50 per table, four seats to constitute a table. Urinal, \$5; water-closet, \$5. Boarding houses, building rates plus \$1 per year for each bed; table board, over six, \$1.50 extra each table.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

Up to 300,000 cubic feet per month.....	\$1.15
Between 301,000 and 400,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.10
Between 401,000 and 500,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.05
Between 501,000 and 1,000,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.00
Between 1,001,000 and 2,000,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.95
Between 2,001,000 and 2,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.85
Over 2,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.75

Minimum charge, meter rates, to be no less than frontage rates for same premises.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One room, \$3; each additional room to and including eight, 50 cents. Residences of more than eight rooms, metered. Small rooms, each 25 cents. Bathtub or closet, \$3.50; urinal basin, \$3.50; live stock or vehicle, \$1.50; automobile, \$6; steam heat, \$4; sprinkler, per front foot, 15 cents.

Building.—Kalsomining and whitewashing, \$1 to \$5 per building.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
2,000 gallons or less per month (minimum).....	50
First 10,000 gallons per month.....	25
Second 10,000 gallons per month.....	18½
Third 10,000 gallons per month.....	18
Fourth 10,000 gallons per month.....	16
Fifth 10,000 gallons per month.....	15
Second 50,000 gallons per month.....	14
Second 100,000 gallons per month.....	11
Third 100,000 gallons per month.....	10
Fourth 100,000 gallons per month.....	9½
Fifth 100,000 gallons per month.....	9
Next 1,000,000 gallons per month.....	8½

Rate decreases one-half cent for each additional million to a minimum of 7 cents.

PORTLAND, OREG.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Family of 10 persons or less, ordinary use of water for drinking, cooking, and washing, including one closet, 50 cents; each person exceeding 10, 10 cents; bathtub, 10 cents; each water-closet above one, 15 cents; urinal, 25 cents; steam or hot-water heater, 25 cents. Each family carrying water from faucet, 50 cents. Sprinkling an area not exceeding 5,000 square feet, \$3 per year.

Business.—Hotels, boarding and lodging houses, family rates, 50 cents; each bed for guests, 10 cents; public bathtub, 60 cents; private bathtub, 10 cents; public closet, 40 cents; private closet, 15 cents; urinal, 50 cents; steam or hot-water heater, 50 cents to \$2; bar, \$1.25. Barber shops, first chair, 75 cents; each additional chair, 25 cents. Restaurants, lunch counters, etc., base rate, \$1.25; each seat at table or counter, 5 cents. Stores, ordinary use of water, six occupants or less, 50 cents; closet, 15 cents. Bakeries, each barrel of flour, average daily use, 50 cents. Steam boilers, each horsepower, not over 10, 50 cents; over 10, up to 20 horsepower, each horsepower, 40 cents; 20 to 30, each horsepower, 30 cents; each horsepower over 30, 20 cents. Offices and banks, on ground floor, 50 cents; each additional occupant over six, 10 cents. Office buildings, base rate, 50 cents; each room above ground floor, 10 cents.

Building.—Brick per 1,000, including water for mortar, 10 cents; wetting each barrel of lime for other purposes than laying brick, 10 cents; wetting each barrel of cement, 5 cents; wood fiber, per ton, 25 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 20,000 cubic feet, per month.....	10
All over 20,000 cubic feet, per month.....	8

Minimum, 50 cents per month for any service. Elevators, sidewalk, minimum, \$3; inside elevator, minimum, \$5.

Outside city.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 600 cubic feet.....	16½
Next 20,000 cubic feet.....	12½
Over 20,000 cubic feet.....	10

Minimum, \$1 per month.

DENVER, COLO.

THE SOUTH DENVER SYSTEM—FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One to four rooms, \$2; each additional room, 40 cents; steam boiler for heating, \$4; closet, \$2; each additional, \$1.20; bath, with hot water, \$2; each additional tub, \$1.20; bath without hot water, 80 cents; horse, \$1.20.

Business.—Boarding houses, per room, 60 cents; minimum, \$4; bath, 15 rooms or less, \$2; more than 15 rooms, \$4; closet, 15 rooms or less, \$2; more than 15 rooms, \$4. Hotels, per room, 60 cents; fixtures same as boarding house of more than 15 rooms. Ordinary stores or shops, 12½ feet front or less, \$2; 12½ to 18 feet front, \$3.20; 18 to 25 feet front, \$4.80; 25 to 37½ feet front, \$6; 37½ to 50 feet front, \$8; over 50 feet front, special rates. Barber shops, first chair, \$3.20; each additional chair, \$1.20; bath, \$6. Brickyards, each gang of hands, \$8. Cigar factories, per hand, 80 cents; minimum, \$4. Schools, each student, 6 cents. Tobacco factories, per hand, 80 cents; minimum, \$4. Steam boilers, for heating, per square foot of fire surface, 4 cents; minimum, \$8.

Building.—Brickwork, per 1,000 kiln count, 8 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 8 cents; concrete, street paving, per cubic yard, 6 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 40 cents; stonework, per perch, 4 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
1,000 to 15,000 gallons per month.....	17
15,000 to 30,000 gallons per month.....	16
30,000 to 60,000 gallons per month.....	15
60,000 to 150,000 gallons per month.....	13
150,000 to 315,000 gallons per month.....	12
315,000 to 637,500 gallons per month.....	11
637,500 to 1,500,000 gallons per month.....	10

Minimum meter rates.—For residences, 25 cents per month; for business premises, \$3 per month.

THE GLOBEVILLE SYSTEM—FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, 1 to 3 rooms, \$1.50; 4 to 6 rooms, \$2; each additional room, 25 cents; closet, \$2; bath, \$2; hose per 25 feet front, \$4.

Business.—Bakeries, each oven, \$5. Barber shops, first chair, \$2.50; each additional chair, \$1.50. Public baths, \$5. Boarding houses, \$2.50; bath, \$3. Hotels, per room, 50 cents; closet, \$5. Billiard halls, per table, \$3. Cigar manufacturing, per person, \$1. Livery stable, per stall, \$1. Restaurants, \$5. Steam boiler, per square foot of fire surface, 20 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; plastering, per square yard, one-half cent; stone, per perch, 5 cents.

METER RATE.

Ten cents per 1,000 gallons.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

20,000 cubic feet or less per month.....	\$1.05
Excess of 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.90
Excess of 100,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.75

Minimum, \$4 per year.

Genesee River water, 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Dwelling houses occupied by one family, one faucet, \$6; each additional faucet, \$2. One bathtub, \$5; each additional, \$3. One water-closet, \$5; each additional, \$3. One urinal, \$3; each additional, \$2. One set basin, \$2; each additional, \$1. Set

washtubs (not over three), \$3; each additional set, \$1. No dwelling shall be charged more than \$40.

Dwelling houses occupied by more than one family, \$5 for use of same fixtures. If separate fixtures, separate family rates charged. Private stables, \$4; more than one horse, each, \$2; cattle, each, \$1; swine, each, 25 cents.

Business.—Ordinary stores, warehouses, offices, and shops, same as dwelling houses using same fixtures. Hotels, boarding and lodging houses, family rate plus \$1 for each bed for boarders and lodgers. Refectories, confectioners, eating houses, fish markets, saloons, \$10 to \$50, according to quantity. Meat markets, provision shops, \$8 to \$30, according to quantity. Photographers, \$15 to \$40, according to quantity. Printing offices, excluding steam-boiler supply, according to number of presses, \$8 to \$40. Bakeries, excluding steam-boiler supply, according to average daily use of flour, per barrel, \$3; minimum, \$8. Greenhouses and graperies, according to quantity, \$8 to \$30. Livery stables, each single stall, \$1.50; minimum for stable, \$4.

Fountains, six hours per day, six months per year, ½-inch jet, \$10; ¾-inch jet, \$40; other sizes, in proportion. Garden hydrants, street and window washers, not allowed except with at least \$6 worth of water for other purposes. Hose, ½-inch nozzle and less, \$5, to be used not exceeding one hour per day.

Public fire hydrants, each \$30. Sprinkling carts, two-horse, per week, \$9; one-horse, \$5.

Building.—Eight cents per cask of cement or lime not exceeding capacity of 240 pounds. Basis of estimating lime or cement used, one cask of lime for 65 square yards plastering, or 1,000 laths, or 1,000 brick. One cask of cement per 6 square yards cellar bottom. Water for filling cisterns or tanks, \$5.

METER RATES.

For all water through a single tap during one quarter.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
Up to 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	20
From 100,000 to 250,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	15
From 250,000 to 400,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12
In excess of 400,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	10

Minimum charge per annum, \$8.

Hydraulic elevators, per 1,000 gallons, registered by counters, 15 cents; metered, 20 per cent discount.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms or less, \$3; 5 rooms, \$3.50; each additional room, 30 cents; closet or urinal, \$3; bath, \$2; horse, cow, etc., \$2.

Business.—Boarding houses, residence rate, and for each boarder or furnished room for rent in excess of two, 50 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 2½ cents; masonry, per perch, 1½ cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 20 cents; tile sidewalks, concrete walks, etc., per 100 square yards, 20 cents. No permit for less than \$1.

METER RATES.

Six cents per 100 cubic feet. Minimum rates per month: ¼-inch meter, 30 cents; ½-inch, 35 cents; 1-inch, 50 cents; 1½-inch, 80 cents; 1½-inch, \$1.10; 2-inch, \$2; 3-inch, \$4.50; 4-inch, \$8.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One room, \$3; each additional room to and including 11, 60 cents; each additional room over 11, 50 cents; attic and hall rooms, rooms in basements and servants' rooms in out buildings, each, 25 cents; bath, \$2.50; automobile, \$3; horse, \$1.25; hot-water heater, \$3; cow, \$1; hose attachment, 25-foot front or less, \$5; urinal, \$1.50; closet with hand valve, \$3; hand basin, 50 cents.

Business.—Boarding houses and tenements, 1 room, \$4; each room additional, \$1; small rooms, etc., each, 50 cents; urinal, \$4; closet with hand valve, \$5; hand basin, \$1.50; other fixtures, same as residences. Hotels, up to 12 rooms, same as boarding houses; each room over 12, \$1.25; bath, \$5; urinal or closet, with hand valve, \$5. Offices, with hand basin, each room, \$5; without basin, \$3; fixtures in general use, at public rates, as in hotels. Bakeries, per barrel of flour, 1 cent. Brickyards, each table, \$17.50. Foundries, each machine molder, \$1.50; each plate molder, 75 cents.

Building.—Brick, 10,000 or less, \$1; each 1,000 over 10,000, 8 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 4 cents; stone masonry, 25 perches, of 25 cubic feet each or less, \$1; each perch over 25, 4 cents; plastering, each job requiring 40 bushels of lime or less, \$1.50; each bushel over 40, 3½ cents.

METER RATES.		Cents.
533 gallons or less per day.....	per 1,000 gallons.....	8
533 to 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	15
Second 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	14
Third 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	13
Fourth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	12
Fifth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	11
Sixth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	10
Seventh 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	9
Eighth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	8
Ninth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	7
Tenth 5,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	6
Each additional 1,000 gallons per day.....	do.....	6

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms, \$5; each additional room up to 10, \$1; each room over 10, 50 cents; closet, \$4; each additional, \$2; bath, \$5; each additional, \$3; sprinkling, 33-foot front, \$5; each additional foot, 10 cents; spigot, \$3.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Ninety cents per 1,000 cubic feet; minimum, \$2.70 per year.

Commercial and manufacturing.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]		Cents.
First 25,000 cubic feet per month.....		90
Next 25,000 to 200,000 cubic feet per month.....		85
200,000 cubic feet and over per month.....		80

TOLEDO, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One faucet, \$5; each additional faucet or bib not specifically rated, \$1.50; bathtub, \$3; each additional, \$2; closet, self-closing, \$3; each additional, \$2; wash basin, free; each additional, self-closing, \$1; sprinkling lawn, per 1,000 square feet, \$1; each additional family supplied by same fixtures, \$4.

FLAT RATES—SEASON (MAY TO NOVEMBER).

Residences.—Dwelling, outside, each, \$2; inside, \$2.50; lawn, 1,000 to 4,000 square feet, \$1 per 1,000; over 4,000 square feet, 50 cents per 1,000; horse or cow, 75 cents each; street sprinkler, 50 feet or less, \$2; 75 feet or less, \$2.50; 100 feet or less, \$3.

Business.—Store, under 20 feet front, outside, \$2; inside, \$2.50; under 25 feet front, outside, \$2.50; inside, \$3.25; under 30 feet front, outside, \$3.25; inside, \$4.

METER RATES.		Cents.
[Per 1,000 gallons.]		
First 10,000 gallons per day.....		9
Next 60,000 gallons per day.....		8
Next 60,000 gallons per day.....		7
Next 70,000 gallons per day.....		6
Over 200,000 gallons per day.....		5
Elevators with indicator.....		9

Minimum annual charge, \$5.40, which allows 60,000 gallons of water.

ATLANTA, GA.

METER RATES.

Domestic.—Eighty cents per 800 cubic feet; minimum to any consumer, 80 cents per month.

Wholesale.—To consumers who regularly use 10,000 cubic feet or over per month:

[Per 100 cubic feet.]		Cents.
First 10,000 cubic feet.....		10
Second 10,000 cubic feet.....		9½
Third 10,000 cubic feet.....		9
Fourth 10,000 cubic feet.....		8½
Fifth 10,000 cubic feet.....		8
Sixth 10,000 cubic feet.....		7½
Seventh 10,000 cubic feet.....		7

Manufacturers outside city using 5,000 to 10,000 cubic feet per month, one and one-half times domestic rates; those who use over 10,000 cubic feet per month, one and one-half times wholesale rates.

All bills under the rates above referred to are subject to a discount of 25 per cent for prompt payment.

A charge for making tap and furnishing meter is made to all consumers, as follows:

	Inside city.	Outside city.
For ½-inch service.....	\$15.00	\$25.00
For ¾-inch service.....	25.00	30.00
For 1-inch service.....	40.00	45.00
For 1½-inch service.....	60.00	65.00
For 2-inch service.....	75.00	80.00

Taps and meters above 2 inches, actual cost plus 10 per cent in city; outside city, actual cost plus \$10 for 3-inch service; cost plus \$25 for 4-inch service; cost plus \$50 for 6-inch service.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons.

Commercial and manufacturing.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]		Cents.
50,000 gallons or less per quarter.....		15
First 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		14
Second 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		13
Third 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		12
Fourth 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		11
Fifth 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		10
Sixth 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		9
Seventh 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		8
Eighth 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		7
Ninth 50,000 gallons over per quarter.....		6

Minimum meter charges per month.

½-inch meter.....	\$0.25	1½-inch meter.....	\$1.00
¾-inch meter.....	0.30	2-inch meter.....	1.65
1-inch meter.....	0.40	3-inch meter.....	2.50
1½-inch meter.....	0.60	4-inch meter.....	4.00

WORCESTER, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Occupied by one family, 6 persons or less, \$6; one family, not over 10 persons, \$8; water-closet, \$4; each additional closet, \$2; bathtub, \$5; each additional tub, \$2; stable, one horse, \$3; two horses, \$5; each additional horse, \$1.50; neat cattle, each, \$1; hand hose, \$5.

Business.—Stores and offices, \$4; closets, \$3 to \$10. Manufactories and workshops, each person using water in sinks, 50 cents. Boarding houses, more than 10 persons, family rates plus 75 cents for each person over 10. Hand hose for washing sidewalks and store fronts, \$4.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
Less than 5,000 gallons per day.....	20
More than 5,000 gallons per day.....	15

Any quantity used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons. Water used by city departments, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

METER RATES.

Up to 4,000 cubic feet per month.....	per 100 cubic feet..	\$0.11
4,000 to 8,300 cubic feet per month.....	lump sum..	6.00
8,300 to 16,000 cubic feet per month.....	per 100 cubic feet..	0.08
16,000 to 21,300 cubic feet per month.....	lump sum..	12.80
21,300 to 35,000 cubic feet per month.....	per 100 cubic feet..	0.08
35,000 to 46,700 cubic feet per month.....	lump sum..	21.00
46,700 cubic feet or more per month.....	per 100 cubic feet..	0.04½

Minimum, any service, \$4 per annum.

Building.—Stone, laying one cord or 6 perch, 12 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 20 cents; brick, per 1,000, 6 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 3 cents.

Special rates to charitable institutions and schools (other than public) and for motors in churches.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Rooms in dwellings, each, \$1; bathtub, closet, or urinal, \$5; horse, mule, or cow, \$2; vehicle, \$3; street sprinkler, ½-inch hose for 50-feet front, \$10; automobile, \$5 to \$10.

Twenty-five per cent discount for prompt payment.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
First 2,500 gallons per month (net, minimum).....	60
Second 2,500 gallons per month.....	per 1,000 gallons.. 32
Second 5,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 31
Second 10,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 30
Third 10,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 29
Fourth 10,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 27½
Fifth 10,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 25
Second 50,000 gallons per month.....	do..... 22

The foregoing meter rates are subject to a discount of 30 per cent for prompt payment.

To consumers using more than 100,000 gallons per month, net.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
100,000 to 185,000 gallons per month.....	17½
185,000 to 225,000 gallons per month.....	17½
225,000 to 300,000 gallons per month.....	15
300,000 to 400,000 gallons per month.....	12½
Over 400,000 gallons per month.....	10

SPOKANE, WASH.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Four rooms, 80 cents; bath or closet, 20 cents; each room over four, 10 cents.

METER RATES.

Ten cents per 1,000 gallons.

Minimum rates for residences: Less than four rooms, 60 cents per month; four rooms, bath and closet, 80 cents.

RICHMOND, VA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One hydrant or faucet, \$4; hydrant or faucet and closet, \$8; each additional faucet over one, \$1.50; bathtub, \$3.50; closet, \$3; each additional closet, \$2; urinal, \$1.50. Hose, not over ½-inch nozzle, for yard and street sprinkling, 30 feet front or

less, \$3.50; each additional front foot over 30, 8 cents per foot. Horse, \$1.25; cow, \$1; carriage or buggy, \$1.50.

Business.—Bakeries, each, \$12. Hotels and boarding houses, etc., \$5; each bedroom, \$1. Restaurants, \$15; lunch counters, \$10. Bar, one faucet, \$15; each additional faucet, \$3; each beer pump, \$8. Stable, 75 cents per stall; \$4.50 each hack or carriage for hire. Brickmaking, each table, \$40.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; stonework, per cubic yard, 2 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 10 cents.

METER RATES (SELECTED FROM 66 CLASSIFICATIONS).

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
Up to 3,000 cubic feet per month.....	11.00
3,100 to 4,000 cubic feet per month.....	10.50
4,000 to 5,000 cubic feet per month.....	9.90
7,100 to 7,500 cubic feet per month.....	9.40
9,600 to 10,000 cubic feet per month.....	8.90
14,600 to 15,000 cubic feet per month.....	7.90
24,100 to 25,000 cubic feet per month.....	6.20
39,800 to 41,000 cubic feet per month.....	4.90
59,000 cubic feet and over per month.....	3.75

OMAHA, NEBR.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Metered service had practically displaced flat-rate service.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
Up to 8,000 cubic feet per month.....	26½
8,000 to 16,000 cubic feet per month.....	15
16,000 to 66,600 cubic feet per month.....	11½
66,600 to 100,000 cubic feet per month.....	9½
100,000 to 2,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	7½
Over 2,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	6

Minimum monthly charge, 60 cents.

Meters must be paid for by consumers or are subject to rental charges.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, first faucet, \$5; each additional faucet, \$2.50; first pan or self-acting closet, \$5; each additional, \$3; self-closing urinal, \$2; hopper closet, \$8. Maximum charge, without hopper closet, \$22; with hopper closet, \$26. Stable, first horse, \$4; each additional horse, \$2; cow, \$1. Hose, ½-inch nozzle, \$6.

Business.—Boarding houses and restaurants, first faucet, \$10; each additional faucet, \$2.50; first pan or self-acting closet, \$10; each additional, \$3; hopper closet, \$15; bathtub, \$10; self-closing urinal, \$3. Hotels, each bed, \$2; fixtures, same as boarding-house rates. Stores, offices, workshops, etc., first faucet, \$5; each additional, \$2.50; closet, \$5; urinal, \$2.50. Public bath, \$10; closet in public bathhouse \$10.

Building.—Each cask of cement or lime, 6 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
Not exceeding average of 25 cubic feet per day.....	21
Not exceeding average of 50 cubic feet per day.....	20½
Not exceeding average of 100 cubic feet per day.....	20
Not exceeding average of 200 cubic feet per day.....	18
Not exceeding average of 300 cubic feet per day.....	16½
Not exceeding average of 500 cubic feet per day.....	15
Not exceeding average of 700 cubic feet per day.....	14
Not exceeding average of 1,000 cubic feet per day.....	13
Not exceeding average of 1,400 cubic feet per day.....	12
Not exceeding average of 2,000 cubic feet per day.....	11
Not exceeding average of 3,000 cubic feet per day.....	10
Not exceeding average of 5,000 cubic feet per day.....	9
Not exceeding average of 7,000 cubic feet per day.....	8½
Exceeding 7,000 cubic feet per day.....	7½

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Families of four persons or less, sink, \$4; each additional person, \$1; closet, \$4; each additional person, 50 cents; bathtub, \$2; each additional person, 50 cents; stationary wash-tub, \$2; each additional person, 50 cents; each washing-machine motor, \$2; horse, \$2; each additional, \$1; each automobile, \$2. Street sprinkling for lots, 50 feet front or less, \$3; 100 feet, \$5.50; 150 feet, \$7.50; 200 feet, \$10; each additional 50 feet, \$2.50. Lawn or garden sprinkling, each 1,000 square feet watered, \$2.

Minimum flat rate, \$5 per year.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 20 cents; stone, per perch, 2 cents.

METER RATES.

Five cents per 100 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment, but no metered bill can be less than \$1.75 net per quarter.

Consumers using more than 10,000 cubic feet per day, quarterly average, are charged 4 cents per 100 cubic feet.

DAYTON, OHIO.

METER RATES.

Sixty cents per 1,000 cubic feet; over 20,000 cubic feet per year, 45 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Three rooms or less, per room, \$6; each additional room, \$1.

METER RATES (SELECTED FROM 14 CLASSIFICATIONS).

[Per 100 cubic feet.]	Cents.
1,100 to 2,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	14
2,000 to 5,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	13
5,000 to 15,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12
35,000 to 75,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	10
75,000 to 120,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	9
120,000 to 240,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	8½
240,000 to 360,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	8½
360,000 cubic feet or over per quarter.....	6

Minimum charge per quarter, \$1.50.

DALLAS, TEX.

FLAT RATE—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—Family of five or less, one hydrant, \$2; hydrant and closet, \$3; hydrant, closet, kitchen sink, and bath, \$4. Each person over five in family, 25 cents. Live stock, 75 cents per head. Sprinkling, 5 cents per front foot.

Business.—Ordinary business premises, one hydrant and one closet, \$3.50 for not exceeding five persons; each person over five, 25 cents.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
Up to 2,000 gallons per month (minimum).....	50
2,000 to 10,000 gallons per month, per 1,000 gallons.....	25

LOWELL, MASS.

FLAT RATE—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Family of not over six persons, \$6; each additional person, 50 cents; fixtures allowed under this rate, one hot and one cold water faucet at two sinks and two set washbasins. Closet, per person, 50 cents; minimum, \$4; each additional closet, \$2. Bath, each person, 50 cents; minimum, \$3; maximum, \$8; each additional tub, \$1. Each basin over two, 50 cents. Stables, \$4; each horse over one, \$2; cow, \$2. Steam boiler for heating, \$1.

Business.—Stores, shops, offices, warehouses, etc., each person using water in sinks and urinals, 50 cents; closet, for each person, 50 cents. Baths, public or in hotel, \$10. Bakeries, average daily use per barrel of flour, \$3; minimum, \$6. Barber shops, four chairs or less, \$6; each additional chair, \$1. Livery stable, with water for washing carriages, each horse, \$2; minimum, \$25.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	14
Second 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	13
Next 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12
Next 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	11
Above 240,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	10

Minimum, \$7 per year.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

METER RATES.

Residences and commercial establishments, \$1.12½ per 1,000 cubic feet, or 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Manufactures, 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, or 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, faucet, \$4; each additional faucet, \$1; first bathtub, \$3; each additional tub, \$2; first water-closet, self-regulating, \$2; each additional closet, \$1. Maximum charge, exclusive of hose and stable, \$13; including stable with not more than four animals, \$20; with hose for stable and for garden not exceeding 5,000 square feet, \$25. Use of water in apartment houses and family hotels, arranged in suites of rooms, exclusive of water-closet not self-closing, for each tenement, not more than \$11.

Business.—Lodging and boarding houses, metered. Store, warehouse, or office, \$3; first self-regulating closet or urinal, \$2. Stables, two horses or less, \$4; each horse above two, \$2.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 50,000 cubic feet.....	15
50,000 to 200,000 cubic feet.....	12
200,000 to 500,000 cubic feet.....	11
500,000 to 5,000,000 cubic feet.....	8
Over 5,000,000 cubic feet.....	7½

Minimum, \$5 per year.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FLAT RATE—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, 5 rooms or less, \$4; each additional room, 75 cents; each additional family, \$3; bathtub, \$1; toilet, \$2; each animal, \$1; washing each private vehicle, \$1; hose connection, 50 square yards or less, \$1.50; each additional square yard, 3 cents.

Public schools, \$50 per year.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
First 100,000 gallons per month.....	7
Second 100,000 gallons per month.....	6½
Over 200,000 gallons per month.....	6

Minimum charge, 50 cents per month.

HARTFORD, CONN.

METER RATES.

For the first 3,000 cubic feet or less per day, 12 cents per 100 cubic feet; all over the first 3,000 cubic feet per day, 6 cents per 100 cubic feet.

TRENTON, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, one hydrant, \$6; each additional family, \$6. Wash paves or hose attachments, \$3; on corner property, \$6. Bathtub, \$3; water-closet, \$3; washbasin, \$1; urinal, \$3. Stables, one stall, \$3; two stalls, \$5; each additional stall, \$1. Discount of 25 per cent for prompt payment.

Business.—Stores and offices, one draw, \$3; drug stores, one draw, \$6; drug-store counter fountain, \$10. Public stables, each stall, \$1. Discount of 25 per cent for prompt payment.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Eighteen cents per 1,000 gallons, less 33½ per cent discount for prompt payment. Minimum annual charge, net, kitchen sink, \$4.50; sink and water-closet, \$6.75; sink, bath, closet, etc., \$9.

Business.—Twelve cents per 1,000 gallons; if use is 1,000,000 gallons or more a day, 12 cents, with discount of 50 per cent. Manufacturing plants, state institutions, less than 1,000,000 gallons per day, 12 cents per 1,000, with discount 33½ per cent. Minimum charge, \$10 net.

HOUSTON, TEX.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
Up to 1,000,000 gallons per month.....	15
1,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons per month.....	14
5,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons per month.....	12
10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons per month.....	11
15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons per month.....	10
20,000,000 gallons or more per month.....	9

Minimum charge per month, 50 cents.

Tapping charges.

¾-inch connection.....	\$14	2½-inch connection.....	\$40
1-inch connection.....	16	3-inch connection.....	60
1½-inch connection.....	20	4-inch connection.....	80
2-inch connection.....	25	6-inch connection.....	100
2½-inch connection.....	35		

TACOMA, WASH.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Five rooms or less, 85 cents; each additional room, 10 cents; bath, 20 cents; sprinkling, 25 feet frontage or less, 25 cents; closet, tank, 20 cents; pan or plunger, 40 cents; horse or cow, 25 cents.

Business.—Bakeries, each barrel of flour per day over four, 50 cents; minimum, \$2. Barber shops, first chair, \$1; each additional chair, 25 cents. Blacksmith shops, first fire, \$1; each additional fire, 25 cents. Boarding and lodging houses, residence rates plus 10 cents per room. Public closet, tank, 75 cents; pan or plunger, \$1.25. Bath in boarding house, private school, or barber shop, \$1. Stores, 85 cents to \$4.

Minimum flat rates, 85 cents.

Building.—Plastering, each 100 yards, 20 cents; each 1,000 brick or each 50 cubic feet of stone wall, 15 cents; wetting each barrel of lime or cement for other than above uses, 10 cents.

METER RATES.

Six hundred cubic feet per month or less, \$2; increase of 30 cents for each 100 feet up to 1,200. One thousand two hundred cubic feet per month, \$3.75; increase of 25 cents per 100 up to 2,000 feet. Two thousand cubic feet per month, \$5.70; increase of 20 cents per 100 up to 2,700, which is \$7.05; increase of 15 cents per 100 up to 3,500, which is \$8.20; increase of 10 cents per 100 up to 4,700, which is \$9.35; increase per 100 above 4,700 up to 20,000, 5 cents; each 100 in excess of 20,000, 4 cents.

Factories using machinery and employing not less than 10 persons, 80 per cent of above rates.

Public schools, hospitals, and other similar institutions, 50 per cent of regular rate.

Connection charges:

¾-inch.....	\$9	2-inch.....	\$20
1-inch.....	12	3-inch.....	30
1½-inch.....	15	4-inch.....	40
2-inch.....	18	6-inch.....	60

Above charge is on streets not paved or planked. On planked street, \$5 additional; on other than planked street, \$20 additional.

READING, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Dwellings of any size, along water main, whether connected or not, \$4.50; fixtures allowed under this charge, faucets in dining room and kitchen, faucets in yard and cellar, and one washstand. Bathtub, with or without shower, \$2; shower bath, \$1; each additional washstand, 50 cents; water-closet, \$2.50; hose, \$3; horse, mule, or cow, \$1; vehicle, 50 cents.

Business.—Stores and office buildings, less than four suites, without attachment, \$1; each sink or washstand, \$3; other fixtures, same as residences.

Building.—One-story, each 1,600 square feet of space occupied, \$1; two-story, each 1,600 square feet, \$1.50; three-story, each 1,600 square feet, \$2.50; four-story, each 1,600 square feet, \$3.50; larger than five stories, each 1,600 square feet, \$5.

METER RATES.

Four cents per 100 cubic feet.

Additional charge.

[Per month.]

Premises having ¾-inch meter.....	\$0.20
Premises having 1-inch meter.....	0.25
Premises having 1½-inch meter.....	0.30
Premises having 2-inch meter.....	0.35
Premises having 2½-inch meter.....	0.40
Premises having 3-inch meter.....	0.55
Premises having 4-inch meter.....	1.00
Premises having 6-inch meter.....	2.00
Premises having 8-inch meter.....	3.00

ALBANY, N. Y.

FLAT RATES.

Residences.

Under 20 feet front, from \$6 for 1 story graduated to \$28.50 for 6 stories.
20 to 25 feet front, from \$7.50 for 1 story graduated to \$30 for 6 stories.
25 to 30 feet front, from \$9 for 1 story graduated to \$31.50 for 6 stories.
30 to 35 feet front, from \$10.50 for 1 story graduated to \$33 for 6 stories.
35 to 40 feet front, from \$12 for 1 story graduated to \$34.50 for 6 stories.
40 to 50 feet front, from \$13.50 for 1 story graduated to \$36 for 6 stories.
50 to 60 feet front, from \$15 for 1 story graduated to \$37.50 for 6 stories.
60 to 70 feet front, from \$16.50 for 1 story graduated to \$39 for 6 stories.
70 to 80 feet front, from \$18 for 1 story graduated to \$40.50 for 6 stories.
80 to 90 feet front, from \$19.50 for 1 story graduated to \$42 for 6 stories.
90 to 100 feet front, from \$21 for 1 story graduated to \$43.50 for 6 stories.

Business.—Same as above table. Graduations go from \$4 for one-story building to \$19 for six-story building under 20 feet front. Reading down, each variation is \$1; reading across, variation is \$15.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Annual assessment following above table: \$5.40 to \$25.65, one to six stories, under 20 feet front. Variation, \$1.35 reading down; \$20.25 reading across.

Business.—Annual assessment following table: \$3.60 to \$17.10, one to six stories, under 20 feet front. Variation, 90 cents reading down; \$13.50 reading across.

Meter rate, 6 cents per 100 cubic feet.

CAMDEN, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Hydrants, in yard or kitchen, or both, \$5; baths, each, \$3; water-closet, self-acting, \$3; closet, pan, valve, or reservoir, \$2; stationary washstand, \$1; urinal, \$2; stationary washtub, \$1.

Business.—Hotels and boarding houses, hydrants for family use, \$6; hotel bar, with water, \$10; without water, \$5; washbasins, each, \$5; slop sink, \$5; bath for use of 10 boarders or less, \$5; closet, self-acting, \$6; pan, valve, or reservoir closet, \$3; horse trough, \$6; kitchens, \$5 to \$50; public baths, each tub, \$9; urinal, \$4. Bakeries and ice-cream saloons, in addition to charge for dwelling, \$5. Barber shops, \$10. Stables, each stall for horse or cow, \$1. Steam engines, per horsepower, \$1. Minimum water rent for any premises, \$5 per annum.

Building.—House not over 5 rooms, \$2.50; in rows of more than 2, \$2 each. House more than 5, not exceeding 7 rooms, \$3; more than 7, not over 9, \$5. Rate quoted up to 13 rooms, \$10. Plastering, 10 cents per 100 square yards. Concrete, 3 cents per cubic yard. Brickwork, 2 cents per perch.

METER RATES.

(Per 1,000 gallons.)

	Cents.
1 to 100 gallons daily.....	20
100 to 250 gallons daily.....	18
250 to 500 gallons daily.....	17
500 to 1,000 gallons daily.....	16
1,000 to 2,000 gallons daily.....	15
2,000 to 4,000 gallons daily.....	14
4,000 to 6,000 gallons daily.....	13
6,000 to 8,000 gallons daily.....	12
8,000 to 10,000 gallons daily.....	11
10,000 gallons daily and upward.....	10

Minimum meter rates per year.—Single hydrant, \$5; hydrant and hopper or bath or flush, \$7; for any other meter rate, not less than \$10.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Five rooms or less, \$4.40; each additional room up to 9, 88 cents; each room above 9, 66 cents. Closet, \$2.64. Sprinkling, 30 feet front, \$2.64; 60 feet front, \$3.96.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Eighteen thousand cubic feet or less per quarter, \$1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet; 18,000 to 45,000 cubic feet per quarter, 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Commercial and manufacturing.—Sixty cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

METER RATES.

First 5,000 cubic feet per quarter, 22 cents per 100 cubic feet over this amount, 5 cents per 100 cubic feet; more than 750,000 cubic feet per quarter, rate of 5 cents per 100 cubic feet for all.

LYNN, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, first faucet, \$5; each additional faucet, \$1; first bathtub, \$3; each additional bathtub, \$2; first water-closet, \$3; each additional water-closet, \$2; urinal, \$1. More than one family and less than four, one faucet used by all, each family, \$3.50. Maximum charge for family, exclusive of hose or stable, \$20. For first horse, \$4; each additional horse, \$2; each cow, \$1. Hose not over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch nozzle, one hour per day, not less than \$4. One automobile in garage, \$2; two automobiles, \$4; more than two, \$5.

Business.—Stores, offices, warehouses, etc., first faucet, \$4; used by more than one tenant, each tenant, \$3; water-closets, \$3; used by more than one tenant, each tenant, \$2. Each additional faucet or water-closet, half the above rate. Livery, club, and boarding

stables, each horse, \$2; truck and cart stables, each horse, \$1.50. Each steam engine working not over 12 hours a day, for each horsepower, \$5. Boilers for heating purposes only, \$1 to \$5.

Building.—Each cask of lime or cement used, 6 cents.

METER RATES.

Fifteen cents per 100 cubic feet. When quantity used is more than 10,000 gallons daily the price is fixed by the water commissioner.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Family of 5 or less, \$5; each additional person, 50 cents; if the number exceeds 12, boarding-house rate is charged. Pan or hopper closet, \$4; used by more than 5 persons, each additional person, 50 cents; bathtub, \$3; used by more than 5 persons up to 12, each 40 cents; each person over 12, 25 cents; hose, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch nozzle, \$2.50; for premises more than 25 feet front with over 70 feet additional frontage, for each additional front foot, 5 cents. Maximum charge to family, \$20; family, with stable, maximum, \$32.

Business.—Hotels, each bathtub, \$10; each set washbasin, \$5; public urinals, each slip, \$10. Boarding houses, 12 persons, \$8.50; each additional person above 12, 35 cents; water-closet, not over \$10. Offices, stores, etc., pan or hopper closet for five or less persons, \$4; each additional person, 50 cents; sinks and urinals, each, \$3; used by more than 5 persons, each over 5, 40 cents. Stables, not less than \$24; each horse over 12, \$1.50. Engine, not over 20 horsepower, each horsepower, \$4; exceeding 20 horsepower, each horsepower, \$3.50; exceeding 50 horsepower, each horsepower, \$3.

Building.—Each cask of lime or cement, 5 cents.

METER RATES.

Ten cents per 100 cubic feet. Minimum, \$5 per year.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

METER RATES.

Thirty cents per 1,000 gallons.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms, \$4; 5 rooms, \$4.50; 6 rooms, \$5; 7 rooms, \$5.25; 8 rooms, \$6; 9 rooms, \$6.50; 10 rooms, \$7.25; each additional room, 50 cents. Closets, \$4.50; bath, hot and cold, \$4; hose, up to 50 feet front, per linear foot, 17 cents; each additional foot, 9 cents.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$6; each additional chair, \$3. Boarding houses, 4 rooms, \$6; 5 rooms, \$7; 6 rooms, \$8; 7 rooms, \$9; 8 rooms, \$10; 9 rooms, \$11; 10 rooms, \$12; each additional room, \$1. Bath, boarding house, \$6.50 per tub; bath in hotel, \$8; public bath, \$10. Closets, boarding houses, stores, and offices, \$5; closets, hotels, and public places, \$7.50. Carriage shop, each hand, \$1.55. Photographers, minimum, \$20.

Building.—Concrete, per cubic yard, 10 cents; kalsomining, per building, \$1 to \$5; plastering, per square yard, one-half cent.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
2,500 gallons or less per month (minimum).....	70
First 10,000 gallons per month.....per 1,000 gallons..	25
Second 10,000 gallons per month.....do.....	18½
Third 10,000 gallons per month.....do.....	18
Fourth 10,000 gallons per month.....do.....	16
Fifth 10,000 gallons per month.....do.....	15
Second 50,000 gallons per month.....do.....	14
Second 100,000 gallons per month.....do.....	11
Third 100,000 gallons per month.....do.....	10
Fourth 100,000 gallons per month.....do.....	9½
Fifth 100,000 gallons per month.....do.....	9
Next 1,000,000 gallons per month.....do.....	8½

Each additional million per month consumed lowers the rate one-half cent to a minimum rate of 5 cents per 1,000 gallons.

YONKERS, N. Y.

METER RATES.

Domestic.—Fifteen cents per 100 cubic feet. Minimum, \$4 per year.

Mechanical and manufacturing.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 200 cubic feet per day.....	12
Next 200 cubic feet per day.....	10
Next 200 cubic feet per day.....	8
Next 200 cubic feet per day.....	6

WILMINGTON, DEL.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four or more rooms with hydrant in yard or kitchen or both, \$5; two rooms, \$3; three rooms, \$4; bath, \$3; self-closing closet or urinal, \$2; other kinds, \$3; washbasin or sink, \$1; wash paves, \$2; stable, one horse, \$3; each additional horse, \$1; lawn sprinkling, \$5. Heating boiler, \$1.

Business.—Stores, offices, factories, shops, etc., \$3; basin or sink, \$2; closet or urinal, \$3. Barber shops, basin, \$3; each additional, \$1. Bathtub in hotel, \$1; tub in public bathing establishment, \$3. Churches, \$5.

Building.—Five dwellings or less, each, \$1; each house over five, 60 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 2,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	75
Next 3,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	60
Next 5,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	45
Next 10,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	40
Next 30,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	38
Next 50,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	37
Next 100,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	36
All over 200,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	35

Minimum charge:

¾-inch meter.....	\$10	¾-inch.....	\$50
1-inch.....	15	1-inch.....	60
1½-inch.....	20	1½-inch.....	70
2-inch.....	30	2-inch.....	80
2½-inch.....	40		

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family not over 10, \$2.50; each additional family, \$2.50; each bathtub, \$1; each shower bath, \$1; each closet inside building, \$1; outside building, \$5; hose, each 25 feet frontage or fraction, \$1; automobile, \$2; stable, one horse, \$2.50; each additional horse, \$1; each cow, 50 cents.

Building.—Frame buildings, one family, \$2; each additional family, 50 cents; each 1,000 bricks, wetting and mortar, 6 cents; each 100 hollow building tile or cement block, 1½ cents; each cubic yard masonry or concrete, 3 cents; each 100 square yards plastering or stucco, 25 cents; each square yard macadam or any pavement with concrete foundation, one-half cent. Each steam boiler for power purposes, \$1 per horsepower.

METER RATES.

Less than 10,000 cubic feet in six months, 5 cents per 100 cubic feet. More than 10,000 cubic feet in six months, 5 cents per 100 cubic feet for the first 10,000 and 4 cents per 100 cubic feet for all in excess of that. Minimum charge for metered service, \$3.

DULUTH, MINN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Not more than five rooms, \$6; each room over five, 50 cents; closet, bathtub, or basin, \$2; horse, cow, or vehicle, \$2; lawn sprinkling, each square yard, 1 cent. Families having roomers or boarders, each room, \$1 in addition to charges for fixtures.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 10,000 cubic feet per month.....	15
Next 10,000 cubic feet per month.....	12
All over 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	8

Minimum, 50 cents per month. For water used for elevators, motors, swimming pools, and for cooling and refrigerating machinery, first 1,000 cubic feet, 15 cents per 100 cubic feet; next, 1,000 cubic feet, 12 cents per 100 cubic feet; all over 2,000 cubic feet, 8 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Private skating rinks, 10 cents per 100 cubic feet; public rinks, 8 cents per 100 cubic feet; lawn sprinkling, 6 cents per 100 cubic feet.

NORFOLK, VA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One to 4 rooms, \$6; each room from 5 to 10, 50 cents; each room over 10, 25 cents; bath, \$3; closet, \$3; each additional, \$1; urinal, \$1.50; wash pave, \$6. Stable, each horse, \$1.50.

Business.—Stores, hydrant or basin, \$6; for each employee exceeding 5, 50 cents; closet, \$3; urinal, \$2. Boarding houses, with lodging, 4 rooms or less, \$6; each additional room, \$1; lodging houses without board, 4 rooms or less, \$6; each additional room, 75 cents. Barber shops, one basin, \$6; each additional basin, \$1.20; bathtub, \$20; each additional tub, \$5. Offices, 2 rooms, \$6; each additional room, \$3. Shops, \$6. Blacksmith shops, one fire, \$6; each additional fire, \$1. Closet alone, \$5; each additional, \$1.

Building.—Brick, with lime, per 1,000, 10 cents; brick, with cement, per 1,000, 5 cents; stone, per perch, 6 cents; plastering, lime mortar, per 100 square yards, 30 cents; plastering, cement mortar, per 100 square yards, 15 cents; artificial stone pavement, 40 cents; concrete foundations, per 100 cubic feet, 10 cents; pile driving, per pile, 2 cents.

Discount of 20 per cent on all flat rates for prompt payment.

METER RATES.

Fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum, \$1.50 per quarter. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

FLAT RATES—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—Four fixtures, including bath, \$3.40; three fixtures, including bath, \$3.15; two fixtures, including bath, \$3; bath only, \$1.50; each additional, \$1; toilet and hydrant, \$2; toilet and sink, \$2; hydrant and lavatory, \$2; hydrant and sink, \$2; lavatory and sink, \$2; toilet only, \$1.50; each additional, 75 cents; cow, 50 cents; horse, 25 cents. Sprinkling 50-foot lawn, per season (six months), \$6.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$1.25; each additional chair, 50 cents; steam boilers, per horsepower, 25 cents; storerooms, per foot, in addition to fixtures, 10 cents.

Building.—Brick, 7 cents per 1,000; concrete, 8 cents per cubic yard; plaster, one-half cent per square yard; stone, 10 cents per cord.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
Less than 3,750 gallons.....	per month.. 75
3,750 to 40,000 gallons.....	per 1,000 gallons.. 20
40,000 to 150,000 gallons.....	do.... 15
Over 150,000 gallons.....	do.... 10

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Twelve cents per 100 cubic feet.

Commercial and manufacturing.—Twelve cents per 100 cubic feet up to 1,000,000 cubic feet per quarter; over 1,000,000 cubic feet per quarter, 8 cents per 100 cubic feet. Minimum rate, \$1.50 per quarter.

WATERBURY, CONN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each house with inside fixtures occupied by one family not exceeding six persons, \$5; each additional person, 50 cents. Each house supplied from outside hydrant, not over eight persons, \$5. Closet, not over six persons, \$3; each additional person, 50 cents. Bathtub, each family not over six persons, \$2; each additional person, 25 cents. Stables, each horse, \$2; each cow, \$1.

Business.—Stores and offices, \$2 to \$10; restaurants, saloons, etc., \$5 to \$30. Bakeries, using less than 500 barrels of flour a year, \$5; each additional barrel, 1 cent.

Building.—Each barrel of lime or cement used, 6 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 gallons.]

	Cents.
Less than 500 gallons per day.....	2
500 to 2,000 gallons per day.....	1½
More than 2,000 gallons per day.....	1

Minimum rate in building, \$5 per year.

AKRON, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Not exceeding 3 rooms, \$3.75; each additional room, 62½ cents; bath, \$2.50; urinal, \$1.25; closet, \$2.50; lawn sprinkling, ¼-inch tap for 66 feet front, free; 66 to 100 feet front, \$1.25; larger lots in proportion.

Business.—Stores, 33 feet front or less, \$6.25; 33 to 66 feet front, \$10; over 66 feet front, \$12.50. Barber shops, one chair, \$6.25; two chairs, \$10; three chairs, \$12.50; each additional chair, \$2.50. Bakeries, per barrel of flour used per day, \$4. Mechanics' shops, not over 10 hands, \$6.25; each additional 10 hands, \$3.12½. Water-closets, in stores, banks, or offices, each, \$2.50; in hotels and boarding houses, each, \$6.25; in blocks, each, \$3.75. Urinals, in stores, banks, or offices, each, \$1.25; in hotels and boarding houses, each, \$3.75; in blocks or saloons, each, \$2.50.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 6½ cents; stone, per perch, 2½ cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 18½ cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

Up to 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	\$1.00
20,000 to 40,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	0.90
40,000 to 60,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	0.80
60,000 to 80,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	0.70
80,000 to 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	0.60
Over 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	0.50

Minimum meter charges per month.

¼-inch meter.....	\$0.50
½-inch meter.....	0.75
1-inch meter.....	1.00

Larger meters in proportion.

TROY, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Twenty-five feet or less front, one or two families, \$6.50; similar premises occupied by three families, \$13; each additional apartment or flat, \$2.56; bathtub, \$3; closet, \$4; urinal, \$2 to \$5; sprinkling streets with hose, 25 feet front, \$3; sprinkling lawns or garden, \$5 to \$15. Stables, team, \$5; each additional horse, \$2.

Business.—Boarding houses, building rate plus \$5 to \$25; saloons, \$5 to \$10; barber shops, per chair, \$2; bakeries, per barrel of flour or less daily, \$2. Steam engines, per horsepower, \$2.50. Public bathtub, \$5; public water-closet, \$7.

Building.—Making mortar, per 1,000 brick, 7 cents; making mortar per 100 feet, 6 cents; making mortar per cubic yard, concrete foundations, 3 cents; making mortar per square foot, concrete for sidewalks, one-fourth cent; making mortar per 100 square yards, plastering, 30 cents.

METER RATES.

Five cents per 1,000 gallons.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Family of five, \$4; two families on one service, \$3.50 each; minimum for each service pipe, \$4; washbowl, 50 cents; bathtub, \$1.75; water-closet, \$2; washtub, 50 cents; urinal, 75 cents.

Business.—Stores, \$4 to \$15; dining rooms or saloons, \$8 to \$20; barrooms, \$6 to \$12; photograph galleries, \$8 to \$15; engines, 12 hours per day, each horsepower, \$3. Other business metered.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Per 100 cubic feet, 10 cents. Minimum, \$8 per year.

Business.—Up to 100,000 cubic feet, 10 cents per 100 cubic feet; over 100,000, 7 cents per 100 cubic feet. Minimum, \$8 per year.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Front buildings (selected from 13 classifications).

	STORIES.					
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$5.30	\$5.95	\$6.65	\$7.30	\$7.90	\$8.65
Over 15 and not over 20 feet....	5.95	6.65	7.30	7.90	8.65	9.30
Over 20 and not over 30 feet....	11.90	13.85	15.85	17.40	18.90	20.55
Over 30 and not over 40 feet....	17.20	19.20	21.15	22.70	24.20	25.75
Over 40 and not over 100 feet...	25.10	27.10	29.10	30.60	32.15	33.65

	STORIES.				
	4	4½	5	5½	6
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$9.30	\$9.90	\$10.65	\$11.25	\$12.00
Over 15 and not over 20 feet....	9.90	10.65	11.25	12.00	12.75
Over 20 and not over 30 feet....	22.05	23.60	25.10	26.40	28.50
Over 30 and not over 70 feet....	27.30	28.80	30.40	32.25	33.80
Over 70 and not over 100 feet...	35.20	36.70	38.25	40.25	41.80

Rear buildings (selected from 6 classifications).

	STORIES.					
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$3.50	\$3.95	\$4.40	\$4.85	\$5.30	\$5.75
Over 15 and not over 20 feet....	3.95	4.50	4.85	5.30	5.75	6.20
Over 20 and not over 50 feet....	7.90	9.30	10.65	11.60	12.60	13.70

	STORIES.				
	4	4½	5	5½	6
Less than 15 feet in width.....	\$6.20	\$6.65	\$7.10	\$8.75	\$9.10
Over 15 and not over 20 feet....	6.65	7.10	7.55	9.00	9.60
Over 20 and not over 50 feet....	14.70	15.75	16.75	18.00	19.00

Residences.—Bath in residence, \$2.70; house occupied by one family only, one extra bathtub free; closet, \$1.80. More than two families in dwelling, each additional family, \$1.80.

Business.—Building rates plus extra charges. Hotels and boarding houses, 90 cents for each bed over six. Public baths, baths in hotels, boarding houses, etc., \$4.50 each. Closets and urinals, \$3.60 each.

WATER RATES.

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METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

5,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	\$1.35
Over 5,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.12½
250,000 to 1,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.00
1,500,000 to 2,500,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.90
2,500,000 cubic feet and over per month.....	0.85

Charge for taps:

½-inch.....	\$6.00	2-inch.....	\$30.00
¾-inch.....	7.50	4-inch.....	40.00
1-inch.....	10.00	6-inch.....	50.00
1½-inch.....	15.00	8-inch.....	65.00

FORT WAYNE, IND.

METER RATES.

First 1,000 gallons, 10 cents; each additional 1,000 gallons, 6½ cents. Minimum monthly charge, 33½ cents.

ERIE, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Private residences, \$4; bath, closet, and hand basin, \$7.

METER RATES.

Stores, factories, and public offices, 20 cents per 1,000 gallons.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Five rooms or less, \$3.50; each additional room up to 10 rooms, 50 cents; each room above 10, 25 cents; bathtub, \$2; urinal, self-closing, \$3; water-closet, \$4; each additional closet, \$2; basin, \$1; horse or mule, \$1.50; vehicle, \$1; cow, \$1; boiler for steam heating, \$5; boiler for hot-water heating, \$1. Dwelling rate includes sprinkling privilege on lots of 25 feet front or less; each additional front foot, 10 cents.

Business.—Hotels, kitchen, \$15 to \$25; each room over five, \$1; bathtub attached to room, \$2; not attached to room, \$6; urinal, \$6; closets, attached to room, \$2; not attached, \$8; urinal or closet, continuous flow, \$10 to \$30. Boarding houses with five or less occupants, same as residences; more than five boarders, kitchen, \$6; each room above five, 75 cents; fixtures, same as hotel. Steam engines, 5 to 50 horsepower, per horsepower, \$2; each additional horsepower to 75, \$1.75; each additional horsepower to 150, \$1.50; each additional horsepower to 250, \$1. Gas engine, with tank, 7 horsepower or less, \$5 per annum; over 7 horsepower, \$10. Stores and shops, each square foot of floor space, \$0.0025; minimum, \$5; fixtures, same as hotels.

Building.—Brick, 5,000 or less, 50 cents; each additional 1,000 up to 300,000, 9 cents; each additional 1,000 over 300,000, 8 cents. Concrete for 5 barrels of cement or less, 50 cents; each barrel up to 50, 6 cents; over 50 barrels, 4 cents. Stone masonry, 10 perches of 25 cubic feet or less, 50 cents; each additional perch, 3 cents. Plastering, 1,000 square feet or less, 50 cents; each additional 1,000 square feet, 20 cents; sidewalks, granitoid, 100 square feet or less, 50 cents; each additional 100 square feet, 10 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

First 60,000 gallons per month.....	10
Next 240,000 gallons per month.....	6
All over 300,000 gallons per month.....	4½

Service charges for meters.

½-inch meter.....	\$2.00	2-inch meter.....	\$6.00
¾-inch meter.....	2.40	3-inch meter.....	12.00
1-inch meter.....	3.80	4-inch meter.....	18.00
1½-inch meter.....	4.80	6-inch meter.....	30.00

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Buildings valued at more than \$600, \$12; less than \$600, \$8. For the \$12 rate, 40 cubic feet or 300 gallons per day is allowed; for the \$8 rate, 27 cubic feet or 200 gallons per day is allowed. Ten per cent discount for annual payment in advance.

Business.—Each separate place of business, \$12, 300 gallons per day; 10 per cent discount for annual payment in advance. Outside city, rates for both residences and business houses are 50 per cent higher.

Building.

	Inside city.	Outside city.
Each 1,000 brick laid.....	Cents. 10	Cents. 15
Each 100 square yards of plaster.....	25	40
Each cubic yard of concrete.....	4	6
Each perch of stone.....	3	5
Other purposes of construction, per barrel.....	5	8

METER RATES.

For excess of amounts allowed in flat rates.

	PER 100 CUBIC FEET.	
	Inside city.	Outside city.
Under 200 cubic feet per day.....	Cents. 8	Cents. 12
200 to 500 cubic feet per day.....	7	10
500 to 800 cubic feet per day.....	6	8
800 to 1,000 cubic feet per day.....	5	7
Over 1,000 cubic feet per day.....	4	6

HARRISBURG, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Hydrants, of first openings, three-story houses, \$10; two-story houses, \$8; persons without hydrants, using water from neighbors, \$6. Pavement washers, \$4; on corner property, \$5. Bathtubs, \$4; basins, \$2.50; urinals, \$3; water-closets, pan or flush, \$4; hopper, automatic, \$5; not automatic or constant, \$25; sink \$3; washtubs, \$3; steam boiler for heating, \$2.50. For sprinkling private lawns, 65 cents per 100 square feet of ground.

Building.—Brickwork, per 1,000, 7½ cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 20 cents; stonework, per perch, 5 cents; concrete work, per cubic yard, 2 cents.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Ten cents per 100 cubic feet; minimum charge per year, \$5.

Business.—Hotels, daily average less than 5,000 gallons, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons; over 5,000 gallons average per day, manufacturers' rates. Elevators, per 1,000 gallons, 5 cents. Motors, except for bottling establishments, per 1,000 gallons, 6 cents.

Manufacturing.—Daily average less than 5,000 gallons, per 1,000 gallons, 9 cents; 5,000 to 10,000 gallons, 8 cents; 10,000 to 15,000 gallons, 7 cents; 15,000 to 25,000 gallons, 6½ cents; 25,000 to 35,000 gallons, 6 cents; in proportion up to 1,000,000 gallons per day and over, 2½ cents per 1,000 gallons. Steam laundries and schools same rates.

SAVANNAH, GA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Valued at \$500 or under, \$5; \$500 to \$1,000, \$7.50; \$1,000 to \$1,500, \$10; \$1,500 to \$2,000, \$12; \$2,000 to \$2,500, \$13.50; \$2,500 to \$3,000, \$15; \$3,000 to \$3,500, \$17.50; \$3,500 to \$4,000, \$20; \$4,000 to \$4,500, \$22; \$4,500 to \$5,000, \$23.50; \$5,000 to \$6,500,

\$20 to \$10,000, \$20; \$10,000 and over, \$30. Inside uses for yard, kitchen, pantry, and washbasin allowed, with two bathtubs and two closets. Sprinkling with hose, 30 feet front, \$3; 30 to 60 feet, \$4 60, each foot over 60, 8 cents.

Business. Barber shops, one chair, \$7.50; two chairs, \$13.50; three chairs, \$20; four chairs, \$25; each additional chair, \$2. Baths or closets not included in accommodations, \$7.50 each. Hotels, all uses of water, 10 rooms or less, per room, \$2.75; over 50 rooms, per room, \$2 10. Stores, offices, shops, etc., each fixture to be charged for separately as follows: Hydrant, washbasin, closet, or bathtub, \$7 10; urinal, \$3.75. Livery, male, or truckman's stables, 1 to 5 stalls, \$3 per stall; 6 to 14 stalls, \$2.50 per stall; 15 to 25 stalls, \$50 per year; 25 stalls and over \$80 per year.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
1,000 to 10,000 cubic feet per month.....	90
10,000 to 15,000 cubic feet per month.....	85
15,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	75
20,000 to 25,000 cubic feet per month.....	60
25,000 cubic feet and over per month.....	45

Minimum charge, 90 cents per month.

BAYONNE, N. J.

METER RATES.

Residences.—One dollar per 1,000 cubic feet.

Manufacturing.—Under 500,000 cubic feet per month, \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet; 500,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet per month, 95 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; 1,000,000 and over cubic feet per month, 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Places of religious worship and attached to institutions, 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Bathtub, \$3; each additional tub, \$2; closet, tank, \$2; chest, dresser, \$3; urinal, \$3. Sprinkling 30-foot frontage or less, \$2; each foot over 30, 3 cents; washbasin, \$1.50; pantry faucet, \$1 10.

Business.—Store faucet, \$5; office faucet, \$2; saloon faucet, \$12; urinal, public, \$5; boilers, per horsepower, \$1; closet, tank, public, \$4; dresser, \$5; pan, \$6. Sleeping room, hotel or lodging house, 30 cents.

METER RATES.

Minimum, 30 cents per month; meter rental, 10 cents. First 10,000 gallons per month, 12 cents per 1,000; next 100,000 gallons, 11 cents per 1,000 gallons.

BROCKTON, MASS.

METER RATES.

Not over 300 cubic feet average per day, per 100 cubic feet, 17 cents; over 300 cubic feet and not exceeding 300 cubic feet average per day, per 100 cubic feet, 15 cents; over 300 cubic feet average per day, per 100 cubic feet, 12 cents.

The water department charges an annual rental for meters as follows:

1-inch	2 1/2	1-inch	20.00
1 1/2-inch	3 1/2	1 1/2-inch	20.00
2-inch	4 1/2	2-inch	20.00
2 1/2-inch	5 1/2	2 1/2-inch	20.00

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each meter, \$5; each boiler, 45 cents; bathtub, \$2; water-closet, \$4; urinal, \$4; washing-machine motor, \$1.50; vacuum cleaner, \$1. 11 cents. \$5. each additional room, 30 cents. Lodging houses, same rate as residences, except that

extra charge may be made for bathtubs, urinals, and water-closets. Horse, \$1.50; automobile, \$1.50; meat cattle, each, 80 cents. Horse, not over 1-inch nozzle, \$2.40.

Business.—Stores, not otherwise rated, \$4; professional offices, \$1.50; bathtub, closet, or urinal, same price as in residences if for use of occupants of one tenement; full charge for use by any other tenant. Public bath in hotel, etc., \$3; each closet or urinal in public place, not less than \$3. Steam engines and boilers, 12 hours' use daily, per horsepower, \$4.80. Factories, workshops, etc., water for drinking and washing purposes, per employee, 32 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 2 cents; each cubic yard masonry, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 8 cents; each cubic yard puddling, 2 cents.

METER RATES.

Manufacturing, elevators, boilers, etc., 4 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet, or 5 1/2 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Family and domestic use, minimum, \$5 per year, limited to use of 22,000 gallons per family per quarter; above this amount, 5 1/2 cents per 1,000 gallons. Meter rent is charged in addition to the rates mentioned above.

Discount.—A discount of 10 per cent is allowed on prompt payment of all bills.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—One family, 50 cents; more than 3 rooms, not exceeding 5 rooms, 75 cents; more than 5, not exceeding 7, \$1; more than 7, not exceeding 9, \$1.25; more than 9, not exceeding 15, \$1.50; each additional room, 10 cents.

No charge for sprinkling lawn not exceeding 13,000 square feet.

Business.—Lodging houses, residence rate. Boarding schools or boarding houses, \$2.50, and 20 cents for each sleeping room exceeding 10 exclusive of those occupied by servants. Hotels, dining department in hotel of not more than 25 sleeping rooms, \$5; 25 to 50 rooms, \$7.50; 50 to 75 rooms, \$10; more than 75 rooms, \$15; each sleeping room, 10 cents. Each floor above main floor of office building, first 1,000 square feet, \$1.50; each additional 1,000 square feet, 75 cents. Barber shops, first chair, \$1; each additional chair, 25 cents. Bathtub, public bathhouse, \$1.50; each additional tub, 50 cents. Each store or main floor of 20 feet front or less, \$1; each additional 10 feet, 25 cents; stores which employ more than 10 persons are charged 10 cents for each person over 10. Bakeries not using more than 2 barrels of flour per day, \$1.50; 3 or 4 barrels per day, \$2; each additional barrel, 50 cents. Livery or sales stable, for each horse, mule, cow, or stall, 25 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; each barrel of lime for mixing mortar or plaster, 10 cents; each barrel of cement, 5 cents; each 100 pounds hard wall plaster, 2 cents.

PORTLAND, ME.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, \$5; more than one family, one faucet, each family, \$4; bathtub, \$4; each additional tub, \$2; self-regulating closet, \$4; each additional, \$2; private garage, first automobile, \$4; each additional, \$2. Private stables, horses same as automobiles. Horse, \$5; lawn sprinkler, \$10.

Business.—Stores, shops, and ground-floor offices, \$5 to \$10. Offices in building with one set bowl, \$4; with use of sink and water-closet in common, \$6. Boarding houses, family rate plus \$1 for each boarder; 50 cents for each meal or lodger. Livery stable, 1 cent per day, each horse.

Building.—Each sack lime and cement, 6 cents; minimum service charge, \$1.

METER RATES.

First 1,300 cubic feet per quarter.....	\$2.50
Next 1,300 cubic feet per quarter.....	per 100 cubic feet... 0.20
Next 1,300 cubic feet per quarter.....	do..... 0.12
Next 1,300 cubic feet per quarter.....	do..... 0.10

When consumption exceeds 18,000 cubic feet per quarter.

(Per 100 cubic feet.)	Cents.
For first 30,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	14
Next 30,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12
Next 30,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	10
Exceeding 90,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	7

Charge for setting meters.— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, \$14; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, \$20; 1-inch, \$25.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, \$7.50; bathtub or self-closing closet, \$2.50; each additional, \$1.50; urinal, \$2; first washbasin in chamber, \$1; each additional basin, 50 cents; pave wash, \$2; stationary washtub, \$1. Lawn sprinkling, 2,500 square feet or less, \$5; each additional 2,500 square feet, \$5.

Business.—Boarders in private or boarding houses, not exceeding 10 persons, each, \$1; not exceeding 25, each, 75 cents; each over 25, 50 cents; table boarders, each, 50 cents. Hotels, hydrant, \$10; closet, \$4; urinal, \$3; bathtub, \$6; steam boiler, for heating, per horsepower, \$5. Additional charges for boarders and transient guests. Barber shops, first chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$1.50; bathtub, \$6; each washbasin, \$3. Bathtub in public bathing establishment, \$12. High-pressure steam engine, per horsepower, \$3; low-pressure, per horsepower, \$5. Peanut roaster using steam, \$3.

Building.—One-story, per 1,600 square feet of space occupied, \$1 net; two-story, per 1,600 square feet occupied, \$1.50, net; three-story, per 1,600 square feet occupied, \$2.50 net; four-story, per 1,600 square feet, \$3.50 net. Frame buildings, half the above rates.

METER RATES (SELECTED FROM 13 CLASSIFICATIONS).

(Per 100 cubic feet.)	Cents.
First 200 cubic feet per month.....	30
200 to 300 cubic feet per month.....	30
300 to 500 cubic feet per month.....	24
500 to 1,000 cubic feet per month.....	20
2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet per month.....	14
10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	10
60,000 to 100,000 cubic feet per month.....	7
100,000 cubic feet or more per month.....	6

Minimum rates are based on size of meter.

Fifty per cent discount for prompt payment on all rates except building.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

FLAT RATES (FIXTURE)—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Bath, \$2.40; each additional, \$1.20; heater, steam, \$2.40; heater, hot water, \$1; laundry tub, \$2.40; each additional, \$1.20; lawn sprinkler, \$8; pantry and kitchen sink, \$4; water-closet, \$2.40; each additional, \$1.20; washbasin, \$2.40; each additional, \$1.20.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$4; each additional, \$2.40; bath in barber shop, \$4; each additional, \$3; drug store, \$8; engines, per horsepower, \$2.50; restaurants and lunch rooms, each cock, \$8; water-closet, public, \$3; urinal, public, \$3.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 6 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 15 cents; stonework, per perch, 5 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 2 cents; concrete, for street paving, per block, \$1.50; cement walks, per square yard, one-half cent.

METER RATES.

Residences.

(Per 1,000 gallons.)	Cents.
15,000 gallons or less per quarter.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
15,000 to 50,000 gallons per quarter.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
50,000 to 100,000 gallons per quarter.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
100,000 gallons and over per quarter.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Minimum charge per quarter, 75 cents.

Commercial.

(Per 1,000 gallons.)	Cents.
5,000 gallons or less per month.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 to 15,000 gallons per month.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
15,000 to 50,000 gallons per month.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
50,000 to 100,000 gallons per month.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
100,000 to 200,000 gallons per month.....	10
200,000 to 300,000 gallons per month.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
300,000 to 400,000 gallons per month.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
400,000 gallons and over per month.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Minimum charge, 50 cents per month.

Discount.—Ten per cent discount on bills paid promptly.

CANTON, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms, \$5; each additional room to 6, \$1; each room over 6, 50 cents; street or lawn sprinkler, \$1; horse or cow, \$1.

Business.—Offices, \$5. Barber shops, first chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$3. Blacksmith shops, one fire, \$3; each additional fire, \$1. Banks, telegraph offices, express offices, etc., \$5.

METER RATES.

Seven cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum, 50 cents per month. Twenty per cent discount on all rates for prompt payment.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One faucet, one family, \$5; two faucets, \$7.50; each additional faucet, \$2.50; use of hose, \$6; stable, first horse, \$4; each additional horse, \$1.50; each cow, \$1.

Business.—Livery stable, per horse, \$2; work stable, each horse, \$1.50. Private fire hydrants, no charge.

METER RATES.

(Per 1,000 gallons.)	Cents.
Up to 1,000 gallons per day.....	30
1,000 to 3,000 gallons per day.....	25
3,000 to 5,000 gallons per day.....	20
5,000 to 7,000 gallons per day.....	15
7,000 to 10,000 gallons per day.....	12
10,000 to 20,000 gallons per day.....	10
20,000 to 50,000 gallons per day.....	8
50,000 to 100,000 gallons per day.....	7
100,000 gallons or more per day.....	6

Minimum, \$5 per year.

ALTOONA, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One to 3 rooms, \$3.20; 4 rooms, \$4; 5 to 6 rooms, \$4.80; 7 to 8 rooms, \$6.40; 9 to 10 rooms, \$8; 20 cents per room over 10. Two families in one house, 50 per cent additional. Bathtub, \$3; pan or plunger closet, \$2; hopper closet, \$2 to \$10; urinal, \$1; washbasin, 50 cents; stationary washtub, 50 cents. Carriage or buggy, \$1; horse or mule, \$1; cow, 50 cents.

Business.—Stores, hydrant, \$1 to \$10; each basin or sink additional, \$2; urinal, \$2; closet, \$2. Public buildings or theaters, hydrants, \$5 to \$10; basin or sink, \$3; urinal, \$5, closet, \$5. Hotel, per room, \$2; basin, \$5; each additional basin, \$3; closet, \$5; urinal, \$3; bathtub, \$6; each additional, \$4. Offices, \$1 to \$5. Steam engines, per horsepower, \$2. Public bathtub, \$8 to \$12; other fixtures semipublic, same as hotels.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 7 cents; stone, per perch, 4 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 30 cents; concrete work, per cubic yard, 10 cents.

METER RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—For 2,000 cubic feet each six months, \$2; all over 2,000 cubic feet, same as excess in general rates.

General.—First 2,000 cubic feet or less, minimum, \$5; next, 1,000 cubic feet, 25 cents per 100 cubic feet; 3,000 cubic feet, \$7.50; next 10,000 cubic feet, 7 cents per 100 cubic feet; 13,000 cubic feet, \$14.50; next 50,000 cubic feet, 6 cents per 100 cubic feet; 63,000 cubic feet, \$44.50; next 200,000 cubic feet, 5 cents per 100 cubic feet; 263,000 cubic feet, \$144.50; next 300,000 cubic feet, 4 cents per 100 cubic feet; 563,000 cubic feet, \$264.50; next 500,000 cubic feet, 3 cents per 100 cubic feet; 1,063,000 cubic feet, \$414.50; excess of 1,063,000 cubic feet, 3 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Outside corporate limits.—Residences, 2,000 cubic feet, \$4; excess at double city rate; rates for manufacturing plants, same as those in city.

COVINGTON, KY.

METER RATES.

Minimum annual rate of \$6 allows use of 1,072 cubic feet of water per quarter. Rates for excess of this amount are as follows:

[Per 100 cubic feet.]	Cents.
Less than 100 cubic feet per day.....	14
100 to 134 cubic feet per day.....	12
134 to 268 cubic feet per day.....	11½
268 to 402 cubic feet per day.....	10½
402 to 536 cubic feet per day.....	9½
536 to 670 cubic feet per day.....	9
670 to 1,340 cubic feet per day.....	8½
1,340 cubic feet and over per day.....	7½

MOBILE, ALA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Flat rates apply only until city can install meters.

Residences.

2-room house.....	\$6.00	7-room house.....	\$8.00
With bath.....	8.00	With bath.....	11.00
4-room house.....	6.50	8-room house.....	8.50
With bath.....	8.75	With bath.....	11.75
5-room house.....	7.00	9-room house.....	9.00
With bath.....	9.50	With bath.....	12.50
6-room house.....	7.50	10-room house.....	10.00
With bath.....	10.25	With bath.....	13.50

Above charges include one faucet and one water-closet for each house. Additional bathtub or closet \$1.25; each over two, \$1. Hose bib, \$4.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
10,000 gallons or less per month (minimum, 75 cents).....	15
10,001 to 25,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$1.50).....	12
25,001 to 50,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$3).....	11
50,001 to 100,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$5.50).....	10
100,001 to 250,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$10).....	9
250,001 to 750,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$22.50).....	8
750,001 to 2,000,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$60).....	6
Over 2,000,000 gallons per month (minimum, \$120).....	5

Minimum charge for metered service in residences to be in no case greater than flat rate now fixed for the service.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Building rates.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; stone, per perch, 5 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 25 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
First 10,000 gallons per month.....	25
Second 10,000 gallons per month.....	20
Third 10,000 gallons per month.....	15
Next 70,000 gallons per month.....	13
Next 50,000 gallons per month.....	12
Next 100,000 gallons per month.....	11
Over 250,000 gallons per month.....	10

Minimum meter rate, one family, one faucet, quantity of water up to 2,000 gallons, per month, 50 cents. Faucets and water-closet, but no bath, 3,000 gallons, per month, 75 cents. All other, 4,000 gallons, per month, \$1.

SAGINAW, MICH.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, 2 persons, 1 or 2 rooms, \$4; 3 persons, 5 rooms, \$5; 4 persons, 6 rooms, \$6; 5 persons, 7 rooms, \$7; 6 persons, 8 rooms, \$8; 7 or 8 persons, 10 rooms, \$9; 9 or 10 persons, 12 rooms, \$10; each additional person, 75 cents; each additional room, 50 cents; bath, not more than 4 persons, \$2; each additional person, 50 cents; urinal, self-closing, \$3; closet, not over 6 persons, \$3; each additional person, 50 cents; each additional closet, \$1; horse or vehicle, \$2; each additional vehicle, \$1; cow, \$1; hose, ¼-inch nozzle, two hours a day on lot 60 by 120 feet, season, \$4.

Business.—Photograph galleries, one operator, \$5; each assistant or employee, \$1. Barber shops, one or two chairs, \$5; each chair over two, \$1. Hotels, first 5 rooms, \$10; each additional room, 50 cents. Boarding houses, 6 to 10 rooms, \$10; each additional room, 50 cents. Baths, in hotel or public, \$5. Closets in hotels, saloons, boarding houses, public buildings, and factories, each, \$5; in offices, each, \$3.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; stone, per cubic yard, 5 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 5 cents; each 100 yards plastering, two coats, 20 cents; three coats, 30 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
5,000 gallons or less per day.....	11
5,000 to 10,000 gallons per day.....	9
10,000 to 20,000 gallons per day.....	6
20,000 to 30,000 gallons per day.....	5
Over 30,000 gallons per day.....	4

Minimum, \$10 per year.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms or less, one draw, \$5.25; each additional room, to 10, 50 cents; each room above 10, 35 cents; bathtub, \$2.75; water-closet, \$2; washbasin, \$1.75; lawn sprinkling, per 1,000 square feet, \$2; cow, \$2.

Business.—Barber shops, two chairs or less \$5; each additional chair, \$2. Hotels same as dwelling rates. Offices, not less than \$5. Public water-closet, \$3.25; washbasin, \$3.50; shower bath, \$6.50. Hacks, each two horses, \$2.75. Workshops, 10 or less workmen, \$5.

Building.—Each bushel of lime, 3 cents. Pile driving, hydraulic, each pile or post, \$1; each half day of five hours or less, \$7.50.

METER RATES.

Twelve cents per 1,000 gallons.

Minimum meter rate is determined by a sliding percentage basis, as follows:

WHEN ASSESSED RATE IS—	Minimum meter rate applied.	WHEN ASSESSED RATE IS—	Minimum meter rate applied.
\$10.....	\$5.00	\$35 to \$50.....	\$25.00
\$10 to \$18.....	10.00	\$50 to \$70.....	35.00
\$18 to \$25.....	13.00	\$70 to \$100.....	50.00
\$25 to \$35.....	18.00	More than \$100.....	75.00

ROCKFORD, ILL.

METER RATES.

First 4,000 cubic feet per three months, 12 cents per 100 cubic feet.

In excess of 4,000 cubic feet per three months, 9 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Minimum charge, 80 cents per three months.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, not over six persons, kitchen, \$3; closet, \$3; each additional closet, \$1; bathtub, \$3; each additional

tub, \$1; bowl, \$1; set laundry tubs, \$2; hose for sprinkling lawns, etc., on premises not over 50 feet in width, \$3; special assessment levied on families of more than six persons. Private carriage horse, \$4; each additional horse, \$2; work horse, \$2.

Building.—Stone, each perch, 5 cents; plastering, each 100 yards, 2 cents; brick, each 1,000, 8 cents; trench, for pipe sewers, each lineal foot, 2 cents; cement wall, per cubic yard, 3 cents; cement walk, per square yard, one-fourth cent; pavement, per square yard, one-half cent.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
1,000 gallons or less per day.....	10
1,000 to 2,000 gallons per day.....	9
2,000 to 4,000 gallons per day.....	8
4,000 to 6,000 gallons per day.....	7
6,000 gallons and upward per day.....	6

Minimum charge for meter, \$4 per year, which entitles user to 40,000 gallons.

PUEBLO, COLO.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—FLAT RATES—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—One family, 1 to 4 rooms, \$3; each additional room, 75 cents; bath or closet, \$1.50.

Business.—Public bath or closet in hotel, \$3. Hotels, 10 rooms or less, \$15; each additional room, 75 cents. Boarding houses, 6 rooms or less, \$9; each additional room, 75 cents. Barber shops, first chair, \$6; each additional chair, \$3. Billiard saloons, each table, \$1.50. Livery stables, per stall, 75 cents.

Twenty per cent discount on flat rates for prompt payment of bills.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
1,000 gallons per day.....	25
1,000 to 5,000 gallons per day.....	20
5,000 to 25,000 gallons per day.....	15
Over 25,000 gallons per day.....	12½

DISTRICT NO. 2.—FLAT RATES—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—One to 4 rooms, \$3; 5 to 7 rooms, \$4.50; 8 or 9 rooms, \$6; each room over 9, 75 cents; bath or water-closet, \$1.50.

Business.—Barber shops, one chair, \$4.50; each additional chair, \$3; bath in barber shop, \$3. Livery stables, per horse, 75 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
First 10,000 gallons per quarter.....	30
Next 30,000 gallons per quarter.....	20
Next 400,000 gallons per quarter.....	10
Next 500,000 gallons per quarter.....	9
Next 1,000,000 gallons per quarter.....	8
Over 2,000,000 gallons per quarter.....	

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 100,000 cubic feet per year.....	10
100,000 to 500,000 cubic feet per year.....	8
500,000 to 1,000,000 cubic feet per year.....	6½
Over 1,000,000 cubic feet per year.....	5½

Minimum charge, \$5 per year.

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EL PASO, TEX.

METER RATES.

Twenty cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum for ¼-inch meter, 90 cents per month.

	Cents.
100,000 gallons per month.....	per 1,000 gallons... 15
1,000,000 gallons or over per month.....	do.... 12½

Outside city.—Thirty cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum, 90 cents per month for ¼-inch meter.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

No report.

FLINT, MICH.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
Class A, for first 25,000 gallons.....	20
Class B, for next 25,000 gallons.....	15
Class C, for next 25,000 gallons.....	10
Class D, all in excess of 75,000 gallons on one meter per month.....	5

Minimum charges, class A, 75 cents per month; class B, \$5 per month; class C, \$8.75 per month; and class D, \$11.25 per month.

LANCASTER, PA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One-story house, exclusive of all schedule charges, \$5; two-story house, \$6; three-story house, \$7; four-story house, \$8. Each additional family, \$5; closet, \$3; bath, \$3; hose attachment, \$1; on corner lot, \$2; lawn sprinkler, \$5; cows or horses, first two, each, \$1; each additional, 50 cents.

Business.—Public bath, \$5; public urinal, \$5; closet, \$5; liquor stores, \$10; offices and stores occupied by owner, each \$1; occupied by tenant, \$2.

Building.—Building using 20,000 brick or less, \$1; for each additional 1,000 used, 5 cents; each perch of stone used, 5 cents; frame buildings, half the amount charged for brick building the same size.

Flat rates outside city limits double the city rate.

METER RATES.

Per 1,000 gallons, 5 cents. Outside city, per 1,000 gallons, 25 cents.

AUGUSTA, GA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Wash pave, ¼-inch nozzle, one front, \$5; two fronts, \$7.50; yard hydrant, \$5; bathtub, \$3; washbasin, \$1; sink, \$5; each additional, \$1; closet, \$2; urinal, \$10; laundry tub, \$3; sewing-machine motor, \$3. Minimum rate per dwelling, \$5.

Business.—Boarding houses, bathtub, \$6; washbasin, \$2; closet, \$3; other fixtures same as dwelling. Lodging houses, \$1 per room. Stores, one hydrant in yard, \$5; washbasin, \$2; closet, \$2. Restaurants, first opening, \$10; fixtures same as store rates. Bathtub, public, \$6. Barber shop, first basin, \$5; each additional basin, \$2.

Building.—Masonry and plastering on brick building, one story, one hydrant, \$5; each additional story, \$2. Frame building, one story, \$3; two or more stories, \$5; each additional hydrant, \$5.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
First 20,000 gallons per day.....	10
Next 10,000 gallons per day.....	8
Next 10,000 gallons per day.....	6
All over 40,000 gallons per day.....	4

Rate outside city limits, 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum, \$10 per year.

MEMBER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

County

300 cubic feet or less per day.....	16
300 to 600 cubic feet per day.....	14
600 to 1,000 cubic feet per day....	12
1,000 to 2,000 cubic feet per day....	10
Over 2,000 cubic feet per day..	7 1/2

Residence rate, \$10 pe year, and a charge for meter rental of 10 per cent of the cost of the meter.

SALEM, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residence.—Family of four persons or less, \$3; each additional person, 50 cents; for a self-acting water-closet, each family, \$7; hopper closet, \$3; enements, \$3; closet, \$3; hopper closet \$6. Stable, \$6; each horse over two, \$3. Hoses free to water users.

Business.—Office, \$3; each self-acting closet, \$3; hopper closet \$3. Hotels and boarding houses, not including water for baths each bed for lodgers, \$3. Store, warehouse, or shop, \$3 to \$25; more than one closet, each additional, \$5; more than one urinal, sink, or hand basin, each additional, \$2.50. Livery stables, each horse, \$3. Public baths, each tub, \$5. Stationary steam engine, each horsepower not over 10, \$6; each over 10 and not over 15, \$5; each over 15, 2. Bakeries, average daily use, per barrel of flour, \$3; minimum, \$6.

Building.—From \$3 to \$20. Repairs and alterations, each cask of
fine or cement, 5 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

Case

First 2,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	15
Next 5,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12 1/2
Next 40,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	10
Next 30,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	8
Over 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	5

Minimum rates for metered water.

2-inch master or less	\$2.00	3-inch master	\$2.50
1-inch master	1.50	4-inch master	3.00
1/2-inch master	1.00	6-inch master	4.00
3-inch master	6.50		

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

METER RATES (NET).

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

First 1,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.00
Next 1,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.00
Over 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.00

Minimum, 75 cents per quarter.

McKeesport, Pa.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL

Animals.—First barrel, \$5; each additional barrel, \$4.50; iron bathtub, \$7.50; each additional tub, \$5.50; first pair or set of underwear, \$7.50; each additional closet, \$5.50; outside hydrant, \$3; hose, not exceeding 1-inch nozzle, \$3. **Stables**, one or more horses, \$10; each additional horse, \$2; each carriage over one, each cow or ox, \$2.

Business.—Boarding houses, family rates plus \$3 for each person and \$6 for each animal. Each lodging room, \$4. Furnitures, etc., etc., metered.

Building—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; stone masonry per 100
6 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 30 cents; concrete
ment, per square foot, 1 cent; concrete in bulk, per cubic
10 cents.

Residence.—Family not over five. \$4 50; each additional person, \$1; closet, \$4; each additional, \$1; bathroom, \$3; bath, \$5; heat or automobile, \$2.

METER RATES.

One to 500 cubic feet in three months, lump sum, \$1; 500 to 2,500 cubic feet in three months, add \$1 for first 500 cubic feet and 20 cents for each additional 100 cubic feet; 2,500 to 12,500 cubic feet in three months, add \$5 for first 2,500 cubic feet and 15 cents for each additional 100 cubic feet; over 12,500 cubic feet in three months, add \$20 for first 12,500 cubic feet and 7 cents for each additional 100 cubic feet.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

METER RATES.

Fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons. Minimum, 50 cents per month.

WHEELING, W. VA.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—Each person, 25 cents plus 1½ per cent on the annual rental value of the tenement; bath, 12½ cents per person using; closet or urinal, \$3; hose, \$4 for first 20 feet and 10 cents for each additional foot per year.

Business.—Drug store, 2½ per cent annual rental value. Hotels, other than specified exceptions, 6 per cent annual rental value. Boarding houses, 2 per cent annual rental value. Bath, public, \$5. Closets and urinals in public places, \$9 to \$15. Ordinary stores, shops, and offices, three-fifths of 1 per cent on annual rental value. Brickmaking, \$4 per month for each gang of men.

Building.—Brick, 5 cents per 1,000; stonework, 5 cents per perch; each plasterer, 41½ cents per month.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
2,000 to 3,000 gallons per day.....	15
3,000 to 10,000 gallons per day.....	10
10,000 to 15,000 gallons per day.....	9
15,000 to 25,000 gallons per day.....	8
25,000 to 50,000 gallons per day.....	7
50,000 to 75,000 gallons per day.....	6
75,000 to 100,000 gallons per day.....	5
100,000 to 200,000 gallons per day.....	4
200,000 gallons and over per day.....	2½

Ten per cent discount on bills at 15-cent rate; others net.

MACON, GA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—For domestic purposes only, with one plain opening ½ inch in diameter, \$7.20; more than one plain opening, \$6; bath, cold water only, \$4; hot and cold water, \$5; closet, \$5; urinal, \$3; basin or sink, cold water, \$2.50; hot and cold water, \$3; stable, each animal, \$2.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$8; each additional chair, \$2.50. Boarding houses, one and one-half private rates. Blacksmiths, first forge, \$10; each additional, \$5. Public water-closet, \$16; public urinal, \$8. Steam engine, under 10 horsepower, \$5 per horsepower; 10 to 20 horsepower, \$4 per horsepower; 20 to 50 horsepower, \$3.50 per horsepower; over 50 horsepower, \$3 per horsepower.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; two coats plastering, per 100 yards, 50 cents; three coats plastering, per 100 yards, 60 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
Less than 3,000 gallons per day.....	20
3,000 to 6,000 gallons per day.....	18
6,000 to 10,000 gallons per day.....	15
10,000 to 15,000 gallons per day.....	12
15,000 to 20,000 gallons per day.....	11
20,000 gallons and over per day.....	10

Minimum, 60 cents per month.

NEWTON, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, one faucet, \$5; each additional faucet, not exceeding two, \$2; one faucet used by two or more families, each family, \$4. Meters for all other fixtures.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
1,000 cubic feet or less per day.....	22½
Excess of 1,000 cubic feet per day.....	8

Minimum meter charge, \$10 per year.

PASADENA, CAL.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

The few flat rates in use are based on estimates of consumption. Minimum charge, 90 cents per month.

METER RATES.

Cents.

First 500 cubic feet per month (minimum).....	90
Over 500 cubic feet per month, per 100 cubic feet.....	10
Irrigation rate, per 100 cubic feet.....	2½

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

Cents.

First 10,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	21
Second 10,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	18
Third 10,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	15
Exceeding 30,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	7

Minimum, \$2.50 per quarter.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

FLAT RATES—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—One faucet used for cooking, drinking, washing, and laundry only, each house of 5 rooms or less, \$1.50; each room over 5, 25 cents. Horse or cow, 50 cents.

Building.—Brickwork and plastering, 5 rooms or less, wooden building, minimum of 13,333 gallons, allowing three months to complete work, \$2; each additional month, \$1; 5 to 10 rooms, minimum 20,000 gallons, three months, \$3; each additional month, \$1. Brickwork or plastering separately, 10 cents per barrel of lime or cement; minimum, \$1.

METER RATES.

Single consumer, without bath, sanitary sink, or drain, allowing 10,000 gallons per quarter, \$1.50; consumer having bath, sanitary sink, or drain, 20,000 gallons, \$3 per quarter; excess up to 100,000 gallons per quarter, per 1,000 gallons, 15 cents; 100,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per quarter, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons; all over 1,000,000 gallons per quarter, 5 cents per 1,000 gallons. River water, 20,000 gallons, \$3; all over 20,000 gallons, 4 cents per 1,000 gallons.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—First faucet, \$5; each additional faucet, \$1.50; first bathtub, \$4; each additional bathtub, \$2.50; first pan or self-acting water-closet, \$4; each additional, \$2.50; each hopper closet, \$7. Maximum charge, exclusive of hose and stable, \$20. Stable, first horse, \$4; each additional horse, \$1.50; first cow, \$1.50; each additional cow, 50 cents; use of hose for first horse, \$2.50; each additional horse, 40 cents. Use of hose for lawn, etc., not over ¼-inch nozzle, \$4.50.

Business.—Ordinary uses in stores, offices, etc., \$5 and up. Water-closets, urinals, etc., same as domestic. Hotels, stables, and industries, metered. Boarding houses, first faucet, \$8; each additional

faucet, \$2; first pan or self-acting closet, \$8; each additional, \$2.50; bathtub used by boarders, \$8.

Building.—Each cask of lime or cement used, 6 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 5,000 cubic feet or less per quarter.....	18
Next 50,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	7
Over 55,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	4

Minimum annual rates.

1/4-inch meter.....	\$5.00	2-inch meter.....	\$25.00
1/2-inch meter.....	10.00	3-inch meter.....	35.00
1-inch meter.....	12.00	4-inch meter.....	60.00
1 1/4-inch meter.....	18.00	6-inch meter.....	100.00

GALVESTON, TEX.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
Up to 3,000 cubic feet per month.....	20
3,000 to 8,000 cubic feet per month.....	15
8,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	12
Over 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	9

Minimum, 25 cents per month. Fire protection, 60 cents per 1,000 feet of protected area. Forty cents per 1,000 feet area sprinkling system.

Rates for delivering water to shipping along wharf front.

First 100 cubic feet.....	\$2.00	Fourth 100 cubic feet.....	\$0.60
Second 100 cubic feet.....	1.00	Fifth 100 cubic feet.....	0.60
Third 100 cubic feet.....	0.80	Each additional 100 cubic feet....	0.50

Charge for making meter connections, \$14 to \$30.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, \$3; additional for fixtures—kitchen boiler, 50 cents; bathtub, \$2; each additional, \$1.50; water-closet, \$1.25; each additional, 50 cents; hydrant with hose attachment, \$5; stable, each horse, \$1.25; each cow, 75 cents; each four-wheeled vehicle, \$1.

Business.—Offices, stores, shops, halls, etc., \$3; additional for fixtures—urinal, \$1; each additional, 50 cents; closet, \$2; each additional, \$1. Bakeries, minimum, \$5; Steam-engine boiler, not over 5 horsepower, \$5; portable steam engines, over 5 horsepower, per horsepower, \$1. Hotels, boarding houses, etc., metered.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; stone or concrete masonry or hollow tile, per cubic yard, 5 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 35 cents; roadway pavement, base and surface, per square yard, 2 cents; sidewalks, per square yard, 2 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

First 10,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	\$1.65
Next 15,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.58
Next 25,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.50
Next 50,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.35
All over 100,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	1.20

Minimum, \$1.65 per quarter.

Public schools and public libraries, \$1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet. Public hospitals and charitable institutions, \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Five rooms or less, not modern, \$2; 5 rooms or less, modern, \$3; each additional room, 50 cents; each additional toilet, 50 cents; each horse or cow, 50 cents.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Twelve and one-half cents per 100 cubic feet.

Commercial.—Ten cents per 100 cubic feet.

Industrial.—Seven cents per 100 cubic feet.

All bills subject to 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
First 10,000 gallons per month.....	25
Second 10,000 gallons per month.....	20
Third 10,000 gallons per month.....	15
Next 70,000 gallons per month.....	13
Next 50,000 gallons per month.....	12
Next 100,000 gallons per month.....	11
All over 250,000 gallons per month.....	10

Minimum, 75 cents per month.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, \$5.

METER RATES (SELECTED FROM 27 CLASSIFICATIONS).

[Per 1,000 cubic feet.]

1 to 1,000 cubic feet per month.....	\$1.20
Excess of 1,000 to 2,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.15
2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.15
Excess of 3,000 to 4,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.10
4,000 to 5,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.10
Excess of 11,000 to 12,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.90
12,000 to 13,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.90
Excess of 19,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.70
20,000 to 21,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.70
100,000 cubic feet and over per month.....	0.45

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, \$6; stationary tub, \$1; bathtub, \$4; each additional tub, \$2; closet, \$3; urinal, \$2; hose, \$4.

Business.—Stores and offices, \$6. Boarding houses, \$8; closet, \$8; each additional, \$2. Stables, first four horses, each \$2; each additional, \$1.50; cow, \$1.50; automobile, \$2. Houses occupied by more than one family, hotels, livery stables, garages, etc., metered.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
10,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	13 1/2
10,000 to 20,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	12
20,000 to 30,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	11
30,000 to 50,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	10
50,000 to 75,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	9
75,000 to 100,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	8
100,000 to 500,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	7
500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	6
Over 1,000,000 gallons per day for 3 months.....	5 1/2

Minimum charge, \$1 per quarter.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.		Cents.
First 3,000 gallons.....	37	100,000 to 200,000 gallons.....	11
3,000 to 10,000 gallons.....	30	200,000 to 300,000 gallons.....	10
10,000 to 20,000 gallons.....	27	300,000 to 400,000 gallons.....	9
20,000 to 30,000 gallons.....	24	400,000 to 500,000 gallons.....	8
30,000 to 40,000 gallons.....	21	500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons.....	7 1/2
40,000 to 50,000 gallons.....	18	1,000,000 gallons and over.....	7 1/2
50,000 to 100,000 gallons.....	12		

Minimum charge, 50 cents per month.

Discount of 10 per cent allowed on all bills for prompt payment.

LANSING, MICH.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four dollars per year; closet or bath, \$2.50; small motor, \$2.50; hose on ordinary lot, \$2.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
First 1,000 gallons used per month.....	40
Next 49,000 gallons used per month..... per 1,000 gallons..	10
Next 50,000 gallons used per month..... do.....	8
Over 100,000 gallons used per month..... do.....	5

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Four rooms or less, inside city, \$4.80; outside city, \$6; 5 rooms, inside city, \$5.50; outside city, \$7; 6 rooms, inside city, \$6.40; outside city, \$8. Each additional room, 50 cents. Bath tub or closet, \$5; each additional tub or closet, \$3. Self-closing urinal, \$3; each additional, \$2. Horse or cow, \$2.

Building.—Mortar for laying brick, 10 cents per 1,000; mortar for laying stone, 4 cents per cubic yard; mortar for plastering, 35 cents per 100 square yards. Mortar for other purposes, each cask of lime or cement used, 10 cents. Cement sidewalks, per 100 square feet, 25 cents.

METER RATES.

	PER 1,000 GALLONS.	
	Inside city.	Outside city.
Up to 50,000 gallons per month.....	Cents. 18	Cents. 25
50,000 to 100,000 gallons per month.....	16	20
100,000 to 150,000 gallons per month.....	12	15
150,000 to 200,000 gallons per month.....	8	12
200,000 to 250,000 gallons per month.....	7 1/2	10
250,000 to 300,000 gallons per month.....	6	9
300,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per month.....	5	8
Above 1,000,000 gallons per month.....	5	7

Minimum, 83 cents per month.

DECATUR, ILL.

METER RATES.

5,000 gallons or less per quarter (minimum).....	\$1.00
Excess 5,000 gallons to 10,000 gallons per quarter.....	0.50
Excess 10,000 gallons to 625,000 gallons per quarter..... per 1,000 gallons..	0.05
Excess of 625,000 gallons to 1,250,000 gallons per quarter..... do.....	0.07
Excess of 1,250,000 gallons to 1,875,000 gallons per quarter..... do.....	0.05
Excess of 1,875,000 gallons to 2,500,000 gallons per quarter..... do.....	0.05

Rate for larger consumption to be fixed by council.

EVERETT, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Houses assessed for taxes at \$500 or less, \$5; not more than \$1,000, \$6; each additional \$1,000 assessed valuation up to \$25,000, \$1. More than one family in house, each \$2. Closet in residence, \$5; stable, \$6; each horse over two, \$2; hand hose, 1/4-inch nozzle, \$5. Apartments, \$2.50 for faucet plus 50 cents per \$100 above a rental of \$300 a year; closet or bathtub, \$3; both closet and tub, \$5.

Business.—Stores, offices, shops, and warehouses where 10 persons or less are employed, for first sink or bowl, \$5; each additional, \$2; self-closing closet, \$5; other kinds, \$10; self-closing urinal, \$2.50; other kinds, \$5; each additional 10 persons employed, \$2.50. Bakeries, each barrel of flour or bushel of meal in average daily use, \$3. Livery stables, each horse, \$2.

Building.—Lime—7 cents for each 1,200 brick, 40 yards of plastering, 2 1/2 perch rubble, or 3 perch block stone. Cement—7 cents each

1 1/2 perch rubble, or 3 perch block stone. Puddling, 22 1/2 cents per 100 cubic feet of trench.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12 1/2
Second 20,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	12
Third 20,000 cubic feet up to 1,000,000 cubic feet per quarter.....	11
1,000,000 cubic feet and upward per quarter.....	8

Minimum rate, \$11 per year, allowing 8,800 cubic feet.

JOLIET, ILL.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
10,000 gallons or less per month.....	12
Excess between 10,000 and 50,000 gallons per month.....	11
Excess between 50,000 and 100,000 gallons per month.....	10
Excess between 100,000 and 200,000 gallons per month.....	8
Excess between 200,000 and 300,000 gallons per month.....	7
Excess between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons per month.....	6
Excess over 400,000 gallons per month.....	5

The reduced rate in each case is for the excess only, each consumer being required to pay 12 cents per 1,000 for the first 10,000 gallons, etc.

Minimum rate, \$1.50 per quarter.

AUBURN, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residence.—One faucet, \$3; water-closet or bath, \$2.20; each additional closet or tub, \$1.10; urinal, \$1.50; hopper closet, \$6; set washbowl, 70 cents; each additional bowl, 35 cents; set of wash-tubs, \$1.50; sprinkler held in hands, \$3.60; private stable, \$3.60. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment.

METER RATES.

First 1,000 cubic feet per month.....	\$1.25
Next 2,000 cubic feet per month..... per 1,000 cubic feet..	1.00
Next 5,000 cubic feet per month..... do.....	0.75
Next 10,000 cubic feet per month..... do.....	0.65
Next 20,000 cubic feet per month..... do.....	0.50
Over 35,000 cubic feet per month..... do.....	0.35

Minimum charge, 75 cents per month. Ten per cent discount for prompt payment.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, \$5; closet, self-closing, first, \$3.75; each additional closet or urinal, \$2.50; hopper closet, \$12.50; bath, \$2.50; stables, each horse, \$2; each cow, \$1.25; hose for carriages, \$2; hose for lawns and gardens, 1/4-inch nozzle, \$6.25.

Business.—Boarding houses, residence rate plus 50 cents per boarder or lodger. Hotels, each bed, \$2; private bath, \$2.50; public bath in hotel or elsewhere, \$10. Stores and banks, not exceeding 10 persons, not less than \$5; closet or urinal, \$3.75. Barber shops, first chair, \$3; each additional chair, \$1. Offices and rooms supplied with water, each room, \$2; with access to water outside, each room, \$1; closet or urinal in office or room, \$3.75; closet or urinal used by several offices or rooms, each office, \$2. Livery, club, or boarding stable, each horse, \$2; hose for stable with not over 10 horses, each horse, \$1.50; each additional horse, 50 cents. Factories and work-shops, water for drinking and washing, 25 cents per person employed.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
First 5,000 cubic feet per year.....	12
Next 10,000 cubic feet per year.....	9
Over 15,000 cubic feet per year.....	6

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Minimum maintenance under charge, \$4, allowing use of 16,000

AMSTERDAM, N Y.

V.4.1 DATA—ANNUAL.

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1967, 201: 1211-1212.

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JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Six rooms, \$6 per year. Larger houses metered.

METER RATE.

Fifteen cents per 100 cubic feet.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

FLAT RATES—QUARTERLY.

Residences.—First faucet, \$1.50; each additional faucet, 25 cents; first closet or urinal, \$1; each additional, 50 cents; each bathtub, 50 cents. First horse, \$1; each additional, 50 cents. Boiler for heating, 25 cents. Sprinkling lawns, first 200 square yards, \$5; next 300 square yards, per yard, 1½ cents; over 500 square yards, each yard, 1 cent. Minimum charge, \$1.25 per quarter.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$1.25; each additional chair, 75 cents. Boarding houses, per room, 38 cents; baths in hotels or boarding houses, first tub, \$1.50; each additional tub, \$1. Cigar factories, per employee, 38 cents. Printing offices, per employee, 50 cents. Closets or urinals in stores, saloons, banks, and offices, \$1.25. Livery stables, six stalls or less, \$3; each additional stall, 38 cents. Saloons, one plain bib, \$2.50; each additional plain bib, 50 cents. Minimum, \$1.25 per quarter.

Building.—Stone, per cord, 15 cents; brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; plastering, per 100 square yards, 25 cents.

METER RATES (SELECTED FROM 14 CLASSIFICATIONS).

(Per 1,000 gallons.)	Cents.
5,000 gallons or less per month.....	40
5,000 to 10,000 gallons per month.....	35
10,000 to 12,000 gallons per month.....	33
30,000 to 50,000 gallons per month.....	20
150,000 to 300,000 gallons per month.....	10
Over 300,000 gallons per month.....	5

Minimum, \$2 per quarter.

LORAIN, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, \$8; family on second floor, \$6; closet or urinal, \$3; bathtub, \$3. Horse, \$1; cow, \$1; stable, one horse and washing one automobile or buggy, \$3.

Business.—Banks, \$5; barber shops, first chair, \$5; each additional chair, \$3. Offices, \$3. Blacksmith shops, each fire, \$2. Bath in barber shop, \$5. Boilers, per horsepower, \$2.

Building.—Stone, per cord, 20 cents; brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; hard mortar, per 100 yards, 7½ cents; concrete blocks, per 100, 10 cents; building tile, per 100, 10 cents; paving, including concrete foundation, steam mixer and roller, per square yard, three-fourths cent. Steam, per horsepower, 20 cents per month.

METER RATES.

(Per 1,000 cubic feet.)

First 1,000 cubic feet per month.....	\$1.50
Second 1,000 cubic feet per month.....	1.00
All over 2,000 cubic feet per month.....	0.50

Minimum meter rate, 50 cents per month for each meter.

JACKSON, MICH.

METER RATES.

Residences.—First 1,000 cubic feet, 90 cents. Each additional 1,000 cubic feet, in any month, 75 cents.

Manufacturing.—Fifty cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

LIMA, OHIO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One dollar per room.

METER RATES.

Two thousand feet per year, \$4 (minimum).

All over 2,000 feet per year, 80 cents per 1,000 feet.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons.

Commercial.—Ten cents per 1,000 gallons.

AUSTIN, TEX.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
2,500 gallons per month (minimum).....	50
First 50,000 gallons per month..... per 1,000 gallons..	20
Next 150,000 gallons per month..... do.....	15
Next 300,000 gallons per month..... do.....	10
All over 300,000 gallons per month..... do.....	7½
Charitable institutions..... do.....	10

WATERLOO, IOWA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Closet, \$5 per year.

METER RATES.

(Per 100 cubic feet.)

	Cents.
First 700 cubic feet per month.....	25
Next 700 cubic feet per month.....	22½
Next 1,400 cubic feet per month.....	19
Next 1,200 cubic feet per month.....	16
Next 2,000 cubic feet per month.....	13
Next 6,700 cubic feet per month.....	10
Next 12,300 cubic feet per month.....	8
All over 26,000 cubic feet per month.....	7½

AURORA, ILL.

METER RATES.

700 cubic feet or less, per 6 months.....	\$2.50
Each 100 cubic feet over 700, per 6 months.....	0.15
Each 100 cubic feet over 3,000, per 6 months.....	0.10
Each 100 cubic feet over 12,000 up to 50,000, per 6 months.....	0.05

Public institutions, each 100 cubic feet up to 50,000 per four months, 6 cents; each 100 cubic feet over 50,000 per four months, 4 cents.

Persons or corporations using more than 50,000 cubic feet per quarter, for first 50,000, 7 cents per 100; over 50,000, 5 cents per 100.

All bills subject to discount of 10 per cent on prompt payment.

CHELSEA, MASS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, building valued at not more than \$500, \$5; valued at more than \$500 and not more than \$1,000, \$6; for each additional \$1,000 in value up to \$25,000, \$1; each additional family, \$2; closet, self-closing, \$5; use of hand hose, \$5. Apartment, renting for not over \$300 per year, \$2.50; each additional \$100 rent, 50 cents; self-closing closet, \$3; bathtub, \$3; tub and closet, \$5. Stalls, two horses, \$6; each horse above three, \$2.

Business.—Offices, stores, etc., each tenement containing 10 or less persons, \$5; each additional 10 persons, \$2.50; each faucet more than one, \$2; self-closing closet, \$5; other kind of closet, \$10; self-closing urinal, \$2.50; other kind of urinal, \$5. Bakeries, each bushel of meal or barrel of flour in average daily use, \$3; fixtures additional.

Building.—Seven cents for each 2½ perches rubblestone laid in lime, each 6 perches black stone laid in lime, each 40 yards lime plastering, each 1½ perches rubblestone laid in cement, each 3 perches black stone laid in cement, and for each 1,200 brick laid for other than sewers; 3 cents for each cubic yard of brick sewer laid in cement or lime for each cubic yard of concrete foundation or paving, and 8 cents for each cubic yard of granolith for sidewalk.

METER RATES.

Per 100 cubic feet, 11 cents.

WACO, TEX.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family of five or less, one plain bib, \$7; each person over five, 50 cents; bath, \$5; each additional, \$3; closet, \$3; sink, plain bib, \$8; self-closing, \$6; urinal, \$6.

Business.—Barber shops, first chair, \$7; each additional chair, \$3. Blacksmith shops, first forge, \$7; each additional forge, \$4. Hotels, per room, \$1.50 to \$2; first two baths, each, \$12; each additional bath, \$6. First bath in barber shop or bathhouse, \$15; each additional, \$10. Bath in small boarding house, \$8; each additional, \$6.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 8 cents; minimum charge, 50 cents; concreting, per cubic yard, 8 cents; minimum charge, 50 cents; plastering, per square yard, one-fourth cent; stonework, per perch, 4 cents.

METER RATES.

	Cents.
2,000 gallons per month (minimum).....	75
Next 1,000 gallons per month.....	25
Next 2,000 gallons per month..... per 1,000 gallons..	22
Next 2,500 gallons per month..... do.....	20
Next 2,500 gallons per month..... do.....	18
Next 5,000 gallons per month..... do.....	15
Next 5,000 gallons per month..... do.....	12½
All over 20,000 gallons per month..... do.....	10

ORANGE, N. J.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Per 1,000 cubic feet, \$1.87½, or minimum of \$2.50 for six months.

Business.—Less than 15,000 cubic feet, same as residence rate; 15,000 to 50,000 cubic feet, \$1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet; over 50,000, \$1 per 1,000 for first 50,000, 75 cents per 1,000 for all over first 50,000.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Each family, one spigot, including one sink, \$6; closet, \$3; each additional closet, \$1.50; bath, \$3; each additional bath, \$2; hose, ¼-inch nozzle, \$3; unattended hose, \$10; horse, \$2.

Business.—Boarding houses or hotels, 6 rooms or less, \$10; each additional room with washstand or spigot, \$2; each additional room without water, \$1. Bathtub, public, \$5; closet, public, \$10. Stores, \$6; liquor stores, \$15; workshops, \$6.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; concrete walk, floor, or wall, per 100 square yards, 40 cents; plastering, per 100 yards, 15 cents; stone, per perch, 5 cents.

METER RATES.

Two thousand five hundred gallons, 50 cents per month; excess, 17 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 5,000; 5,000 gallons, 93 cents per month; excess, 14 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 15,000; 15,000 gallons, \$2.33 per month; excess, 11 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 50,000; 50,000 gallons, \$6.18 per month; excess, 8 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 100,000; 100,000 gallons, \$10.18 per month; excess, 6 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 200,000; 200,000 gallons, \$16.18 per month; excess, 4 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 300,000; 300,000 gallons, \$20.18 per month; excess, 3 cents per 1,000 gallons, for all over.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

FLAT RATES—SEMIANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, 1 or 2 rooms, \$3; 3 rooms, \$4; 4 rooms, \$5; 5 or 6 rooms, \$6; each additional room over 6, 50 cents; each additional tap, \$5; each additional sprinkler, \$4; bath, 50 cents; closet or urinal, \$1.

Business.—Ordinary, 25 feet front or less, \$3. Offices, each room, \$1.50. Billiard halls, each table, \$1.25. Restaurant, serving 50 meals or less, \$10; 51 to 100 meals, \$20; over 100 meals, \$37.50. Lunch counters, 50 meals or less, \$5; more than 50 meals, \$10. Barber shops, first chair, \$1.50; each additional, \$1. Public bath or urinal, \$5; public closet, \$3; bath in boarding or rooming house or in barber shop, \$2.50.

Water supplied beyond city limits, 25 per cent additional.

METER RATES.

	[Per 1,000 gallons.]	Cents.
First 10,000 gallons.....		15
Second 10,000 gallons.....		12½
Third 10,000 gallons.....		10
Next 20,000 gallons.....		9
All over 50,000 gallons.....		8

NEWPORT, KY.

FLAT RATES.

Residences.—Fifty cents per room per half year. Bath or closet, \$3 per year; each additional family, \$2.50 per year; power washer, \$2 per year. Other fixtures in proportion.

METER RATES.

Residences.—Fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons; minimum, \$1.50 per quarter, based on consumption of 10,000 gallons.

Commercial and manufacturing.—One million to 3,000,000 gallons annually, 13 cents per 1,000 gallons; over 3,000,000 gallons per year, 11 cents per 1,000 gallons.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—One family, 1 or 2 rooms, \$3; 3 or 4 rooms, \$4; 5 or 6 rooms, \$5; each room over 6, 50 cents; bathtub, \$2; laundry, \$2; closet or urinal, \$3; each additional, \$2; lawn sprinkling for 1,000 square feet or less, including buildings, free; additional 7,000 square feet or less, \$5; each additional 1,000 square feet, 25 cents. Stable, each animal, \$1.

Business.—Bakeries, each barrel of flour of average daily use, \$3; banks, \$7; billiard tables, each, \$1. Carriage shops, five persons or less, \$5; each additional person, 25 cents. Cigar factories, 10 persons, \$5; each additional person, 25 cents. Ice cream saloons, 3 tables, \$6; each additional table, \$1. Offices and sleeping rooms, each, \$1, with charge for fixtures. Schools, per pupil, 5 cents. Stores, five persons, \$5; each additional person, 25 cents. Public closet or urinal, \$5; public bath, \$10. Steam engines, 10 hours per day, 10 horsepower, per horsepower, \$3; each additional horsepower, \$1.

Minimum flat rate, \$2.50 each six months.

Building.—Cement, tile, or artificial stone sidewalks, 250 square feet or less, 25 cents; all over 250 square feet, per 100 square feet, 10 cents; brickwork, per 1,000, 5 cents; stonework, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10 cents; plastering, per 1,000 square yards, 15 cents; concrete, 50 cubic yards, 75 cents; each additional cubic yard, 1 cent.

METER RATES.

A charge of 25 cents each six months is made for reading meter.

	Cents.
First 2,000 cubic feet or less in 6 months..... per 100 cubic feet..	13
Next 20,000 cubic feet in 6 months..... do.....	10
Next 50,000 cubic feet in 6 months..... do.....	5
Next 255,000 cubic feet in 6 months..... do.....	4
Over 327,000 cubic feet in 6 months..... do.....	2

Minimum charge, \$2.50 per six months.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

Residences.—Five rooms or less, \$7; each additional room, 75 cents; closet, \$3; each additional closet, \$1.50; bathtub, \$3; each additional bathtub, \$2; second and each additional washstand, \$1; each stationary laundry tub, per section, \$1; sprinkling by hose, 2,000 square feet or less, \$5; each additional 1,000 square feet, \$1. Stable, one horse, \$3; two horses, \$5; each additional horse, \$1; cow, \$2; each additional cow, \$1.

Business.—Hotels and boarding and lodging houses, each room, \$1; bathtubs, \$4.50 to \$6; closet, hotel, \$5 to \$10; in boarding houses or tenement, \$5; urinal (self-closing), \$3; banks, with one wash-basin, \$10. Barber shops, minimum, \$10; each chair, \$2. Livery stables, each stall, \$1.50. Public bath, \$10; closets for stores and offices, \$4.50. Steam engines, per horsepower, \$3.75.

Building.—Tempering mortar and wetting brick, per 1,000, 5 cents; making mortar, per 1,000 brick or perch of 16½ cubic feet, 5 cents; concrete, per cubic yard, 5 cents; mortar for two-coat plastering, per 100 square feet, 10 cents; for three-coat plastering, per 100 square feet, 15 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 1,000 gallons.]

	Cents.
100 to 500 gallons per day	35
500 to 1,000 gallons per day	30
1,000 to 2,000 gallons per day	25
2,000 to 4,000 gallons per day	20
4,000 to 15,000 gallons per day	15
15,000 to 20,000 gallons per day	12½
Over 20,000 gallons per month:	
First 500,000 gallons per month	10
Over 500,000 gallons per month	8

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

FLAT RATES—MONTHLY.

Residences.—Minimum, 50 cents; bath, one or more, 25 cents; closets, self-closing, one or more, 25 cents; continuous flow closets, 35 cents each. Sprinkling, 15,500 feet free; each additional 5,000 feet, 50 cents. Stable, one animal and one vehicle, 25 cents; each additional animal, 15 cents; each additional vehicle, 10 cents.

Business.—Minimum, 50 cents per month. Bakeries, 1 barrel of flour per day, \$1.70; each additional barrel, 40 cents. Barber shops, first chair, 85 cents; each additional chair, 40 cents. Boarding houses with lodgers, not over eight persons, \$1.60; each additional person, 15 cents. Hotels, for kitchen, dining room, and sitting room, \$2.50; each additional room, 15 cents; Offices, per tap, 50 cents. Restaurants, each table or counter, 85 cents; each additional table or counter, 15 cents. Schools, not over 30 pupils, 75 cents; each additional 5 pupils, 10 cents. Stores, base rate for not over five persons, 85 cents to \$1.70; each additional person, 15 cents. Bath or closet in hotels, boarding houses, saloons, etc., \$1.70; each additional tub or closet, 85 cents; closet in store, 40 cents.

Building.—Brick, per 1,000, 10 cents; cement walk or concrete work, per 100 cubic feet, 15 cents; lime or cement, per barrel, 10 cents; stonework, per perch, 15 cents.

METER RATES.

[Per 100 cubic feet.]

	Cents.
Up to 30,000 cubic feet per month	6
All over 30,000 cubic feet per month	8
Minimum, 60 cents per month.	

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